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BY

P. V. JAGADISA AYYAR

WITH A FOREWORD FROM

LORD CARMICHAEL.

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FOREWORD

13, PORTMAN STREET,
LONDON, W. I.,
30th October 1919.

DEAR MR. JAGADISA AYYAR,

I thank you for your letter of September 2nd and subsequent letter. I did not answer these as you said that you were sending me some articles on South Indian Shrines. Owing to some cause these articles have not yet reached me; but perhaps you are still desirous of having a few words from me, so I write now in hopes that my letter may not reach you too late to serve your purpose. When I recall the help which you gave to me and to several of my friends while I was Governor of Madras by your explanations of what we saw at various shrines, I feel sure that your articles will be of use to such Englishmen as refer to them for instruction. I only hope there may be many who will do so, for some of them at any rate will I believe find great pleasure in studying the shrines and will feel grateful to you—as I do—for your kindness in pointing out the best way to study them.

Yours truly,
CARMICHAEL.

To

P. V. JAGADISA AYYAR Esq.,
Manager, Archæological Department,
MADRAS.

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INTRODUCTION

ANCIENT HINDU IDEALS

IN introducing a work of this kind, which is as much intended for the instruction of the Western World as for the recording of traditions and memories which are dear to the heart of every pious Hindu, it is necessary to indicate briefly, for the benefit of European readers, something of the structure of the ideals and the beliefs of those who worship at the shrines which form the subject matter of this work.

It is hardly necessary, however, to enter into a discourse on the history of the sacred land of Bhārata Varsha,—the land of Bhārata, a famous and powerful Emperor of this land. The story of the Aryan invasion of India, from the days when the Aryans poured in over the Khyber Pass from their home in Central Asia till they crossed the Indus and commemorated this achievement by giving to the land the name of Hindustan, is at once too well known, and from an ethnological point of view too controversial to be discussed here. What, however, must be borne in mind is that it is the culture and traditions of these Aryan invaders, modified perhaps by local conditions, that have influenced the whole of Hindu civilisation, even in provinces where the Aryan racial element has been comparatively small. It is not the purpose of the author to enter here into the heated controversies that have divided Ethnologists on the vexed questions of the Aryan origin of the Indian people. All that is meant is that Hindu civilisation and particularly religious observances, are to this day found influenced by the Aryanism typified in the Code of Manu, very much as Christian Europe is still influenced by the Mosaic Law.

Popular and ceremonial Hinduism is a panorama of fasts and feasts and pilgrimages, and of these it is sought in this introductory sketch to give some idea.

VEDAS AND DHARMA

The Vēdas (derived from Sanskrit *Vid*, to know) are the sacred writings of the Hindus, and present the entire Hindu theory of life. They present at once a philosophic theory of life, a social law and a penal code. According to

those ideals, man's present life is the net result of his Karma in a previous life. *Dharma* signifies duty, that is, the discharge of the duties enjoined on each man according to his caste. The patriarchal ideal prevails throughout. A son must obey his father's commands, a wife her husband's even without questioning their justice. Thus Rāma went into banishment at his father's command; thus Sīta followed him through the wilderness.

ARTHA OR WEALTH.

According to the Hindu Sāstrās, *Artha* is the life of the temporal world. Charity, with a pure heart and a mind devoid of other expectations, is the ideal to be aimed at. Thus, Sri Rāma pitied the wounded Jaṭāyu, (the Vulture-God); thus Rāma gave to the Simian Chief Sugrīva the kingdom of Vāli; and thus also Rāma gave the pious Vibhīshana the boon of immortality, and the kingdom of Rāvāṇa.

KAMA OR DESIRE.

It is laid down in the Hindu Scriptures that legitimate desire is wholesome and good, but that envy and avarice lead to destruction. So, the irresistible demand of Sīta to get her the golden deer blinded Srī Rāma to reason. He pursued the deer and lost his consort. Rāvaṇa's unlawful lust for Sīta cost him eventually his life. Life according to Hindu conception, is a theatre where each man plays an allotted part. Some recite the Vēdas, some plough their lands, and others perform penance. But all must meditate on God.

VRATAS.

Vratas, or observances of fasts and festivities formed an important part in the life of the ancient inhabitants of India. These consisted in the propitiatory worship of certain deities, and the attainment of certain ideals. The dates of these occasions were fixed by astronomical, or rather astrological conditions. They were and are determined by astrological calculations regarding the relative position and aspect of the Hindu planetary system.

THE HINDU ERAS

The centuries in ancient India were divided into Yugas, or cosmic cycles—an arrangement which is popularly recognised even to-day. It is the conjunction of particular planets that forms the starting point of the various Yugas. There were four Yugas, the Krita-Yuga, the Trētā-Yuga, the Dwāpara-Yuga and the Kali-Yuga (corresponding roughly, one supposes to the Golden, Silver, Bronze and Iron ages of Augustan Chronology). The first of these four Yugas is named Krita-Yuga (Kritam means *srishti* or creation). The second is called Trēta, or three sacrificial fires, so called because the great sacrifice in which these fires are

used was introduced during the period. The third is named Dwāpara, which means that which followed the first two. The fourth, or the present age, is named Kali, which means vicious or sinful. The first three of the Hindu ages are said to have passed, and the fourth is the present era. No doubt every generation from time immemorial has regarded its own time as the "iron age."

The Krita-Yuga consisted of one million seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand years, and was the golden age when virtue prevailed and vice did not.

The Trētā-Yuga extended over one million two hundred and ninety-six thousand years, and was the beginning of what we now call decadence. In the previous Yuga the average life of a man was four hundred years, in the Trētā Yuga degeneracy had brought the average down to three hundred years.

The Dwāpara-Yuga covered 864,000 years and was characterised by half virtue and half vice. People were heroic, polite and god-fearing. Man's age ranged up to two hundred years.

As for the present Kali-Yuga, where virtue has diminished by 75 per cent., the average life of a man has come down apparently to the proverbial three score and ten, or a little more. The only comfort is that this Yuga does not last longer than 432,000 years. And, after that comes the deluge, when Vishṇu reincarnates; and will destroy the sinful races of the earth, and then there will be a repetition of the cycle of Yugas.

PUNYA OR ACQUIRING MERIT.

The "acquisition of merit" appears to vary with the Yugas in which the person concerned happens to live. Thus, in the Krita-Yuga it takes 10 years of virtuous living to acquire the merit which may be had in one year of the Trētā-Yuga, in one month of the Dwapara-Yuga, and in one day in the Kali-Yuga. The means by which the various castes may acquire merit, differ equally. Thus, the Brahman's duty is the study and recitation of Vēdas and the leading of a religious life; the Sudra's salvation is worked out by serving Brahmins.

THE KALI-YUGA.

The evils to come in our present Iron Age are set out prophetically in the Purāṇas, which foreshadow changed marriage customs, the rebellion of the pupil against his preceptor, mammon worship, vain speaking, injustice and oppression, the breaking of their vows by ascetics, immodesty of women, godlessness, and finally drought, famine and pestilence.

THE DUTY OF WOMEN

It is laid down in the ancient Hindu Scriptures that women should keep their tongue, mind and body pure, and serve their husbands with devotion. The wife must regard her husband as a God; thus only may they reach heaven in company with their husbands. Women should spend their time in the chanting of sacred hymns and in the worship of their husbands. This is the ideal of a Hindu woman.

VICE OR ADHARMA

This is regarded as the stamina of the *Rakshasas* or demons. These demons are evil incarnate, and cannot tolerate virtue in men. They are represented as eternally tempting the virtuous, who, on the contrary, have their refuge in Sri Krishṇa, who says in the Bhagavad Gīta:—"I am incarnate on earth in every Yuga to uphold the cause of virtue and to destroy the element of vice."

MŪRTIS IN TEMPLES

According to orthodox Hindu philosophy the god in temples is nameless and shapeless. As omnipotent, he is styled Brahman; as all powerful Paramēsvara; as the destroyer of sins Hari. Birthless he is, yet as the author of all he is styled Svayambu. As the ultimate receptacle of the whole Universe, he is called Nārāyana; as the Destroyer of Samsāra; or the ties of the world, he is called Hara; and as Omnipresent, Vishnu. As the life-giving force he is styled Omkārēsvarā; as capable of knowing everything through intuition he is called Sarva; and in tribute to his undisturbed mind he is known as Siva. As coverer of all space he is known as Vibhu; and as removing all grief as Tārakha.

IMAGE WORSHIP.

God is all powerful and all knowing. Worship of Him alone leads to eternal bliss. He is invisible, but such a conception of the deity transcends the mental horizon of the unlearned and unintelligent masses. It is for them that temples are built, with representations of God in His various aspects, each of which exhibits a definite phase of His illimitable greatness. Most of the images in the Hindu temples represent the several *Avataras* of God, each of which was assumed for a definite purpose.

THE FIVE ELEMENTS.

The five elements are worshipped by Hindus as gods, especially in specified seasons of the year; the 18th Aḍi or Ashāḍa (June-July) is the day for *Appu* or Water; the 4th day after the full-moon in the month of Avaṇi or Sravana (July-August) for the earth; the Sarasvati pūja day for *Vayu* or the air; during the asterism of Krittika, in the month of Kārttika or Pausha (October-November) for *Tejas* or fire; and the Sankrānti day for *Akasa* or ether.

THE FESTIVAL OF KAMADHAHANA.

The festival of burning Kāma (the element of desire) is observed all over India. Figures of Manmatha and Rati (Venus and Adonis) are worshipped and then placed on a bonfire and burnt. The resultant ashes are smeared on the brows by the devout. Manmatha was burnt to ashes by Siva on the full moon day of the month of Panguni.

Festivals are also observed in honour of Māri, Kāli, and Sāsta. The propitiation of these deities is regarded as a precaution against epidemic diseases, like cholera and small-pox.

HINDU PIETY

Nine aspects of piety are enjoined upon good Hindus :—(1) Association with the virtuous; (2) the recitation of sacred hymns and songs; (3) love of God and His goodness; (4) homage done in shrines and holy places; (5) worship of preceptors; (6) solitary *puja* and purification; (7) worship of the devotees of god; (8) constant recital of Mantras; (9) universal love and respect to all created beings.

Bathing in the sacred rivers on auspicious occasions such as the Equinoxes (Vishu Puṇyakāla), Uttarāyaṇa, Dakshināyaṇa and Eclipse, is especially beneficial. Amongst the sacred places which are said to possess peculiar merit are Sriparvata, Kēdāra, Prayāg, Benares, Kurushēthra and Kamalālaya.

In the month of Arpisi or Tula the Nymphs of the river are said to pay a visit to the sacred river Kāvēri, and thence to join their lord—the sea. A bath in the Kāvēri at this period is believed to be exceptionally beneficial.

SRADDHAS AND GIFTS.

Sraddhas are the annual ceremonies performed to propitiate the manes of departed ancestors. It is considered a meritorious action on these occasions to provide money for education and for the feeding of the poor. Other means of acquiring merit are through fasting on ceremonial occasions and making gifts.

PUJA AND VRATA.

Everyone is enjoined to perform *puja* and observe seasonal Vratas explained already. He who performs *puja* (ceremonial worship) to Brahma acquires acuteness of intellect and long life; he who does similar honour to Vishṇu attains great physical strength; while Siva gives wisdom; Agni cures diseases and the Serpent-god ensures fruitfulness.

ARCHÆOLOGY

The many races who have either colonised or exploited India from time to time have left only their mark in Archæological remains, the fringe of which has so far been touched by research work. In this province the problem presents less complexity, for it has been a Dravidian territory from time immemorial. Indian architecture is a living national art, bound up with the religion and tradition of the people, and nowhere has this been better preserved than in the ecclesiastical architecture of Europe. In the elaboration of minute, intricate and often, extremely fine ornamentation on stone, the Indian art is entirely *sui generis*.

The iconoclastic rule of the Mahommedans caused the artist families of the Hindus, who had previously enjoyed the patronage of the State, to be deprived of all State encouragement and be denounced as infidels and heretics. The masterpieces of Indian sculpture were mutilated and defaced as being against the precepts of The Faithful, and very few indeed have escaped the ruthless hands of the Mahommedans. For a time, after the Mahommedan power had begun to wane, anarchy and misrule prevailed over the greater part of India. The images of gold and precious metals formed tempting booty, and marauders of this period melted and carried away the treasures. Under such insecurity of life and property, we cannot expect either literary or artistic culture to have flourished, and must be thankful for the few remains that are now to be seen. With foreigners at the head of the State, Indian master-builders were deprived of their employment, and when the British began to adopt first the Palladian then the Gothic and finally the Saracenic style of architecture now in vogue, the noblest of the Indian arts was degraded to a common trade.

The Indian sculptor models the representation of the deity with an attenuated waist, and exhibits all the smaller anatomical details so as to obtain an extreme simplicity of contour. The hair, eyes, nose, mouth, sometimes even the teeth and the nails of the fingers and toes are executed nearly always with admirable care and fidelity as laid down in the ancient *Silpa Sastras*. In order that the form of the image may be brought out clearly, the sculptor is recommended to meditate on his model and told that his success will be proportionate to his

cogitation. No other way, not even seeing the object, will serve the purpose. To help him in his thoughts there are various descriptive and contemplative verses called the *dhyana slokas*. The standard authorities on the subject state that the artist should learn to depict the image of the gods by means of spiritual contemplation only, as that is the best and truest standard for him. Indian art cares little for a very close study of facts or for anatomical detail. Havell says, "Spiritual contemplation is the key-note of the Hindu art, as it was the art of Fra Angelico and the other great Christian masters; the whole philosophy of Indian art is in these two words, spiritual contemplation, and they explain a great deal that often seems incomprehensible and even offensive to Europeans."

Mr. Lawrence Binyon, in his "Painting in the Far East," says :—

"The Indian ideal claims everywhere its votaries and the chosen and recurrent theme is the beauty of contemplation, not of action. Not the glory of the naked human form, to western art the noblest and most expressive of symbols; not the proud and conscious assertion of human personality; but, instead of these, all thoughts that lead us out from ourselves into the Universal life, hints of the infinite, whispers from secret sources—mountains, water, mists, flowering trees, whatever tells of powers and presence mightier than ourselves; these are the themes dwelt on, cherished and preferred."

The French writer Taine, says that as one can only speak to another person in a language with which both are acquainted, so also you can appeal to a man's artistic side by means of some common tradition, feeling and symbolism.—

"The Indian art is, therefore, essentially idealistic, mystic, symbolic and transcendental and cannot as such be judged by the canons of Greek art, the Renaissance or the art of modern Europe, which are all in a greater or less degree naturalistic and realistic."

The *London Times* in reviewing Vincent Smith's "History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon," observes :—

"The Four-armed Siva is not a whit more anatomically impossible than the winged Angels or the centaurs which have been represented by the greatest artists of the west—not to mention those cherubs of Italian Art whose anatomical deficiencies, from the schoolmaster's point of view, gave an ever memorable opportunity to the humour of Charles Lamb. The fact is, that no artist of genius, east or west, has ever cared a straw about anatomy when he had anything to gain by disregarding it. Extra limbs can be badly composed, just as the ordinary number can, but each case must be judged

on its own merits; nor is it possible, in dealing with a definitely symbolic work of art, to separate the symbolism from the art so drastically as Mr. Vincent Smith is inclined to do. Nor, again, can the symbolism of one section of the Hindu mythology be justly separated from the rest and condemned as the product of a diseased imagination because it represents certain terrible aspects of Nature, which undoubtedly form a part of the whole and have to be taken into account in any deep and sincere conception of the Universe."

To make human figures, is said, according to the Silpa Sāstras, to be bad and even irreligious. It is thought far better to present the figure of a god though it is not beautiful, than reproduce a remarkably handsome human figure. The image constructed fully according to the prescribed proportions is beautiful and yields virtue; otherwise, it takes away wealth and life and daily increases grief. The image, therefore, must be rightly made according to the conventional proportions. The sanction that compels the artist is of a religious nature. The artist must not bungle with the work entrusted to him. The images of gods yield happiness to men and lead to heaven, but those of men lead away from heaven and produce grief. That image is beautiful which is neither above nor below the fixed proportion. But the images of the gods, even if deformed, are for the good of men. There are many injunctions against the formation of human images.

In the ancient sculptures, we see indications of the abnormally narrow waist and an expression of the muscular details which are characteristic of those days. At some later period, Indian artists may be said to have abandoned purely naturalistic aims and adopted an ideal of their own devising.

Again, no Hindu idol or image is considered worthy of worship until it has been consecrated by elaborate ceremonies known as *pranaprathishta* or infusing life into the body and *avahana* or drawing the divine force and making it reside in the image. It is only after these necessary preliminaries have been gone through that daily service is rendered to the god. When either the daily services cease or the image becomes defiled by contact with unworthy hands, it must be consecrated again before worship. Great sanctity is attached to the Vēdic Mantras recited in the course of the ceremonies. It is only in the presence of such images, thus mesmerised by the force of Mantras, that the sincere worshipper appears to be carried away so entirely as to identify the invisible object of his thought with that which is presented to him before his eyes. The *Stala Puranás* of the various sacred shrines very reasonably and ingeniously furnish clues to the elucidation of several local peculiarities, though these valuable records are completely neglected, misinterpreted and abused in the present day.

THE PURANAS

The Purāṇas form the records of the ancient history of India interspersed with theology. A rationalistic study of these works is sure to prove of great scientific importance. In olden days the sage Sūta is said to have expounded them to the sages assembled in the Naimisāraṇya (Nimsār is situated in Oudh). Thereafter, it has become the practice for experts or scholars in the Sanskrit language, to read out these works to ordinary people and explain the meaning. Nowadays the idea has become a matter of ridicule for want of learned scholars to explain the underlying meanings of the texts and for want of an appreciative and sympathetic audience to listen.

Purāṇas contain statements which require to be swallowed as they are. They are said to possess *pancha lakshanas* or the five essential characteristics. These are, *sarga* (primary creation), *prati sarga* (secondary creation), *vamsa* (genealogy of dēvas, asuras, kings and others), *manvantra* (marking the period of time), *vamsa vali charitra* (history of the royal dynasties). They also contain several moral stories which guide a man in leading a virtuous life.

In ancient India life and religion were so entirely one that it is difficult to separate them. The Purāṇas are a curious blend of theology, history, and a moral code. These are amongst the oldest of Indian books and shed much light on Indian religion and morals.

HINDU TEMPLES

Temples are considered to be hallowed ground. They are the great teachers of piety to all classes of persons. They are the centres from which divine blessings issue to the deserving; hence they are said to promote justice throughout the land. It is also laid down that so long as these ancient institutions are duly maintained by the ruling race, there will be prosperity in the country and famine will not visit the land. These sacred shrines, by the splendour of their massive structure and the fine sculptures to be found therein, prompt the worshippers to lead a life of purity and devotion.

The Pope in his telegram to Emperor William on the destruction of the Rheims Cathedral says :—

"When you destroy the temples of God, you provoke the divine ire before which even the most potent armies lose all power."

The great temples of India are philanthropic as well as religious institutions. There the poor are fed; there learning is promoted; and religion enjoins obedience even to a foreign ruler who maintains secure these heritages of all the ages.

The more famous of these shrines, built in ancient times in the busiest part of the village or town, are the greatest centres of activity. From early dawn till midnight, they attract large gatherings of people from various parts of the surrounding country. The preservation of temples is, therefore, considered an act of public service.

According to the Hindu conception, there is no space which is not pervaded by God. Temples are the abode of wisdom, and are therefore the worthiest place of worship. Worshipping gods in temples infuses into our mind a feeling of divinity. Various minute rules have been laid down regarding temples, and the worship of the gods therein, such as the selection of the site for the location of the temple, the shape and beauty of the images to be installed therein, the time in which *puja* is to be conducted, the kind of food to be offered to the idols, the qualifications of priests, and other details. Worshipping gods in temples is said to purify the heart, to help in the controlling of the passions, and to enable the devotees to lead a pious and virtuous life.

The late Romesh Chunder Dutt sometime of the Indian Civil Service says in his "Rambles in India," "India is a land of recollections, and there is scarcely an ancient site of an ancient ruin which does not open up a vista of ancient history and ancient traditions. The Hindu lives in these traditions, and cherishes these recollections."

The famous sixty-three Sivaite devotees obtained the favour of Siva, and their images are also to be seen in Siva temples. Similarly, the representations of the twelve Alwārs are to be found in the shrines dedicated to god Vishṇu. Sometimes temples are built over the tombs of the honoured dead to commemorate their deeds. This is supported by the authority of the Purāṇas, and their evidences are to be found to the present day. The shrines at Satyavēḍu near Ponnēri, Tirunāgēswaram near Kumbakōnam, and several other temples afford illustrations of this kind.

Many of the great temples of Southern India are of the genuine ancient Hindu style of architecture. Most of them exhibit, however, more recent extensions and modern construction, while the deity in the sanctum is invariably allowed to remain as in the days of old. The local shrine of the chronicle or *Stala Purana*, refers the original foundation of each shrine to some remote period, very commonly to some preceding Yuga.

In the case of the Dravidian temples, the main shrine is situated in the centre and the other accessory buildings stand inside a long rectangular enclosure divided by a high cross wall into two courts, which, according to the

importance of the shrine, may amount to as many as seven, and are in such cases styled the *sapta prakaras*. The eastern, or the entrance court, is entered by a lofty *gopura* or tower which forms a conspicuous feature at the outset. The lower portion of the *gopura* up to the lintel and cornice over the high entrance gateway is of stone structure, ornamented with pilasters and niches or projections from the main walls. An ornamental base runs around a cornice surmounting the lower storey. The massive wooden gates, studded with large nails, are placed about a third of the depth of the passage from the front. The superstructure consists of several storeys, each of them being of smaller area. In early examples these are constructed of stone, but in later structures they are constructed invariably of brick. The lowest of these is entered by a narrow outer staircase from a chamber raised a few feet on each side of the gateway. In each of these chambers is to be found a massive square pier ornamented on the lower part by plaited bands, rosettes, pateras and other floral designs. Above this lower chamber is another similarly situated. The floors above the entrance are reached by ladders through a gangway on the floor. The gōpura, or entrance leading to the court inside, is considerably lower in elevation than the eastern or entrance one. The tower or *Vimana* on the shrine is almost to its very top ornamented with plaster figures. An ornamental base course, which runs round the open sides of the central shrine, is raised the floor several feet above the court. This base is likewise ornamented with dancing figures, rows of elephants and other works of art. The floor is on three levels, the highest of which is the innermost. The piers, which in general are alternately square and polygonal, are surmounted by a deep circular moulded capital with a square abacus. The square portions are covered with mythological figures. A deep cornice runs round the exposed sides of the central shrine and the ceiling is plain with a flat stone terrace.

The principal shrine of the temple stands near the inner or the central court. Its plan consists of a small square or rectangular cell or chamber, called the garbhagriha or the sanctum, for the image, which is enclosed in a square building, leaving a covered *pradakshina* or space for the devotees to go round. In front is a passage or double chamber forming the ardhamaṇḍapa. This latter building is square or rectangular with a door on the sides and with lofty piers inside. In advance of the ardhamandapa is what is called the mahāmaṇḍapa, consisting of a pillared building with entrance doors and steps on three sides. Besides these two maṇḍapas in front of the central shrine, there are other and more spacious ones, with a *dais* in one end for the god to be placed on and decorated during festival occasions. On either side of the front entrance of the ardhamaṇḍapa are to be found two colossal figures of ḍwārapālas and the two side entrances have ornamental doors likewise. Clos

by the inner door of the shrine stand also similar figures of dwārapālas. An ornamental base surrounds all these buildings. Fine rectangular perforated stone windows of various designs are often seen on the sides of both the ante-chambers. In front of the sanctum is located the Bull in the case of Siva temple and the Garuḍa in the shrines of Vishṇu with the platform or bali-peeṭha and the *dwajastambha* or the flag staff. The principal features of temples are the following :—

(1) The Garbha Griha, or the cell containing the sacred deity, with a *vimana* or tower over it.

(2) Maṇḍapas, or pillared halls, in front of it.

(3) Gōpuras, or the entrance towers, opening through the walls enclosing the vimanas on all sides generally, but with special reference to the east.

(4) The verandah, or the *tirumalapatti*, attached to the inside walls of the *pradakshina*.

(5) Tīrthas, (tanks and wells), held sacred for purposes of bathing.

(6) Subsidiary shrines dedicated to various other minor gods, each in its appropriate place.

According to the Agamas, in dealing with the repairs of temple buildings very great care has to be exercised when such ancient structures stand in need of repairs. If any stone happens to be broken, it should be replaced with the same quality of stone, having the same colour and architectural features as the one that is replaced. New works of art should not be introduced on any account. Under these circumstances, a building that has a broken pier or a lintel should not be dug out to its foundation, or a new one put up in its place.

It is an admitted fact that temple building was a customary religious act amongst the ancient Hindu kings. There is a saying of the famous Tamil poetess AUVAIYAR that men ought not to live in places where there are no temples; and the TEVARAM also mentions that places without temples are unfit for purposes of residence, as they are merely deserts. The poet NARKKIRAR says, "God is pleased to preside in places where festivities are observed faithfully, where devotees pray earnestly for Him, in the confluence and banks of rivers, in the heart of towns, at the meeting place of 3 or 5 streets, under the shade of trees planted in the centre of the village, and in cow pens." Hence the popular saying is "No temple, no village." So in ancient India each place of habitation, whether a hamlet or a city, had to maintain its own temple for the prosperity of the inhabitants.

6

With the Hindus, science appears to have gone hand in hand with religion and the religious dictates are full of sanitary principles though one has to take

the trouble of going deeper to recognize them. Even an atheist cannot deny that the Hindu temples contribute to the health of the inhabitants of the place. Occupying as they do the central part of the city and covering an immense area they contain a large quantity of fresh air which is so necessary for the health of the citizens. The time-honoured practice of fixing iron *trisulas* or tridents in front of the shrines, copper *Kalasas* or pinnacles over the high towers, etc., is analogous to fixing a lightning conductor. Again the existence of tanks in the temples with a garden close by affords an ample supply of good water. In some of the temples the tanks are surrounded with colonnades and spacious mandapas which afford ample room for the sojourn of the pilgrims visiting the shrine from distant places. In cases of the smaller temples, the tanks are situated on the outside but as close to the shrine as possible. The preservation of the temple gardens and the rearing of large trees and flowering plants therein, purifies the air in the locality. Not to speak of the sanitary advantages, there is the additional beauty and elation of the spirit that is afforded to us at beholding such spacious and ornamental structures. Therefore it is that in the formation of towns and villages, separate sites are set apart for the temple and even for its subsequent expansion.

Professor Geddes, who visited India under the patronage of the Government of India, observes:

"That India, and particularly South India, was, and this up to a not so remote past, one of the greatest city-making regions of the world, is ever being more plainly re-established by the investigators of books and of buildings alike. In India cities have mostly grown round temples. The mutual attraction of temples to national surroundings, and of cities to temples have been the chief factors in the growth and development of city life in India."

The Agamas that treat of the rituals and other ceremonies to be observed in the temples, mention three requisites for a town or village, namely, *stala* or soil, *tirtha* or water and *murti* or deity. Unless the place satisfies these three essentials, it is not recommended as a place of habitation. There are again, particular trees which are attached to the temples in different localities. These trees are known as *stala vrikshas*. Some of these features frequently contribute towards the naming of the place.

The offerings are made to the Gods in the temples for the happiness and prosperity of the devotee and his family. It is laid down in the ancient books that those who erect or rebuild temples not only reap the benefit themselves for their virtuous actions but also help to liberate their deceased forefathers in the other world.

The inscriptions recorded in temples generally supply us only with dates for the several charities made; and occasionally also for the construction of

certain mandapas and tanks subsequently put up. They do not therefore give us any clue as to the origin of the main shrines or of the connected structures. This is always the case with the majority of South Indian Temples and the reason for omitting such an important piece of information regarding the foundation of the temple, is apparent. Every temple has necessarily to recognize as almost a tenet of Hinduism that the Gods worshipped within are "ancient" (*Purana-Dampati*). There is also a common saying that the origin of Gods, saints and rivers ought not to be gone into; for the enquiry may often lead to undesirable conclusions; the temple may happen to be a tomb originally; a saint may be but a miserable man of low birth, and a sacred river at its source may be only a dirty little pool. Consequently, for securing great antiquity to the God, so old as even to be worshipped by Sun, Moon or other early sages, people purposely avoid giving the date of consecration of the temples.

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CHAPTER I.

MADRAS.

TRIPLICANE.

Among the shrines of the City of Madras, the most important is the temple of Pārthasārathi,[1] (fig. 1) the charioteer of Arjuna, the great Pāṇḍava chief.

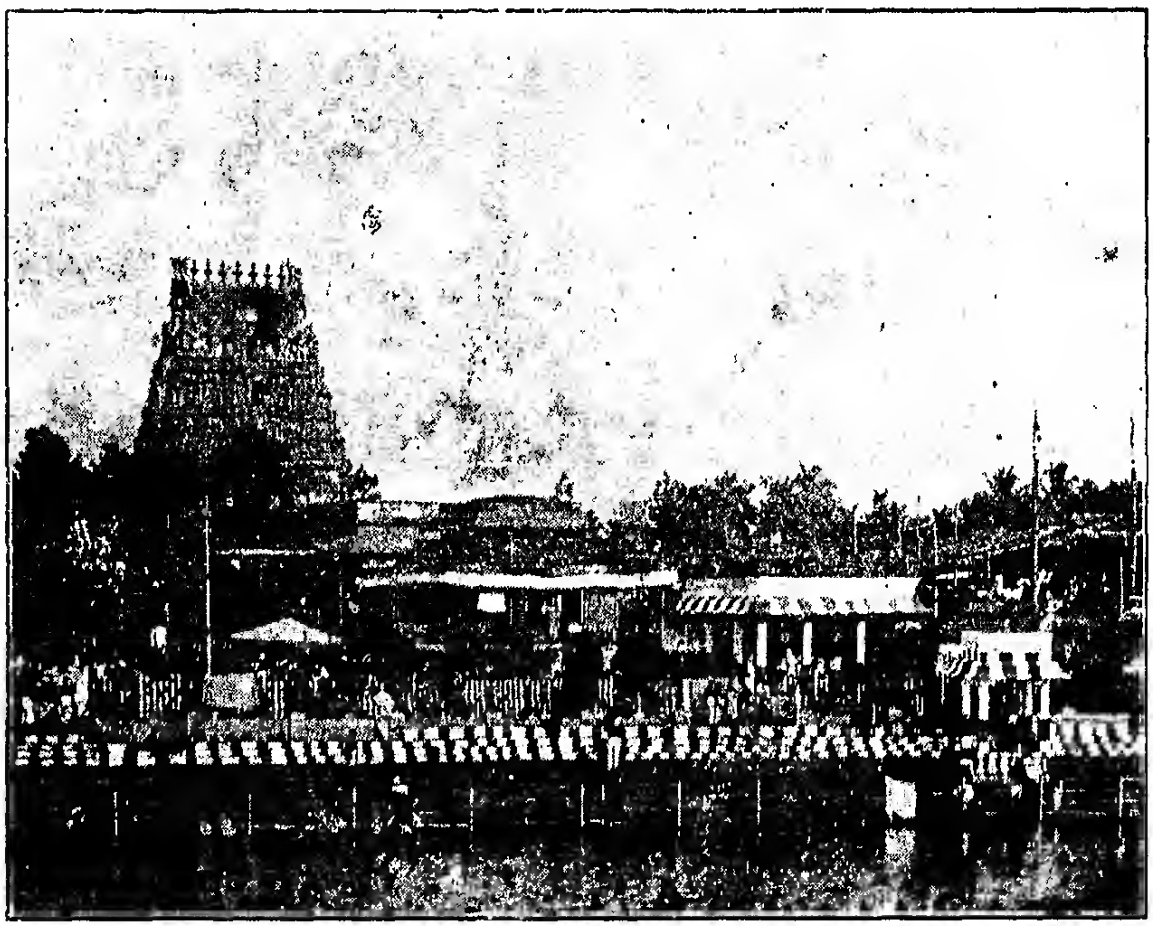

Fig. 1.—Parthasarathi Temple with the Tank in front, TRIPLICANE.

The Srī Pārthasārathi temple, in Triplicane, contains some particularly fine carvings and images, among the most notable of which, in the inner sanctum of

1. PARTHA is another name for Arjuna and SARATHI means driver. As Krishna acted as charioteer to Arjuna during the great Mahabharata war he is named Parthasarathi. It was then that the world-known "GITA" was delivered. There is a very fine sculptural representation of this scene in the temple of PUSHPAGIRI, in the Cuddapah District, which the Saivaites call Madhya-Kailasam being midway between Benares (*Uttara* or North Kailasa) and Chidambaram (*Dakshina* or South Kailasa) and the Vaishnavites, Tirumala-Madhya-Ahobilam, being midway between Tirupati and Ahobilam.

the temple, are the representations of Srī Pārthasārathi with his consort Rukmiṇī, Balarāma, [1] (the elder brother of Srī Krishṇa), Sātyaki, (the younger brother of Sri Krishṇa), Sankarshaṇa[2] and Aniruddha.[3] The figure of Pārthasārathi, scarred with the arrow-wounds he received in the epic battle of the Mahābhārata, is moulded of some dark metal, evidently not however the alloy of five metals (*panchaloha*) used for such sacred images. There are also within the temple, shrines dedicated to Srī Ranganātha, Srī Rāma (the hero-god of the Rāmāyaṇa), and Varadarāja. No fish can live, it is believed, in the Kairaveṇi tank to the East of the temple, and this phenomena is popularly attributed to the curse of a sage of olden time, whose *tapas*[4] (prayers and penances) on the banks of the tank were interrupted by the fish. The ancient name of the place, according to Purānas, was Brindāvanam.[5]

From internal evidence (*i.e.*, inscriptions found in the temple) it would appear that it was restored by a pious citizen somewhere about 1564 A. D., when new shrines were set up and part of the temple rebuilt. An early inscription of the 8th century has also been discovered in this Temple. In later years endowments of villages and gardens have enriched the temple greatly.

MYLAPORE.

Hardly less important than that of Triplicane is the great temple of Mylapore (fig. 2), situate about a mile to the south of Triplicane. The suburb of Mylapore (the town of the Peacock) takes its name from a Purāṇic legend, regarding the goddess Pārvatī, who, during her incarnation as a peacock, (*mayura*)[6] worshipped the linga[7] there, to obtain deliverance from that incarnation. The legend is commemorated in a beautiful sculpture in the

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1. Balarama, according to some authorities, is considered to be one of the ten *avatars* of Vishnu. He possessed immense strength and was much occupied in agricultural labour. As a patron of the art of agriculture, his figure is always represented with a country plough as a symbol in one of his hands. So he is "the bearer of the plough," as his sculptures show him. There is a figure of his, along with those of Krishna and their sister Subhadra, in the famous temple of PURI-JAGANNATH.

2. This image in a standing posture is said to represent the personified form of *Adisesha*.

3. This is the personified form of the *chakra* (discus) of Vishnu and in this he is represented in standing attitude.

4. The merit of *tapas* or penance is believed to be proportionate to its length and severity. Its power controls alike gods and men.

5. Brindavana is a famous place of pilgrimage in Northern India. It is situated at a distance of about 6 miles to the north of Muttra, with a Railway Station of its own. The river *Yamuna* (Jamna) passes through it. The *Yadavas* (shepherds) when troubled by Kamsa, uncle of Sri Krishna, immigrated to this place. Here it is, in the river, where Sri Krishna performed very many of his *lilas* (sports) with the *gopis*.

6. There is a similar representation of this figure, where the goddess in the form of a peacock worships the linga, on the western side of the east gopura of Sri Mayuranathaswami temple at MAYAVARAM.

7. Siva is generally worshipped in the form of the linga (phallus) fixed in a circular or quadrangular receptacle on a high monolithic pedestal known as YONI, PANIVATTAM or AVADAIYAR.

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north *prakara* (court-yard) of the temple. In Vaishnavaite, Saivaite and Jain religious manuscripts, the place is called Tirumayilai (*tiru* in Tamil means beautiful) while the early Portuguese settlers called it San Thome de Meliapore (still the name of the Roman Catholic diocese) in commemoration of the traditional martyrdom of St. Thomas, whose sarcophagus the local cathedral enshrines.

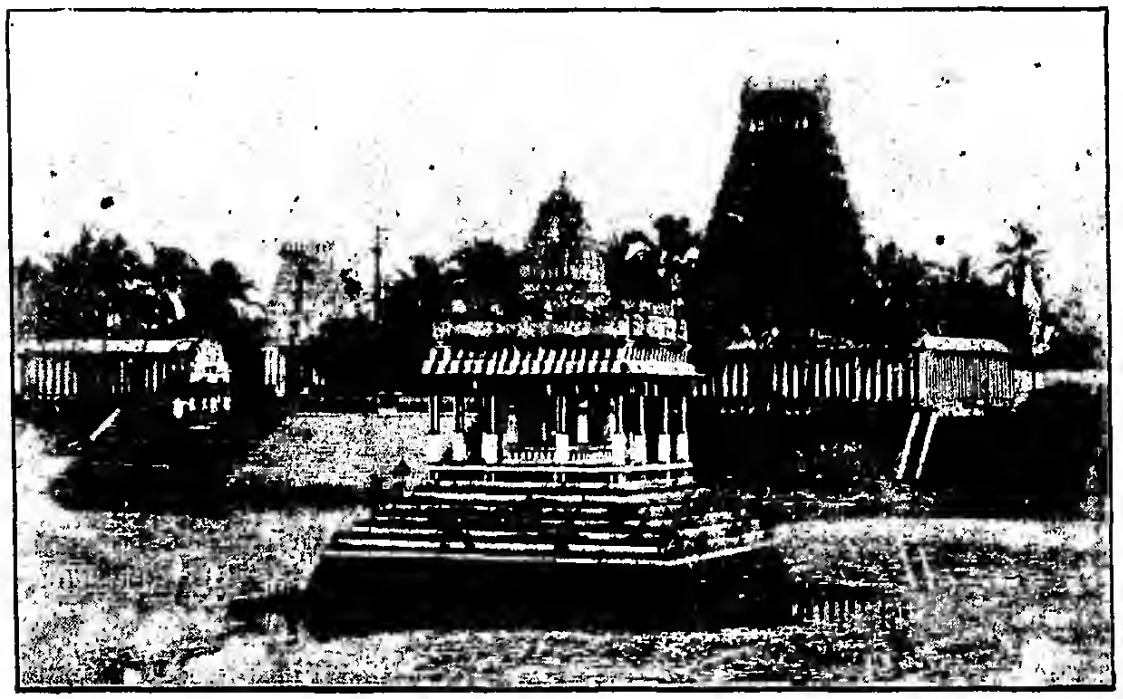

Fig. 2.—Kapalisvara Temple with the Tank in front, MYLAPORE.

A number of local legends are commemorated on the sculptured images within the temple. Thus we find in a shrine in the west court-yard a sculptured representation of a miracle performed by the Saiva saint Sambhandar,[1] (fig. 3) who restored out of her bones, a cremated Chetti girl to life, by chanting a lyric in praise of the Lord of the Temple. There is also a shrine to Vāyelār Nāyanār, one of the 63 Saiva saints, on the south court-yard of the temple. Besides these sculptures, there are also bronze statues of the 63 Saiva devotees in this temple.

1. This Brahmin youth was born in Shiyali. When very young, his parents were bathing in the tank within the temple leaving the baby on the bank. When he wept for his mother's milk the goddess herself is said to have descended and satisfied the need of the boy. Thereafter he had the divine blessing and went round visiting various shrines and singing songs in praise of the presiding God everywhere. While worshipping the God in Tirukkolakka a pair of divine golden *Talam* (cymbals) was put into his hands! His sculptures are shown as holding these. By his songs he cured several incurable diseases and also removed the poverty of the country. He reconverted the Pandya king who adhered to Jainism. In one place the female palm tree was converted into a male one. In Mylapore he resuscitated the cremated bones of a Chetti girl.

Here, too, at a distance of a few yards on the North side of Kapalîswara temple is the shrine of another saint Tiruvalluvar, the author of the "KURAL," who spent his last days in Mylapore; and besides the sculptural representation, there is also preserved a metal image of the Saint. The Tamil poetess Auvaiyār's memory is commemorated by the aspect of the elephant-god Vināyaka of the central shrine, who is depicted with his trunk up-lifted, as when he raised the poetess to heaven.

Fig. 8. Sambhandar.

The Vaishṇava Saint Pĕyālwār[1] is also connected by legend with a sacred well in Mylapore.

TIRUVOTRIYUR.

This famous centre of pilgrimage about five miles to the north of Madras, does not belong to Madras proper, being situate in the Chingleput district. It owes its sanctity to the miracles said to have been worked in the locality by the Hindu ascetic Paṭṭinattu Pillaiyār,[2] whose *samadi* (sepulchre) still stands within the town. Another Hindu saint traditionally connected with the place, is Sundarar, who is said to have wooed and won one of his two consorts here. The local temple contains a shrine dedicated to Tyāgarāja.

1. He is one of the twelve Vaishnava Saints called "Alwars" found in most Vishnu temples. They were extreme in their devotion and are deified. Peyalwar, Bhuthalwar and Poygaialwar hold a special position of their own.

2. A well polished statue of the saint Pattinattu Pillaiyar is placed in the east *gopuram* (tower) of the temple at Tiruvidamaruthur, near Kumbakonam, and he is said to have lived in the holy place for a long time and worked many miracles there. He was born to a Chetti merchant in Cauvery-patam. He is supposed to be an *amsa* of Kubera, the god of wealth. When Siva was taking an aerial flight with his retinue inclusive of Kubera, when nearing Tiruvenkadu, Kubera is said to have desired to be born on earth, and that in accordance with this wish this saint was born. He visited various shrines and worked several miracles. At last in Tiruvotriyur near Madras he quitted this world, and there is a temple in memory of this incident still at the place.

CHAPTER II.

CONJEEVARAM.

The *Saptapuris*, or the seven holy cities of India, are Conjeevaram, Ayōdhya or Oudh, Mathura or Muttra, Māya or Haridwār, Kāsi or Benares, Avantika and Dwāraka. Of those, three are sacred to Siva, and three to Vishṇu, while Conjeevaram is pre-eminent, for, it is sacred both to Siva and Vishṇu. This last city, situate at a distance of about 45 miles on the south-west of Madras, is the best place for the close study of the antiquarian remains of Southern India. Saivism, Vaishṇavism, Buddhism, and Jainism have all had their influence here in turn and have left behind distinct traces of their existence in the architectural peculiarities of the place. At one time, the city is said to have possessed 108 Saiva temples and 18 Vishṇu temples.

According to the epigraphical records now available, the country in which Conjeevaram is situate was originally named *Tundapa Vishaya*, the Tamil equivalent of which was Toṇḍaimaṇḍalam, during the period of Tundapa Vishaya Pallava ascendancy; later on it was called *Jayankonda Chola Mandalam*, when the Chola Kings acquired possession of the territory about the 11th century. According to the Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang, who visited India about the 7th century, Buddhism had a strong influence in this city, at the time of his visit. He mentions several hundreds of *Sangharamas*, and a large number of priests of that time. This city, he says, was the capital of the Drāviḍa country and about 6 miles in circumference, and the people were superior in bravery, learning, and piety, to all others he had met with in his travels all over India. The revival of Saivism by Srī Sankara, and of Vaishṇavism under its able exponent Sri Rāmānuja contributed in a large measure to the decline of Buddhism and Jainism.

The mutt of Sri Saṇkarāchārya, known as Kāmakōṭi-pīṭa, was situated in Kāñchīpuram until 1686 A. D. During the earlier part of its history it was located in Vishṇu Kāñchi on the west of the temple of Hastisailanātha *i.e.*, of the Varadarājasvāmi and at a later period a new *mutt* was erected in Siva-kāñchi. Pratapa-Simha, the Rāja of Tanjore, invited the then Swāmi to Tanjore where a temple was constructed for the goddess Kāmākshi. As Kumbhakōṇam seemed to have better suited the inclinations of the Swāmi, King Sarfōji of Tanjore, in the *saka* year 1743, constructed the present mutt in Kumbhakōṇam.

It is mentioned in some of the Tamil works, that the heart of the town was exclusively occupied by Brahmins. The houses of the agricultural and other classes, the temple of the Tiruvehka and the Royal Palace were all situated outside the town. Provision was made on the outskirts of the town for the training of the Cavalry and the Infantry. When a severe famine visited the country, the King on the advice of his counsellors, dug a large tank to the south-west of the city and laid out a large garden on its banks, affording relief to the sufferers.

The temple of Kāmākshi Amman (fig. 4) is the most important. Here the goddess is depicted in the form of an *Yantra*. The city was built strictly according to the rules laid down in the Sāstras for the formation of towns. In the

Fig. 4.—Kamakshi Amman Temple, CONJEEVARAM.

case of almost all Hindu temples the image of the goddess is always associated with *Chakra*, *Yantra* or *Peeta* (Geometrical figures enclosing mystic letters) and the sculptural representations rest on *Chakra* which is embedded in the earth, and which accounts for the *puja* or worship being performed at the feet of the image. But in the Kāmākshi Amman temple the *Chakra* is placed in front of the idol which is peculiar.

At one time when the influence of the deity began to decline, Sri Sankarāchārya, (fig. 5) (whose image also is worshipped in the temple even to-day),

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put up a *pectam* in front of the deity with the *Ashta Lakshmis* cut on the cardinal points, and thus brought back thoroughly the power of the deity. To the north-east of the temple tank, is found a Vishnu shrine. There is a small shrine of the goddess Annapurnā (bestower of food in plenty) within the temple.

Fig. 5.—Adi Sankara, CONJEEVARAM.

The Merralī (western temple) is in the Weavers' Quarters, also known as Pillayārpālayam, evidently so named after the boy saint Sambhanda. The other shrines of Onakāntēswar, Anēgatangā-vadam, Airāvatēsvara, Tirukkāraikāḍu and Chitragupta[1] (fig. 6) have traditions of their own.

Fig. 6.—Chitragupta, CONJEEVARAM.

Ekāmranāthar's temple (fig. 7) is another important temple of Siva. On the walls of the temple of Ekāmranātha, there is a sculptural figure of the destruction of Kāma (lust) by Siva. Karikkāl Chōla, who is said to have

1. This is the only temple as yet known in South India specially dedicated to this god. The sculpture in the sanctum also, is similar to the metal figure in the temple as per the illustration herein, bearing the *cadjan* book (of palmyra leaves) in one hand, and in the other the iron stile, on account of the fact that he records the good and bad actions of human beings on earth. On death, in the court of Yama, presided over by ten judges, this faithful Chief Accountant of the God of death, is supposed to read out the good and the bad actions of each, so that in accordance therewith, judgment may be given apportioning heaven or hell. Special worship to him is made on the CHITRAPOURNAMI day *i.e.*, the full-moon day in the month of Sithrai (April-May) when the asterism Chittra prevails.

carried out many repairs to the temple, is also represented. The shrine has a mango tree, and great sanctity is attached to it, on account of the fact that Siva appeared unto the Goddess Pārvati under this tree, when she prayed for Him near the Vēgavati river. In accordance with this legend there is a sculptural representation of the Goddess embracing Siva in the temple of Saktimuttam at Paṭṭīsvaram, near Kumbhakōnam. Tirukkurippuththoṇḍa Nāyanār's fame is connected with this place.[1]

In the temple of Kailāsanātha there is a figure of Ardhanārīsvara (the deity as a Hermaphrodite). The feminine aspect has a *veena* or violin in her hand, while the masculine aspect of Siva, is seated on a bull. This model is peculiar to this place.

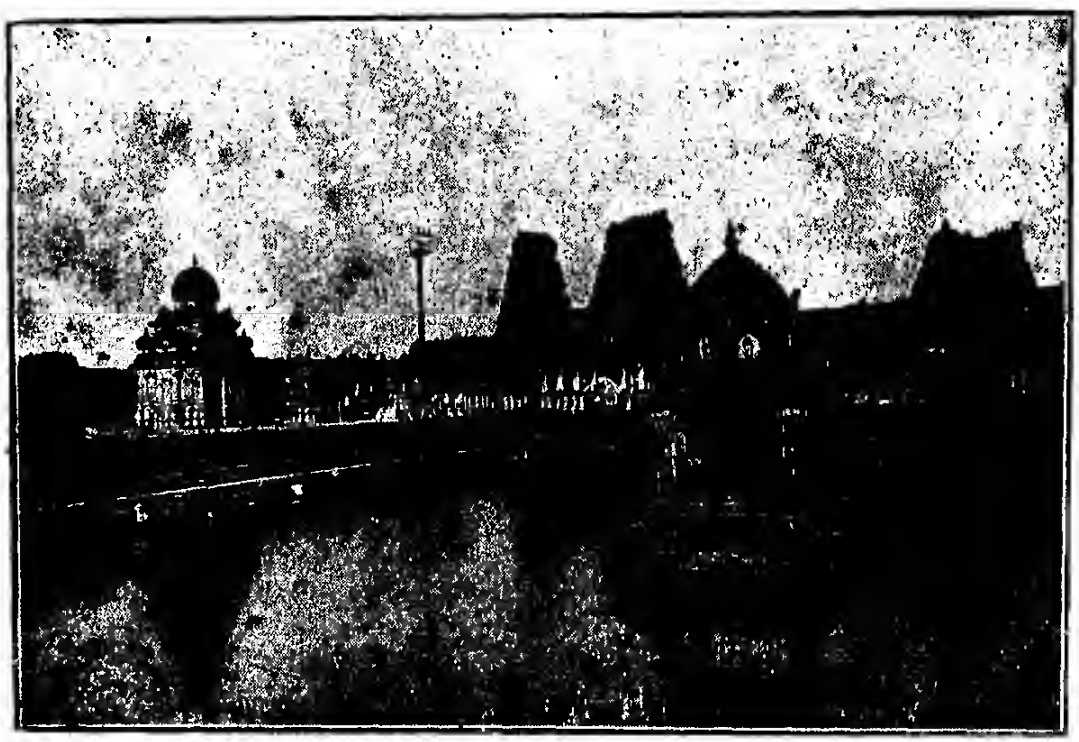

Fig. 7.—Ekamranatha Temple, CONJEEVARAM.

In the temple of Kachchapēsvara, Vishṇu in the form of a Kūrma (tortoise) is shown worshipping Siva.

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1. Tirukkurippuththonda Nayanar was a washerman in Conjeevaram. He was much interested in getting the cloths of Saiva bakthas washed. To test his devotion the presiding God of the place Śri Ekamranatha in the disguise of an aged Brahmin made him wash his torn rag before one evening. At the same time he made the day cloudy to disenable this Nayanar in keeping to time. On observing the approach of the evening this washerman began to dash his head at the stone instead of disappointing the devotee, when the God appeared in his true form and gave him salvation!

The sanctum walls of the Jvarahareśvara are built in a semi-circular form, which is peculiar.

The most important temples of Vishṇu in this town are Varadarāja, Vaikuṇṭaperumāl, Pāṇḍavadutar, Vilakkoliperumāl, Ashṭabhuja and Ulagalandaperumāl. These Vaishṇava temples are on the western part of the town, and owing to their small number compared with the temples of Siva, the locality is called "Little Conjeevaram" or "Vishṇu Conjeevaram." The other locality is called "Big Conjeevaram" or "Siva Conjeevaram."

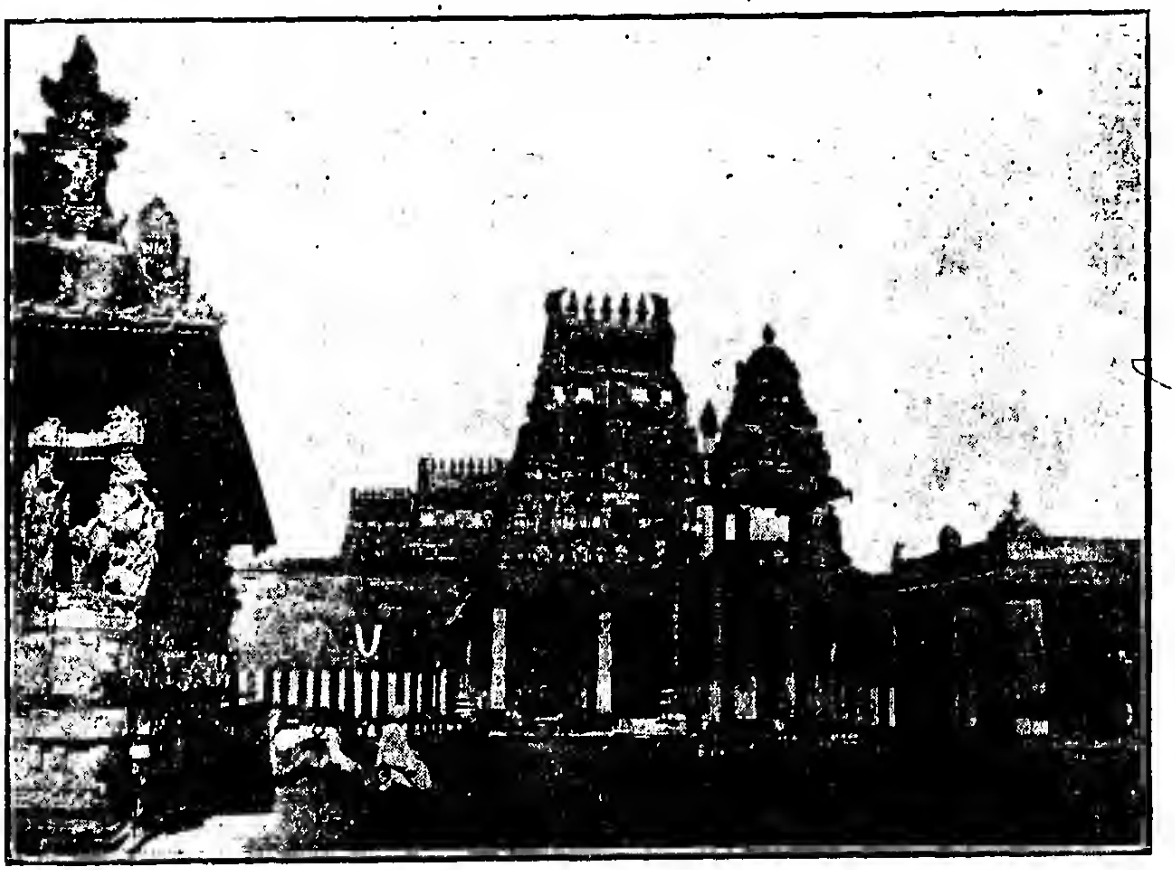

Fig. 8.—Varadaraja Temple, CONJEEVARAM.

The temple of Varadarāja (figs. 8 and 9) is built on a hillock called HASTIGIRI, SATYAVRATAKSHETRA or ATTIYUR and Brahmā is said to have performed a sacrifice here.

The ancient records of this place show that king Achyuta Rāya of the Vijayanagar dynasty visited the temple and in commemoration of his visit he made large presents of pearls and a thousand cows. This important ceremony

is called *Tulapurushadhana*[1] (weighing against pearls). It is also recorded that this city was visited by many ancient kings of India when this same meritorious ceremony also called *Tulabhara* (weighing oneself against gold) and the gifts called *Mahabhutaghata*[2] were performed, and the wealth subsequently endowed for the worship of the God or distributed among the deserving people.

Various forms of Vishṇu are depicted in sculpture in the temple of Vaikuṇṭaperumāl. The famous Vaishṇava saint Tirumaṇgai Alvār has composed several verses in praise of the deity of this place. This is also the birthplace of another saint Poygai Alvār.

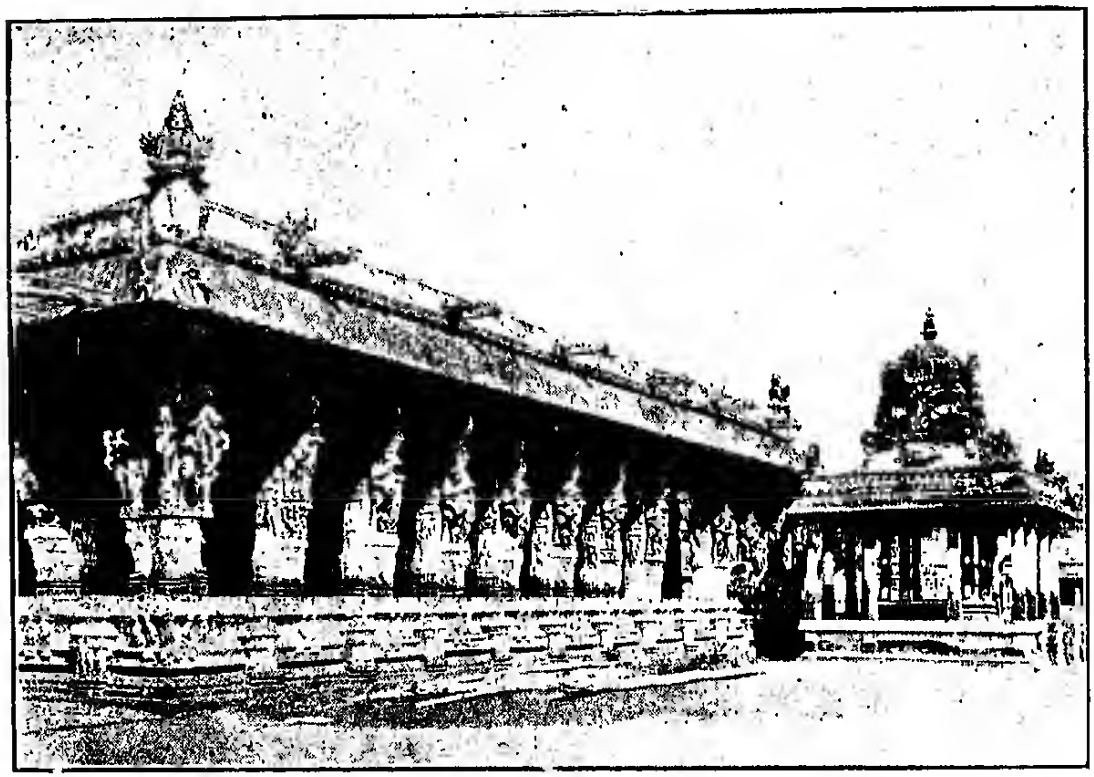

Fig 9.—100-Pillared Mandapa, Varadaraja Temple, CONJEEVARAM.

TIRUPPARUTTIKUNRAM.

This famous place of Jain antiquarian interest is a village a few miles away from Little Conjeevaram, and it contains the ruins of Buddhist and Jain temples.

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1. For an excellent note on *Tulapurushadhana* see Archæological Survey of India Report for the year 1912-13, p. 142f.

2. *I. E.* the great pot containing the five elements. This is one of the sixteen great gifts which are prescribed for the wealthy classes and kings by the Hindu Sastras; see EPIGRAPHIA INDICA, Vol. I p. 368, foot-note 58.

CHAPTER III.

TIRUKKALUKKUNRAM.

This sacred place, also known as PAKSHITIRTHAM, nine miles to the south-east of Chingleput, derives its name from two kites that are said to worship the presiding deity here. The Purāṇic version connected with the kites is that two sages, who had sinned, were cursed by God and transformed into kites. These kites are said to worship God in this place every day in order to obtain their salvation. They visit the temple on the hill every midday when they are fed.

The place is also known as VEDAGIRI (*Veda*=Scripture and *giri*=hill); for it is said too that the Vēdas[1] worshipped God in this place. Another legend is, that Indra[2] the Guardian of the East, worshipped the deity here, and once in 12 years he is said to visit this holy shrine, passing round it in the form of a thunderbolt.

Great sanctity is attached to the hill which is about 500 feet in height, and a walk round it is considered not only sacred but also tending to cure the ailments of the body.

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1. The Vedas are said to have worshipped God at certain other shrines in the Tanjore district, such as Vedaranyam, Tiruvalundur and Tiruppunavasal near Shiyali. God is said to have expounded the truth of the Vedas to the sages at Tiruvottur, near Conjeevaram, and to the goddess at Uttirakosamangai, near Ramnad. Tradition also says that God himself disguised as a *brahmacharin* (bachelor) chanted the Vedas in Tiruturutti near Mayavaram.

2. INDRA, God of the East, the storm and the elements, is one of the eight guardians of the cardinal points: he has the white elephant Airavata for his mount and carries the *Rohitam* or the iris as an invincible bow. The others are:—AGNI (God of Fire), is the guardian of the South-East, is armed with a spear and has a goat for his mount. He has three faces as the Sun in the sky, as lightning in the air and as fire on earth. YAMA, God of Death, rides on a buffaloe, carries a club and guards the South. To sit facing the south on auspicious occasions is considered very bad among Hindus. NIRITHI, the guardian of the South West, rides on a demon and is personified as brandishing a sword. VARUNA, God of Rain, who is the guardian of the West, rides on *Makara* a sea-monster and carries a trident. VAYU, God of Wind and the guardian of the North-West, drives on an antelope. KUBERA, God of Wealth, is in the North and carries a mace and rides on horseback. ESANA of the North-East rides on a bull.

On the northern wall of the central shrine (fig. 10) on the summit of the hill there is a figure of Sōmāskanda,[1] in the South there are the images of Brahmā and Vishṇu, while at the feet of the God is represented the sage Mārkaṇḍēya. On the north side of the outer wall of the temple, there is the figure of Yōga Dakshiṇāmurti.[2]

The place is also considered holy on account of its having been the ground of penance by Nandi, Siva's bull. On one occasion Nandi is reported to have disobeyed the divine dictate of Siva, and prevented Garuḍa (the divine eagle of Vishṇu) from entering the presence of God, in consequence whereof he obtained a curse, which was wiped out by Nandi's penance. Here Siva is also

Fig. 10.—Vedagirisvara Temple on Hill, TIRUKKALUKKUNRAM.

said to have appeared before the famous Tamil Saint Māṇikkavāchakar,[3] in the form of Dakshiṇāmurti (fig. 11).

1. This aspect of Siva is prevalent in most temples, for processional occasions. Here Siva and Parvati are seated with young Skanda standing between them.

2. Siva in the aspect of a spiritual teacher taught to the world Yoga, Music and other sciences and arts through four sages named Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanatana, and Sanatkumara. He is also called Yoga Dakshinamurthi, Gnana Dakshinamurthi, Vina Dakshinamurthi and Vyakyana Dakshinamurthi and any one of these sculptures is to be found on the southern wall of all Siva temples and they are considered very auspicious.

3. He is one of the 63 devotees called Nayanars (*Nayan* in Tamil means chief). The sculptures of the 63 saints are to be found in the covered passage around the sanctum in all Siva temples. They occupy a prominent position on account of their extreme devotion, under the most trying circumstances as a means of testing their devotion. The four (*Nalvar*) viz., Sundarar, Sambandhar, Manikkavachakar and Appar hold a prominent position among the 63 Saints. Manikkavachakar is specially worshipped in ĀVUDAYARKOIL.

Near the temple on the hill is an Orukal Maṇḍapam or Monolithic hall, and the Dutch visitors who appear to have gone to the place in A. D. 1861 and witnessed the feeding of the kites on the 3rd June have engraved their signatures on the rock. There is a beautiful tank at the foot of the hill, which is known as śankhatīrtha on account of the chanks found therein. Occasionally the Valamburi Sankha [1] *i.e.*, right-turned chank, or conch (*Turbinella pyrum*) which is considered very sacred, is also found in this tank.

Fig. 11.—DAKSHINAMURTI.*

According to the inscriptions the deity was at one time perhaps known as Mūlasthānēśvara; the conquest of the Chōla king Kulōttunga I, over the Pāṇḍyas is also recorded. One Sūryadēva of Puvinūr Village is said to have erected the steps to ascend the hill and the shrine of Vināyaka in the southern wall of Vēdāgirīśvara temple. The copper plate *sasanam* in the Madras Museum says that Vijayaranga Chokkanātha Nāyaka constructed a muṭṭ in this place and also made provision of funds for its upkeep on the 21st November 1717.

* This figure is from the Temple of AVUR near Kumbhakonam.

1. The Goddess at one time doubted the omnipotence of the God who cursed her to be born on earth as the daughter of Daksha. She appeared in the form of a chank on a lotus flower in the river Jamna (Kalindi which rises in the mountain Kalinda) on Prayag or Gaya. Great sanctity is attached to the chank, and the possession of it is supposed to bring wealth.

CHAPTER IV.

MAHABALIPURAM.

This place of great architectural importance (fig. 12) is situate at a distance of about 35 miles to the south of Madras and about 20 miles on the south-east of Chingleput. It is also known as the "Seven Pagodas" which name was probably given by the European sailors on account of the seven *stupis* or pinnacles of the Hindu temples. From early Tamil writings it is known that about the 11th century there existed many palatial buildings about this place which are all now probably submerged under the sea. The Stalasayana

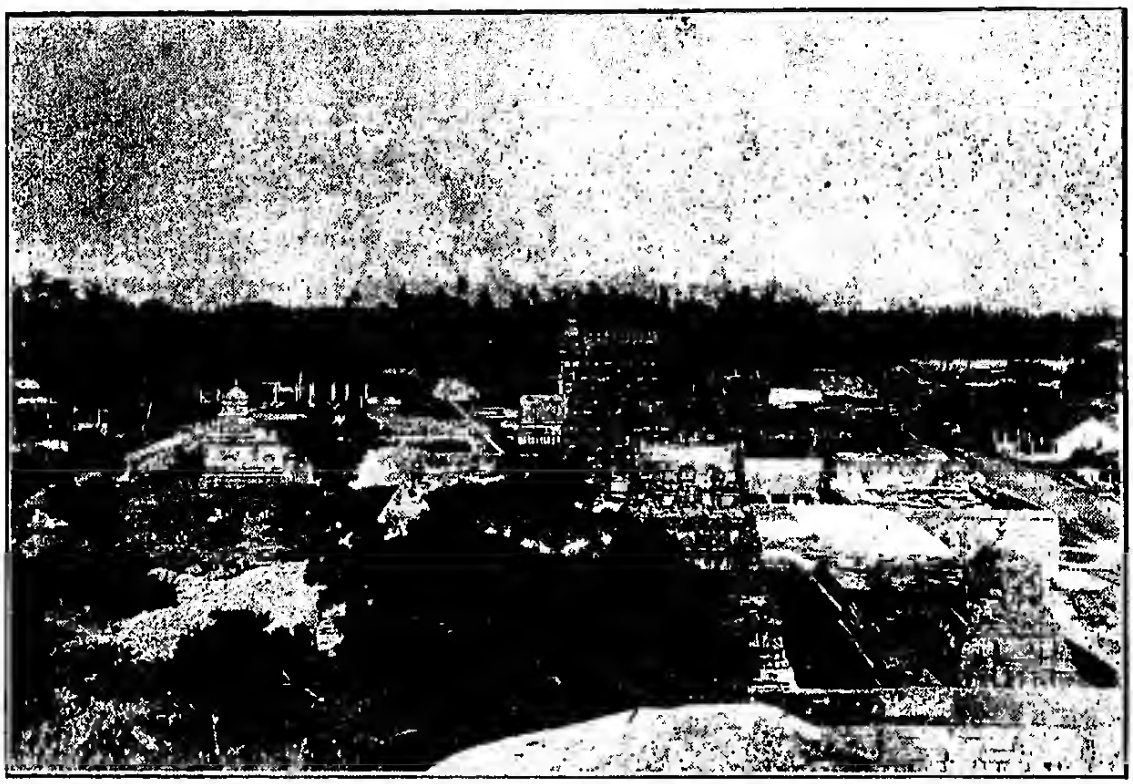

Fig. 12.—General View, MAHABALIPURAM.

temple is now washed by the sea and is in consequence called the "Shore Temple." The Vaishnava "Nālāyiraprabandha" mentions this temple as the Talasayana (Stalasayana) of Kaḍal Mallai (Sea Rock), the old name of Mahābalipuram. With the exception of the shore temple all the other existing monolithic buildings are hewn out of the rocks which rise abruptly above the surrounding sandy plain. The Vaishṇava Saint Tirumangai Alvār mentions that the God s'iva was living here with Vishṇu and so we find the shrines of both these Gods situated close to each other in this temple.[1]

1. For detailed information as this account refer to the Madras Archæological Survey Report, 1900-01.

The Varāha, or the Boar incarnation of Vishṇu, is of special importance in this place, and this deity is seen standing with his right foot resting on Adiśēsha[1] (the God of Snakes) and the Goddess of the Earth resting on his right thigh. The scene represents the God rescuing the Goddess of the Earth from the Rākshasas or Demons who stole her and hid her in the sea. Adiśēsha, on whose expanded hood Mother-Earth is said to rest is seen gradually emerging out of the sea. Opposite to this representation in the Varāha Rock-cut temple we find the various scenes of the Vāmana-Trivikrama incarnation.

Fig. 13.—Mahishásuramardini Cave, MAHABALIPURAM.

In the other caves, natural and artificial, we find beautiful sculptural representations of the various Purāṇic scenes. In one cave (fig. 13) the Goddess Mahishāsuramardini[2] with several attendants is represented as engaged in

1. Adisesha is the primal serpent forming by its many coils, a bed on which Vishnu rests; and with its many heads erect, and forked tongues projecting, it forms a canopy over Vishnu's head.

2. The Asuras that gave trouble to the men on earth were overcome both by Siva and Vishnu who became incarnate with the express object of destroying these vicious beings. One of the powerful asuras went to the length of causing great trouble and he appeared in the form of a buffalo (*mahisha*, in Sanskrit, means buffalo). A goddess with eight hands holding different weapons in each of them strode over the buffalo-headed asura and put him down. This gave satisfaction to the devas and hence the goddess came to be known as Mahishasuramardini. This form is generally shewn in one of the niches on the northern outer wall of the sanctum in Saiva shrines.

destroying Rākshasas. The sculptures are all beautiful and life-like. In the Sāmānyalakshmī [1] panel two huge elephants are shown as pouring water over the Goddess. Most of these sculptures here attest to the art of sculpturing having been carried to perfection by the ancient Hindus.

The famous Vaishṇava Saint Bhudattālvār is said to have been incarnated at this place and on that account also it has an importance of its own.

From inscriptions it is gathered that this place together with Sāluvankuppam close by, formed one large city and that the place was ruled by the kings of the Pallava dynasty. The place also appears to have been a flourishing centre of trade, carrying on business with distant foreign countries and while

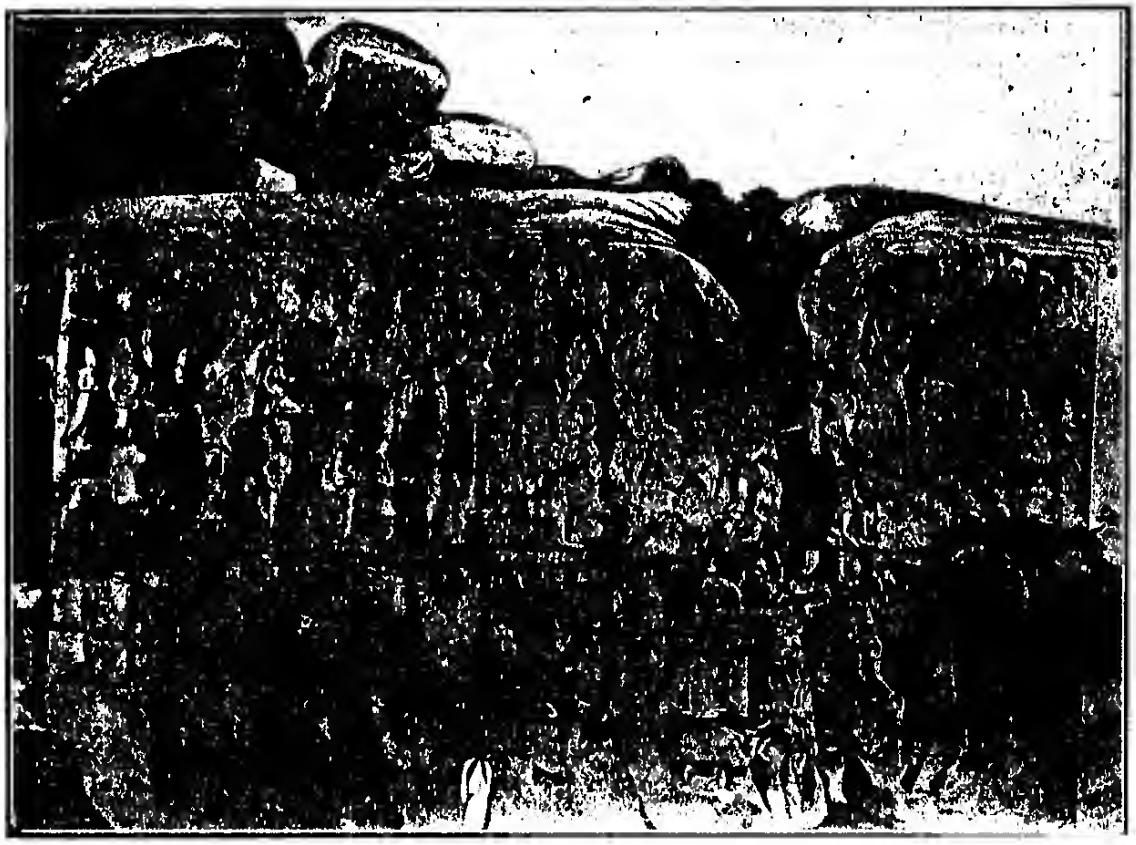

Fig. 14.—Arjuna's Penance, MAHABALIPURAM.

digging among the ruins there have been discovered several varieties of coins which seem to prove the fact that the town was the centre, where people of different countries met together for business.

In the Arjuna's penance (fig. 14), which is sculptured on the rock for nearly 100 feet in length and 50 in height, Arjuna[2] (one of the five Pāṇḍava brothers

1. A description and figure of this form of the Goddess appears on pages 187 & 188 of the valuable work on 'SOUTH INDIAN IMAGES OF GODS AND GODDESSES' by Rao Sahib Mr. H. Krishna Sastry.

2. The circumstances under which Arjuna obtained the weapon *Pasupatastra* are detailed in the chapter dealing with Bezwada,

of the Mahābhārata) is seen standing on one leg quite emaciated with uplifted arms and in a penitent attitude. Next to him is the figure of Siva holding the *Pasupatastra*. In another place, on the same rock, is shown the scene of king Bali, holding his darbār attended by warriors, rājas and several wild animals. This representation is Pātala-Lōka[1] (the nether world) whither he was sent down by the Vāmana-Trivikrama Avatār (the Dwarf incarnation of Vishnu), to rule over the place. In the middle of the same rock is shown Vāsuki (Lord of Serpents) in the aspect of a Dragon under a canopy. The other figures are his daughter Ulupí seated below, and another a penitent.

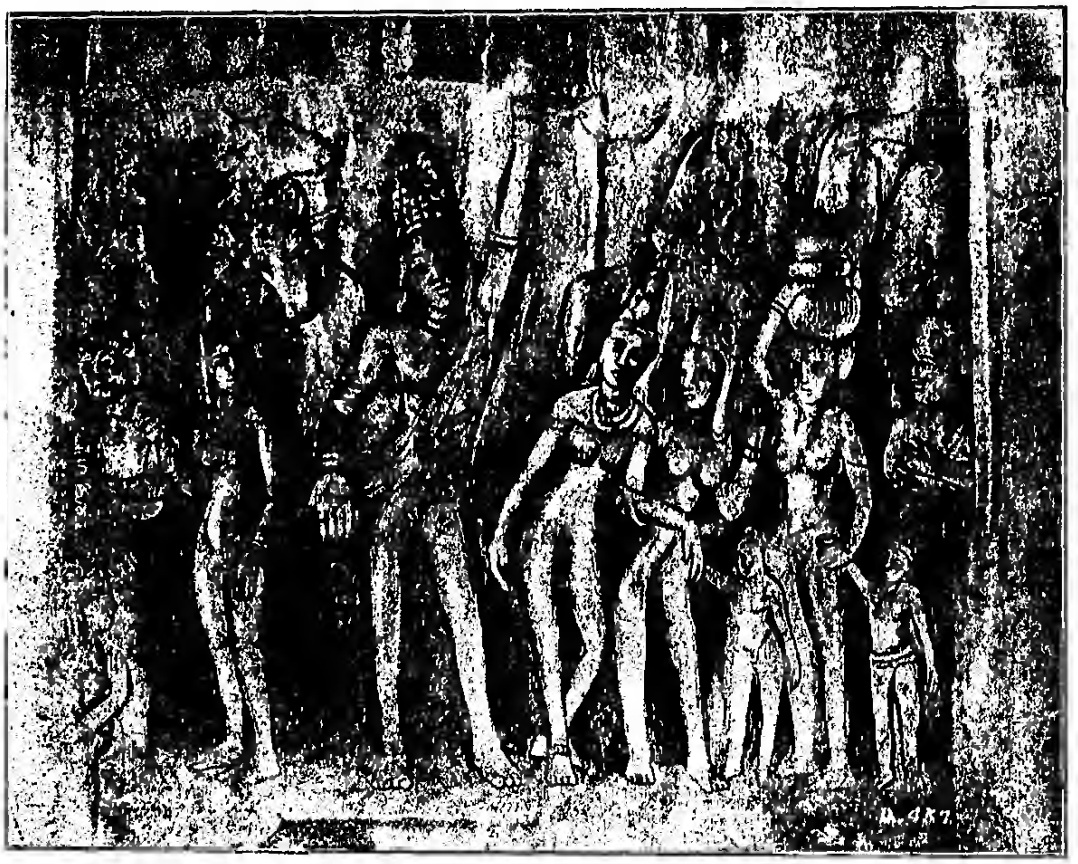

Fig. 15.—Govardhana Krishna in Krishna Mantapa, MAHABALIPURAM.

In the Krishṇa Maṇṭapa there is the sculpture of Sri Krishṇa supporting the hill with his left hand (Fig. 15) to protect cattle against the fury of the Rain-God. Close to him the cattle are being tended and milked. On the right side there is an affrighted bull, with its head slightly turned and its forefoot extend-

1. One of the Seven Worlds of the Hindu Theology. The Seven Worlds are Atala, Vitala, Sutala, Talatala, Rasatala, Mahatala, and Patala.

ed. This *lila* or sport of Sri Krishṇa is popularly known as *Gōvardhana Uddhāra.

During the days of king Namuchi, one of Bali's successors, two celestial nymphs from heaven are said to have visited this city, when they became enamoured of this king. They took him for a visit to their celestial region, and on his return he is said to have beautified the city on lines similar to that which he saw in heaven. Indra got displeased at a mortal king imitating him, and is therefore said to have caused the clouds to encroach upon the city in the form of rain and bring about its destruction.

The Pañchapāṇḍava Rathas or the Five Chariots, lie on the south of the village. The northernmost, named Draupadi Ratha, covers a square plinth of 11 feet, and is nearly 18 feet in height above ground. The image of Draupadi inside is like that of the Goddess Lakshmi. The monolithic elephant and lion on the west and the Nandi on the east are objects of admiration to the visitors. A pillared gallery runs all round the *Vimana* or tower of Bhīma Ratha.

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* Govardhan Mountain lies at a distance of about 13 miles to the south of Muttra. Another version of this story is that at one time on the advice of Sri Krishna, the shepherds put a stop to the worship they annually made to Indra, the god of rain. Whereupon Indra directed the clouds to destroy the place with heavy rain; to save them Sri Krishna uplifted this mountain with one of his hands and protected them. This was done to put down the pride of Indra. Then Indra submitted to Krishna and also took a lesson from this incident. Afterwards the usual annual worship was resumed. This festival to Indra is known as BHOGI-PANDIGAI and it is observed on the last day of Margali (December-January), *i.e.*, the previous day to Makara-Sankaranti or the day on which the sun enters the *Capricornus*.

CHAPTER V.

GINGEE.

This ancient fortified city, closely connected in popular tradition with Dēsing Rāja, its renowned chief, possesses palatial buildings of great architectural value, and is situate 20 miles away to the west of Tiṇḍivanam in the South Arcot District. The Tamil name of the place is Señji. The fort of Gingee is one of the few ancient places of historic interest which has been preserved in all its ancient glory. It appears to have been the seat of Government of a former Vijanagar kingdom. The Muhammadans conquered the place in 1564 and drove away the Hindu kings. A terrible famine in 1661 compelled the evacuation of the place by the Muhammadans. Its later history, and its occupation by the French and the English, in constant succession, may be found in any work on the history of South India.

The fortress consists of three strongly fortified hills in close proximity to each other. Rājagiri in the middle is the most important, and the two others Krishṇagiri and the northernmost Chandrayandrug, where the execution of criminals is said to have been done, are of less importance. Besides these three, there are four others of minor importance, and all the seven lay within the fort walls extending over a circumference of 10 miles. The main citadel is on the Rājagiri and at the foot of it is the inner fort in which is the famous Kalyāṇa Mahāl (Fig. 16). The style of the building is after the Vijayanagar model. It consists of a square court surrounded by rooms for ladies. In the middle of one side is a square tower eight storeys, or 80 feet high, and ending in the form of a pyramid. An earthernware water-pipe to the 6th storey has been laid out from a tank 60 yards away from the fort on the top of the hill close by. The pipe is carried under the walls of the fort to the back of the harem and thence to the roof of the mahāl. The Rājah's bathing stone measures 15 feet square and 5 inches in thickness and a prisoner's cell 20 feet deep, is cut out of a single boulder. The fort of Rājagiri contains the temple of Ranganādha, the audience hall, the Treasury, etc. The structures here are said to be similar to those at Krishṇagiri, (Fig. 17). The Rājah is said to have lived during the

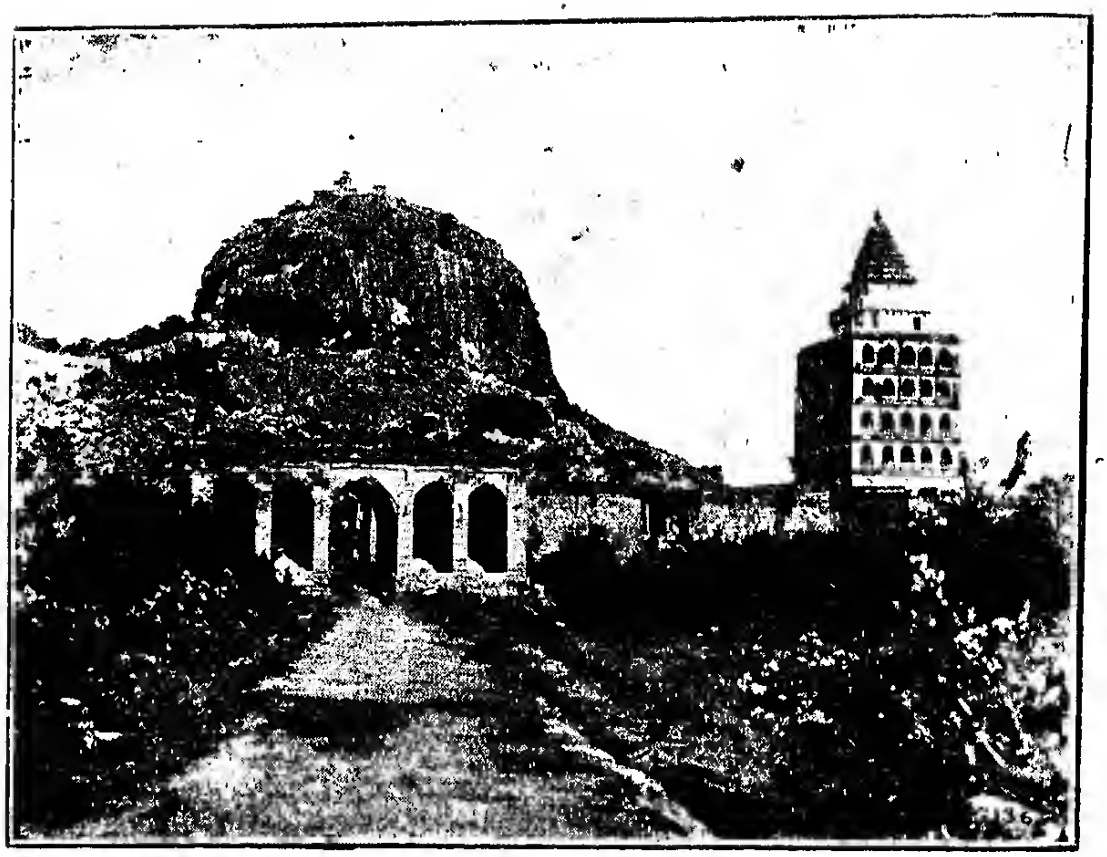

Fig. 16.—Kalyana Mahal, GINGEE.

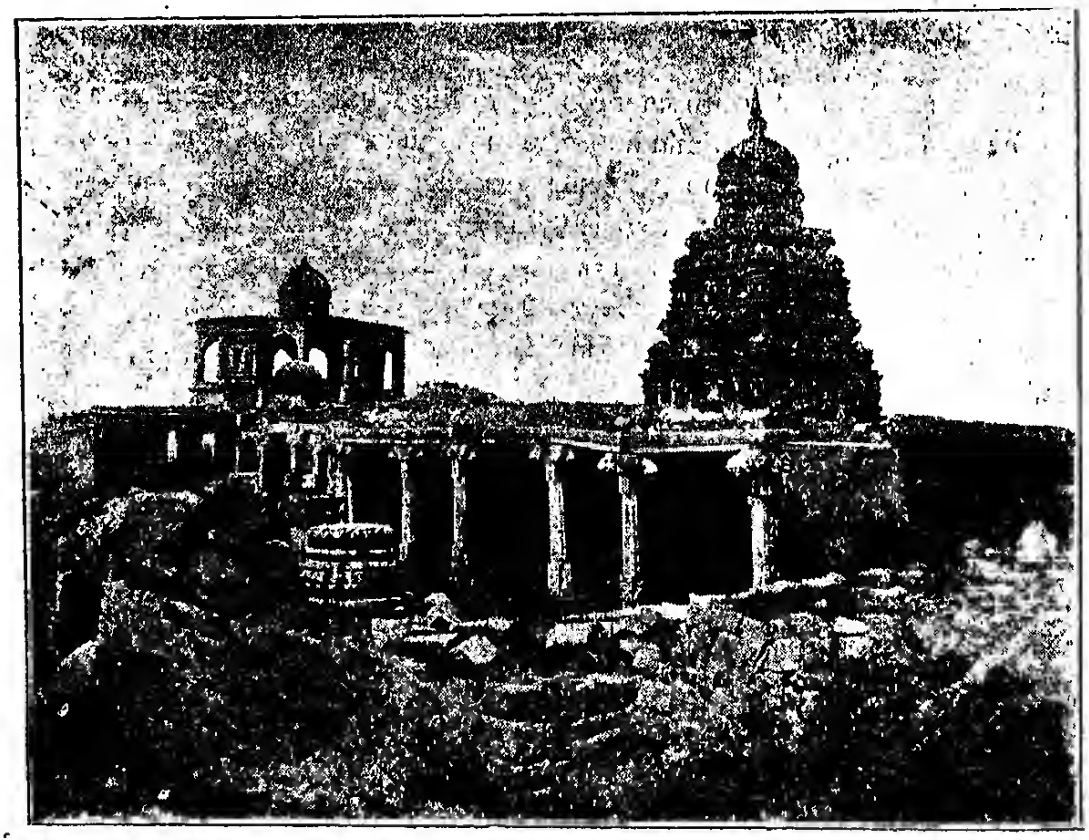

Fig. 17.—Ranganada temple and Audience Hall on Krishnagiri Hill, GINGEE.

Sukla Paksha (the moon-light days) in Rājagiri, and during the *Krishna Paksha* (dark days) in Krishṇagiri. Hence these hills are so called.

In the temple of Vēnugōpalasvāmi [1] (Fig. 18) within the inner fort the various aspects of Sri Krishṇa are depicted very skilfully. The depiction of the

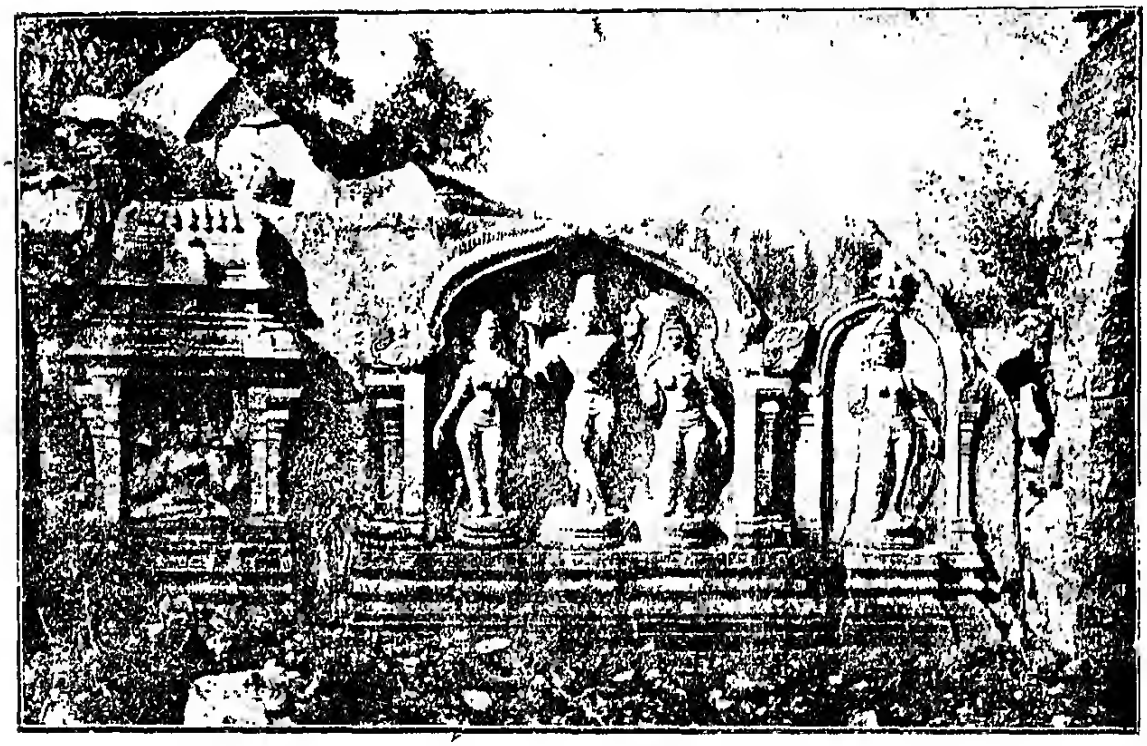

Fig. 18.—Venugopalasvami temple, GINGEE.

prison-house on the upper door of the Pondicherry gate and the work at the bastion form fine specimens of the ancient art. Over the walls of the Venkataramaṇa temple (Fig. 19) are found splendid carvings of the incidents of the Rāmāyaṇa and the ten incarnations of Vishṇu. The high carved pillars planted round the statue of Dupleix at Pondicherry are said to have been removed from this temple. The temple of Paṭṭābhirāmasvāmi has also many fine carvings.

The original founder of this fort and the shrine of Visvanādha in it, according to the purāṇic account, was Sūra Sarma, king of Benares. After the abdication of his throne in favour of his brother he visited the holy places in

1. This is one of the forms of Sri Krishna in which he is playing on the flute. The various other forms are:—The Baby Krishna; Crawling Krishna; Navaneetha Krishna (Krishna eating butter); Kalingamardhana (Krishna standing on the serpent Kalinga); Parthasarathi (Krishna acting as charioteer to Partha or Arjuna) and Krishna with his consort, Rukmani.

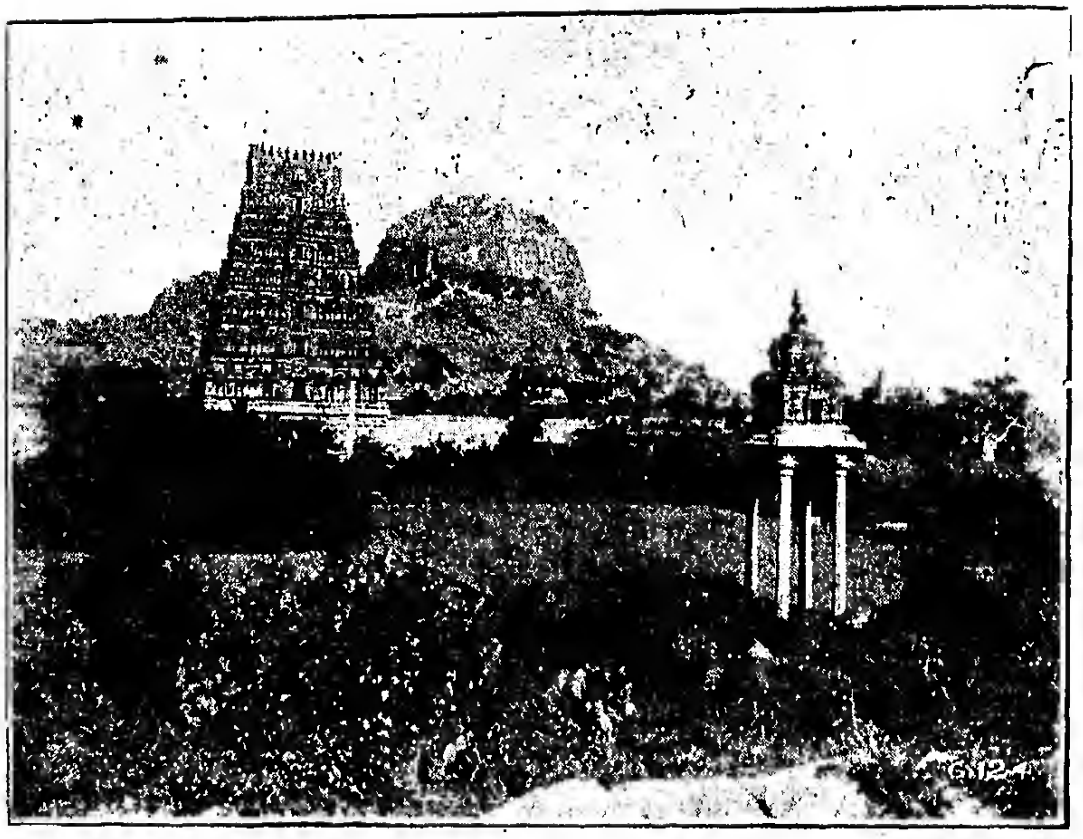

Fig. 19.--Venkataramana temple and Rajagiri Hill, GINGEE.

the south. When he came to this part of the country he dreamt of having been asked to settle down here. He then built a temple here after which a son was born to him whom he called Visvanādhan. The latter, after ruling the country for 43 years, left the kingdom in the hands of his son Thaṇḍan who improved and enlarged it. Rāja Dēsing is said to be the 22nd in descent.

When the City was formed, cannot be precisely ascertained, but tradition says that it was built by Tūpakkāl Krishṇappa Nāick. He was a native of Conjeevaram and kept a flower garden dedicated to Varadarāja Perumāl, the celebrated god of that place. In order to test Krishṇappa Nāick's piety, God Varadarāja assumed the shape of a boar and began the destruction of the flower garden All attempts by the gardeners to secure the animal proved futile, and Krishṇappa. himself went in chase of the animal. But Krishṇappa also failed in his attempt to kill it after several days' pursuit. And Varadarāja having been confirmed in his devotee's piety, resolved to show himself *in propria persona* to the Nāick.

The miraculous boar approached a rock near Singavaram, 3 miles to the south-west of Gingee fort, bored himself a cave in the rock and appeared unto

Krishṇappa Nāick, in his natural form. Krishṇappa Nāick, who was bewildered at this strange phenomenon, invoked the blessing of the deity. The God then directed the Nāick to build a temple at Singavaram (g. fi20) and to obtain funds for

Fig. 20.—Ranganadha Temple, Singavaram, GINGEE.

the construction of the temple from an ascetic. The ascetic instead of helping the Nāick tried to kill him by throwing him in a boiling caldron. Krishṇappa Nāick suspected the foul intention of the ascetic, and threw the man into the caldron instead. The dead body of the ascetic was converted into gold, with which the temple was built. This was the origin of the lofty structures that are seen to-day at Gingee and Singavaram. It is also said that the golden carcass was hidden in a secret place and that it exists to-day, though the place cannot be identified by any one. The Indian Sun-flower plant, in the sacred park, is said to have been brought by the mystic boar and planted there.

The romance connected with Gingee and Dēsing, one of its most illustrious chiefs, is most interesting. The Gingee chiefs were vassals to the Emperor of Delhi, and their tribute fell in arrears. The Emperor sent one of his generals, Tyrop Singh, to collect the arrears, who after defeating the chief, became the Rāja. The Emperor had a steed called *Bara Hazari* or "the

Twelve Thousander" and as it was a very restive animal, no one could dare to break or ride the animal. All the chiefs, including Tyrop Singh failed in their attempts to ride the animal and in the end they were all imprisoned. Tyrop Singh's son, the hero of the romance, who displayed great valour and courage undertook to ride the animal, in spite of his mother's dissuasion to the contrary. Young Dēsing heeded not his mother, appeared before the Emperor and rode the animal. No sooner had he mounted the animal than it began to carry him aloft in the air, which caused much annoyance to the young rider, who then prayed to his patron deity Ranganādha. Ranganādha appeared unto Dēsing and caused the horse, which was his creation, to obey him. Dēsing then appeared before the Emperor and demanded the release of his father Tyrop Singh. Dēsing, who had honours heaped on him by the Emperor, returned to Gingee with his father, and the magic horse. Dēsing was also made the supreme Rāja of Gingee, and the Emperor waived all claims for tribute from the chiefs from that date. The Nawāb of Arcot who heard of the honour bestowed upon Dēsing, grew jealous of him, and put forward a claim for the annual tribute. This, Dēsing repudiated and informed him that Gingee had been made an independent principality by the Emperor of Delhi. The Nawāb disbelieved this, and commanded Dēsing to produce the *Sannad* (title), which he unfortunately had failed to get from the Emperor. The Nawāb put forward the claim for a second time. This put out Dēsing and he sent a message to the Nawāb saying that if he insisted on the payment of the tribute, he must receive it at the point of the sword. The Nawāb became enraged and invaded Gingee. Even when the opposing armies reached the gate of Gingee, Dēsing was performing his *puja* (worship) and he never thought of the pressing emergency. When his uncle suggested to him to make peace with the Nawāb, Dēsing became indignant, and made preparations for fighting the enemy. He embarked on this expedition much against the wish of all. The first battle was fought near Pudupeṭ, 4 miles away from Gingee and just as the point when victory was being declared in favour of Dēsing, some unknown man shot him dead. The dead body was then taken to the palace, where Dēsing's wife received it with all honours, and she also in the end committed *sati*,[1] much against the will of the Nawāb

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1. SATI was a custom among the Hindus in which a widow immolated herself on the funeral pile of her husband to show her conjugal fidelity. This custom was put down by the British Government.

Sir Monier Williams says, 'Indeed, Hindu wives are generally perfect patterns of conjugal fidelity: nor can it be doubted that in these delightful portraits of the *pativrata* or devoted wife, we have true representations of the purity and simplicity of Hindu domestic manners in early times.

Couot Bjornstjerna in his 'Theogony of the Hiodus' writes, "Among other remarkable particulars in this poem is the pure light in which it sets the noble character and high-minded devotion of the women of India."

who deeply regretted his error. Dēsing's steed also was killed, as also his friend Muhammad Khān. The tombs of the famous Dēsing Rāja and his wife, who committed *sati* with her husband who was killed in battle, are to the west of Chetṭikulam near the Kalyāṇa Maṇḍapam in the Fort. The Nawāb of Arcot admiring the conjugal fidelity of the Rāṇi (Queen) and in memory thereof founded the town of Rāṇipeṭ near Arcot in the North Arcoṭ District. The family deity of Dēsing was the idol Ranganāṇādha at Singavaram through whose blessings he obtained the favour of the Emperor of Delhi and founded an independent principality of Gingee. The exploits of Dēsing are sung in an Indian ballad.

CHAPTER VI.

TIRUVANNAMALAI.

This town, which is a station on the Villupuram-Kāṭpāḍi line of the South Indian Railway, is famous for its worship of the fire linga, installed there. The hill by the side of the temple is said to represent Siva, and it draws a large number of worshippers annually. The temple at the foot of the hill (fig. 21) is one of the largest in South India and is famous for the fact that

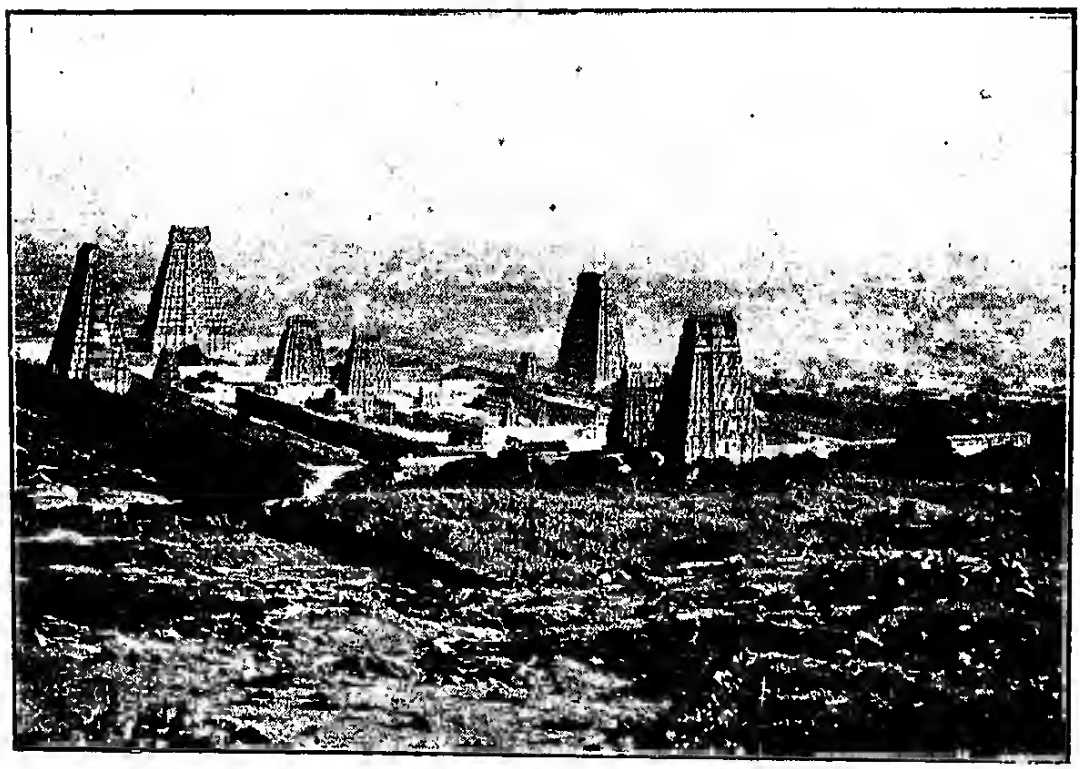

Fig. 21.—Arunachalesvara Temple, TIRUVANNAMALAI.

the goddess Pārvati performed penance to obtain the *Vamabhaga*[1] or the left half of Siva's body. Near the temple is a tank called the *Mulaippal Tirtham*, or tank containing mother's milk.

1. There is a sculpture of the goddess in union with the linga in the temple of PATTISVARAM near Kumbakonam.

In days of yore there arose a contest between Vishṇu and Brahma as to their relative superiority. In the course of the heated controversy there ascended a huge flame, which is said to have been no other than Siva appearing to convince them that there was yet one superior to them. At that time Brahmā took the form of a swan and flew up above to discover the top of the flame, and Vishṇu became a *Varaha* or boar and tore the earth with his powerful tusk and tried to discover the base of the flame. This scene, called the LINGOTHBHAVA[1] in the science of Hindu Iconology, is generally represented on the outer western wall of all the sanctums in Saiva Shrines.

The famous saint Arunagirināthar, the author of the renowned songs called "TIRUPUGAL" is said to have lived here. There is a representation of his as well as of his patron-deity Subrahmaṇya beautifully sculptured on the east of the hill.

The famous *gopura* or gate tower consists of 11 storeys. From the inscriptions at this place and the Sanskrit work "*Sahitya Ratnakara*" it is seen that the hill here was called as Sōṇasaila, Sōnāchala, 'the red mountain' and that the construction of the tower was started by King Krishṇa Dēva Rāya of Vijayanagar about the year 1516 A.D. It appears to have been completed by King Sevappa Nāik of Tanjore. Besides this *gopura*, King Krishna Dēva also constructed a thousand-pillared Maṇḍapa and dug a tank near it. These inscriptions relating to him also mention the *Tulabharadhana*,[2] or weighing against gold that the king performed at the temple of Amarāvathi in the district of Guṇṭūr to commemorate his victory in the east. Another inscription mentions the rules regarding the sale of house sites in the temple streets of Tiruvannāmalai. It is also said that king Rājanārayana Sambuvarāyar constructed a gōpura in the Arunāchalēsvara temple at Tiruvannāmalai; sitting in this gōpura, Vāmadēva, whose contemporary and patron was this Sambhuvarāya, wrote the original and commentary of the "Jīrnōddhāra Dasaka," a work relating to repairs to temples. The initial date of this Rajānārāyana is said to have been A.D. 1336-1337.

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1. This incident is said to have taken place on the night of the fourteenth day of the dark fortnight of the month of Magha (January-February) and as such, that day, which is known as SIVARATRI is considered specially important for the worship of Siva. Then when Brahma and Vishnu desired to worship Siva, He is said to have appeared in the form of a bright light on the day of KARTTIKAI, generally the full-moon day of the month of Kartika (November—December) when the asterism Kritika will prevail. This accounts for the importance of the Kartikai festival in Tiruvannamalai.

2. A sculptural representation of *Tulabharadhana* is seen over the ceiling of a Mandapam on the north of the Mahamakam Tank in KUMBAKONAM.

CHAPTER VII.

CHIDAMBARAM.

Chidambaram, which is also known as Tillai, Puṇḍarīkapuram, Vyāgrapuram, Srirrambalam, Puliyūr, and Chitrakūṭa, lies between the river Vellār (*Svetanadhi* according to the Purāṇas) on the north, the Bay of Bengal on the east, the Coleroon on the south, and Vīrāṇam tank on the west. The temple in this place is considered one of the most important in Southern India and devotees from all parts of the country, visit the place all the year round. The idol of Naṭarāja (fig. 22) (Siva in his dancing aspect) is separated from the Holy of Holies by a veil which is removed only on specified occasions of worship. Behind the veil is revealed mere space, out of which the blissful Naṭarāja is said to have emerged.

Chidambaram is famous for the simplicity of its objects of worship, which consist of *Akasa* (ethereal space) and *Rahasya* or a *Chakra* on the wall to the rear of the idol. In the Chit Sabhā or Hall, Isvara is said to have danced while blessing the two great devotees—Patañjali and Vyāghrapāda. The five steps leading to the hall are covered with silver plates and signify the five sacred letters of the "Pañchakshara Mantira".

The Chit Sabhā of the temple is located within it in the position of the heart in a human body, the man lying with his head on the south. The hall serves the position of the sanctum in other temples. The temple is longer from north to south, unlike the generality of temples which measure longer from east to west.

Fig. 22.—NATARAJA [1] or the dancing attitude of Siva.

1. This figure is from Kaithar of Tinnevelly district.

There are four courts in the Chidambaram temple (fig. 23). The third

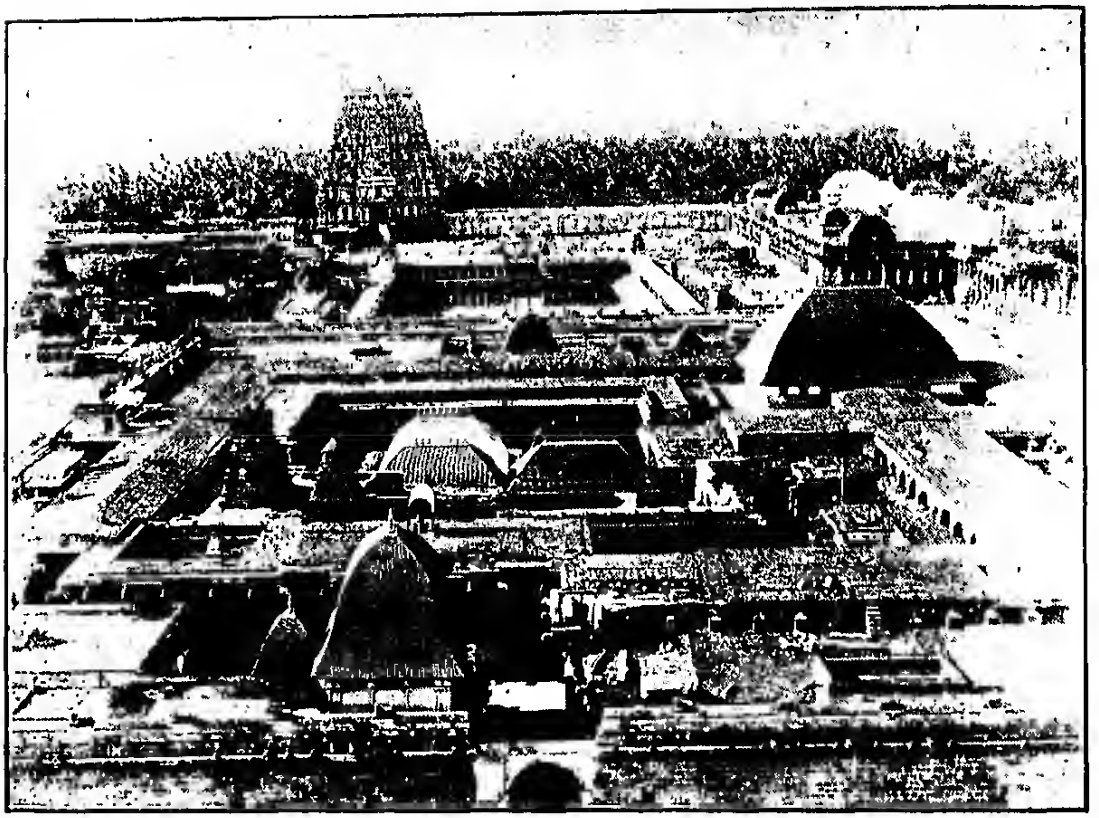

Fig. 23.—CHIDAMBARAM Temple.

contains the famous Thousand-Pillared hall, 350′ by 260′, from which a good view of the minor shrines is obtained. The second has a shrine of Siva and other deities. The Nritta Sabhā has fine sculptural representation in its base (fig. 24). Inside, there is Kanaka Sabhā or the dancing hall of Naṭarāja, covered with a golden roof. The fine architectural carvings, which attract the eye of every one, are on the niches of the four main outer gōpuras. These contribute in a great measure to the greatness of the temple. The holy Sivaganga tank, 175′ long and 100′ wide, situate within the temple (fig. 25), has an attractive colonnade around it. The Subrahmaṇya Shrine, popularly known as Pāṇḍyanār Subrahmaṇya Temple, so called probably after Pāṇḍya Kings, has many beautiful carvings. Many Purāṇic legends are represented on the roof of the Sivakāmi Amman Shrine ; while on the south-west of the temple there is the shrine of a huge Ganēsa (elephant-god).

In ancient days Simhavarma of North India happened to halt at this place when he was on a pilgrimage to South India. At this period this place was

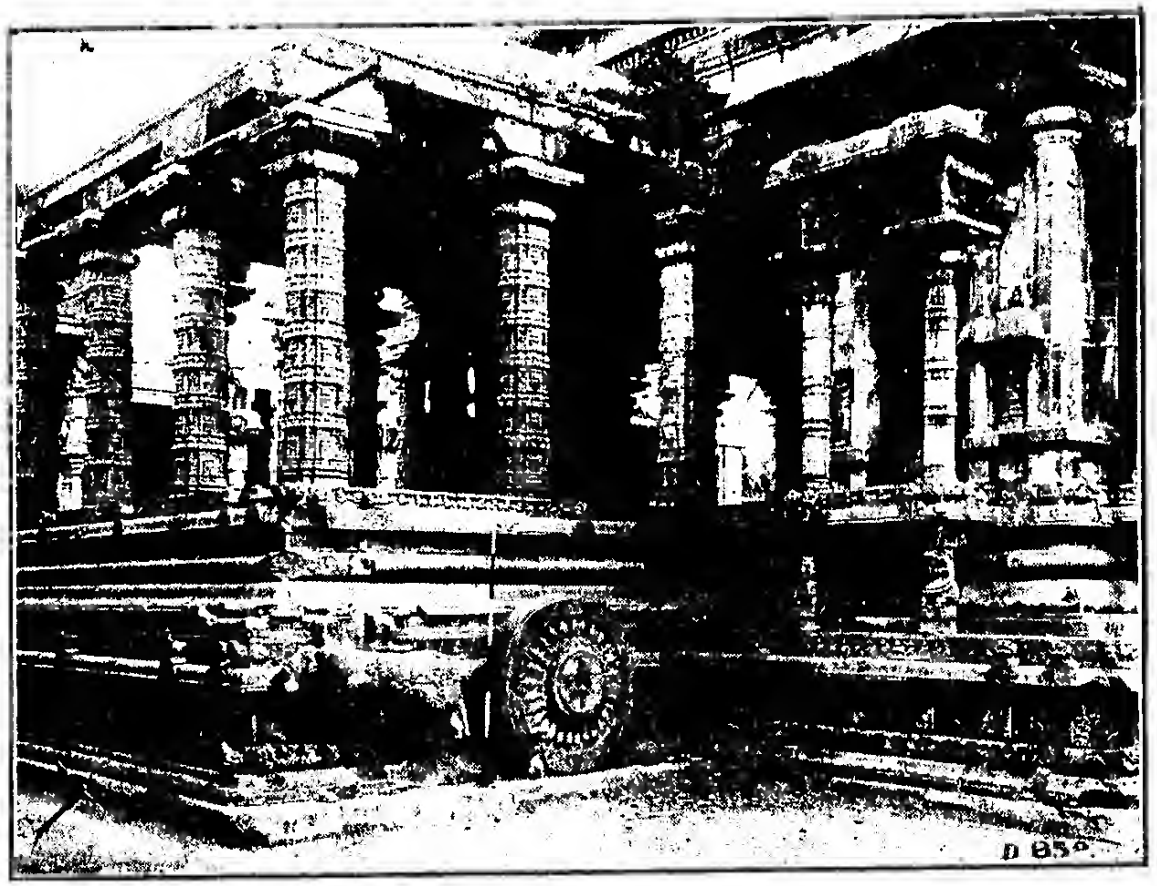

Fig. 24.—Nritta Sabha (Hall), CHIDAMBARAM Temple.

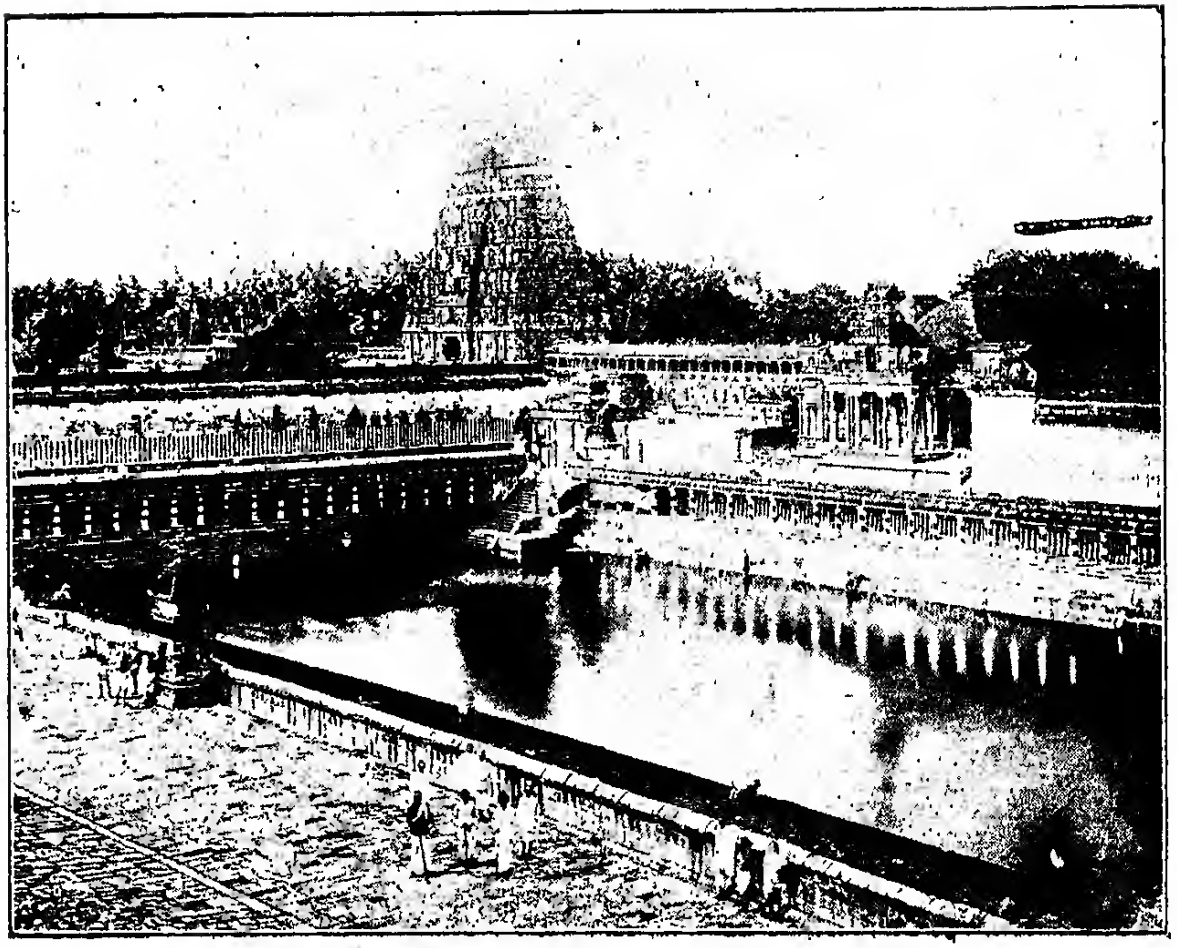

Fig. 25.—Sivaganga tank, within the CHIDAMBARAM Temple

covered by a forest. While bathing, he found that he had been changed into a person bearing a golden appearance and since then, he was known as Hiraṇyavarman or gold-armoured. Tradition says that the gold recovered from the well was utilised for the roof of the temple. The palaces of the ancient Hindu kings are said to have stood on the east of the town and even now there is a suburb called Korravankuḍi (*Korravan* in Tamil means king), the site of the present Railway station.

Epigraphical records show that the Chōla King Parāntaka or Vīra Chōla, who reigned between 907 and 951 A.D., renewed the hall, making several additions of his own and endowing large grants for conducting the festivals of the temple. His successors also contributed much to the improvement of the roof of the Dancing Hall.

Situated within the innermost *prakasa* of the temple itself on the South-East is the shrine of Gōvindarāja Perumāl (Vishṇu), who is also said to have witnessed the dance of Siva. The Gōpura or tower on the northern entrance to the temple was built by Krishṇa Dēvarāya of Vijayanagar in commemoration of his victory over the King of Orissa. The towers facing the east and the west contain beautiful representations of the 108 different postures of the art of dancing mentioned in the "Bharata Nātya Sāstra"—the standard authority on the subject. The Gōpura at the southern entrance was constructed by a Pallava Prince called Peruñjingadēva.

Besides the metal figures of the sages Vyaghrapāda,[1] (tiger-footed), and Patañjali[2] (snake-bodied), (fig. 26) sculptures of them are also to be found in the eastern gōpura of the temple at Chidambaram. There is also a beautiful representation of Siva as Chaṇḍēsānugrahamūrti where the devotee Chaṇḍēsa holds an axe between his folded arms. A fine carving of Tripurāntaka is also to be found. The most interesting piece of the sculptural carving is that of Siva as warrior. It is said that Siva, desirous of overcoming the powerful Tripurāsura, came out in battle array with the earth for chariot, the sun and the moon for its wheels, drawn by four horses composed of the Vēdas, the Upanishads for the

1. The tiger-footed sage Vyaghrapada is said by legend to have been bent upon procuring flowers in large quantities for the worship of Siva in the temple at Chidambaram. In his zeal to collect all the available flowers, at top-most speed, he was blessed with the feet of the tiger in order that he might quickly ascend the tree and pluck the flowers. As the result of a severe penance, he was favoured with the witnessing of the dancing of Nataraja in Chidambaram.

2. The serpent-bodied Patanjali is no other than the incarnation of Adisesha. He was born to Anusuya, wife of sage Atri. In consequence of his having fallen from heaven into the folded hands of Anusuya, when she prayed for a son, he was thus named. (*Pat* means fall; and *Anjali*, folded hands). He had this incarnation to witness the dancing of Nataraja in Chidambaram. The deity in the temple of Anantēswara on the west of Chidambaram town is the one that was personally worshipped by this sage.

CHAPTER IX.

MAYAVARAM.

This sacred place is on the South Indian Railway. The place is so called because the Goddess Pārvati[1] manifested herself in the form of a *Mayura* (Pea-hen) and worshipped Siva, and this is represented on the west of the eastern *gopura* (tower) (fig. 30). Besides this, other fine sculptures are also found in the

Fig. 30.—Goddess in the form of a pea-hen worships the Linga, MAYAVARAM.

niches on the outside of the central shrine of the temple of Mayūranātha, (figs. 31 and 32). Of these one is an Alinganāmūrti.[2]

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1. Parvati, at one time, began to offend Siva and as the result thereof was made to become a pea-hen. When she repented of this imprudent action on her part, Siva was pleased to reduce the period of punishment. She wandered on earth worshipping the God, and the important places where she, in that form, worshipped the God Siva are Mylapore and this place. It is here that she got rid of that pea-hen life and joined Siva. Hence it is that the deity here is known as Mayuranathar (*mayura* means, as already explained, a pea-hen).

2. In this Alinganamurti, Siva is seen embracing the goddess. Here he is a *santamurti*, i.e., of a pacific disposition. This form is one of those relating to Chandrasekhara, who is also named Pradoshamurti. It is this Chandrasekhara image that is taken out in procession on occasions of *pradosha* or the evening twilight of each fortnight on *Chaturdasi* (fourteenth day). This is a very pleasant representation of Siva with a smiling countenance.

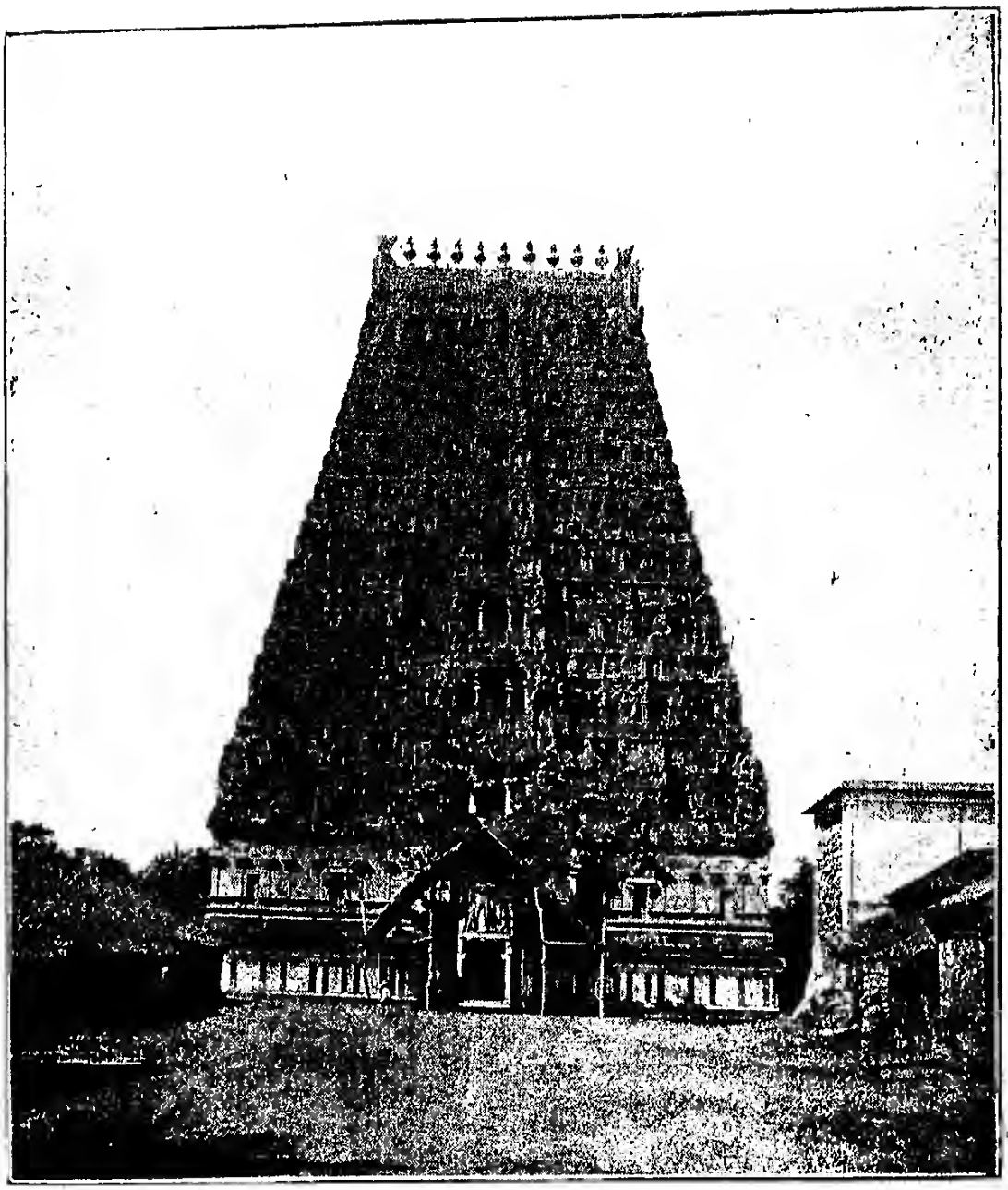

Fig. 31.—Mayuranathaswami Temple Gopura, MAYAVARAM.

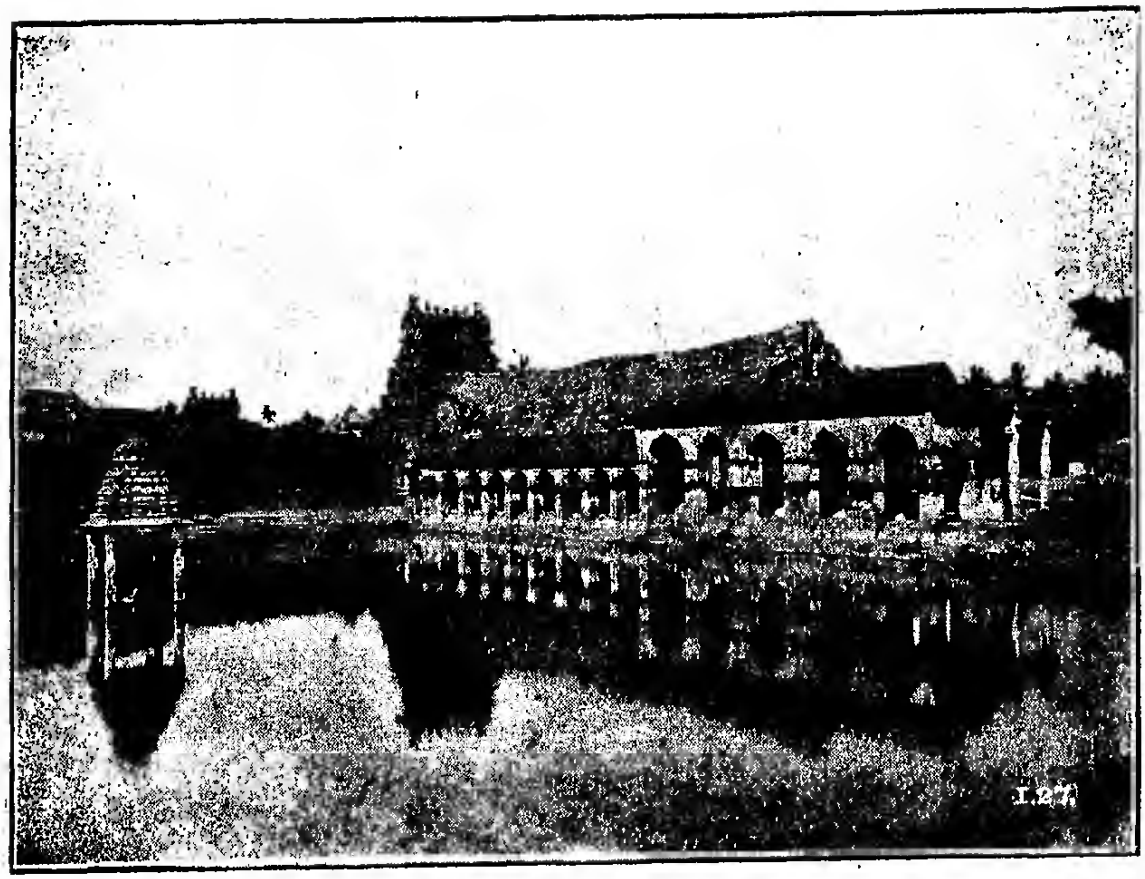

Fig. 32.—Tank within Mayuranathasvami Temple, MAYAVARAM.

A bath in the river Kāvēri at this place during the month of *Tula* (October-November) is held to be very holy.

TIRUVALUNDUR.

Tiruvalundūr or Enthalūr, called after the worship of Vishṇu by the moon, is a small Vaishṇava shrine on the north of the Kāvēri. (*Enthu* in Tamil means the moon).

VAZHUVUR.

Vazhuvūr, another important shrine, is five miles away to the south-west of Māyavaram. Siva is represented here in the form of Vīraṭṭēsvara (fig. 33). The story is that the sages in ancient days, doubting the supremacy of God Siva, created an elephant to try conclusions with him. Siva took the form of Gajasamhāramūrti (slayer of the elephant) killed the animal, and wore its skin as a garment. The elephant, which is said to have come out from the temple tank, is installed between the conventional bull and the central shrine.

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Fig. 33.—Virattesvara or Gajasamharamurti, VAZHUVUR.

Though she got frightened at the new aspect of Siva, Pārvati took her stand close by Him, with the baby Skanda in her arms. Metallic figures of this aspect,

Bikshāḍaṇa[1] and Mōhini[2] (the Temptress) connected with the story are installed in the temple.

TIRUKKADAYUR.

Tirukkaḍayūr, another Saiva religious centre, is about 12 miles to the south-east of Māyavaram. The deity of the temple (fig. 34) is known as Amritakaḍēsvara, who was at one time, worshipped by Durgā (fighting form of Goddess), Vāsuki (Serpent-chief), Saptakanyakās[3] (the celestial nymphs).

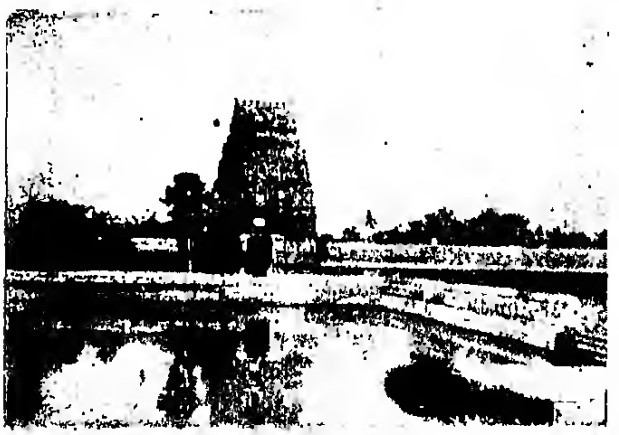

Fig. 34.—TIRUKKADAYUR Temple.

The special importance of this place lies in the tradition, that Siva came out of his *linga* to save Mārkaṇḍēya a boy-sage, from the hands of death. This is illustrated in a pretty metallic figure, on the *Dhvajastambha* (flag staff) in front of the central shrine.

The Saiva devotees Kungiliyakalayanāyanār[4] and Kārināyanār[5] spent the greater part of their lives in the service of the deity here.

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1 & 2. When the sages of the Darukavana forest began to disrespect the Almighty and indulge in talks that mere exertion alone could grant *Moksha* or heaven, Siva assumed a lovely naked form and went out as a wandering beggar and engaged himself with the wives of the sages; when Vishnu in the form of MOHINI approached the sages. Then the sages were convinced of the superiority of the Almighty. This is commonly known as the begging form and the speciality of this form is that there is no Devi figure close to that of BIKSHADANA.

3. These are the *saktis* (the feminine elements in gods) or counterparts of seven important gods that went out with god Siva when he started to overcome the giant Andhakasura, who gave immense trouble to devas and others. They drank the blood that emanated from the body of this asura and thus helped Siva in destroying him. Though these are under worship in most temples, the Selliyamman shrine at ALAMBAKKAM in the district of Trichinopoly, is important for the special worship of these maidens. The place where these Saptamatrikas worshipped Siva is, in the seven shrines near the village of CHAKRAPALLI, close by Ayyampet, on the South Indian Railway in the Madras-Danushkodi line.

4. KUNGILIYAKKALAYANAYANAR. In a Brahman family at Tirukkadayur this Nayanar was born. He was then named Kalayar. As he was always in the habit of burning incense in the presence of the local deity in the temple he was called Kungiliya Kalayan (*Kungiliyam* in Tamil means Benzoin). In course of time he became so poor that one day when his wife gave him her marriage *tāli*, *i.e.*, the sacred ornament worn by a married woman on her neck which she is not permitted to remove until the death of her husband, to purchase the bare necessities of life, he purchased benzoin with the amount realised and burnt it before the god. On his return home he found his house filled with riches!

One day on learning that the chief linga in the central shrine of Tiruppanandal near Gangaikondasolapuram was out of its position and that in spite of the best efforts of the Chola king to put it in position with the help of the palace elephants, it did not move, the Nayanar proceeded thither and attempted by his devotion to set the linga in position, and did it, which very much pleased the king and other spectators. There is a metal figure of the Nayanar in this temple.

5. KARI NAYANAR was born in Tirukkadayur. He was a great Tamil scholar. The presents he obtained for his valuable works were utilised for repairs to the temples.

CHAPTER X.

GANGAIKONDASOLAPURAM.

This is one of the most famous places in Southern India. It was at one time the capital of the Chōla dynasty.

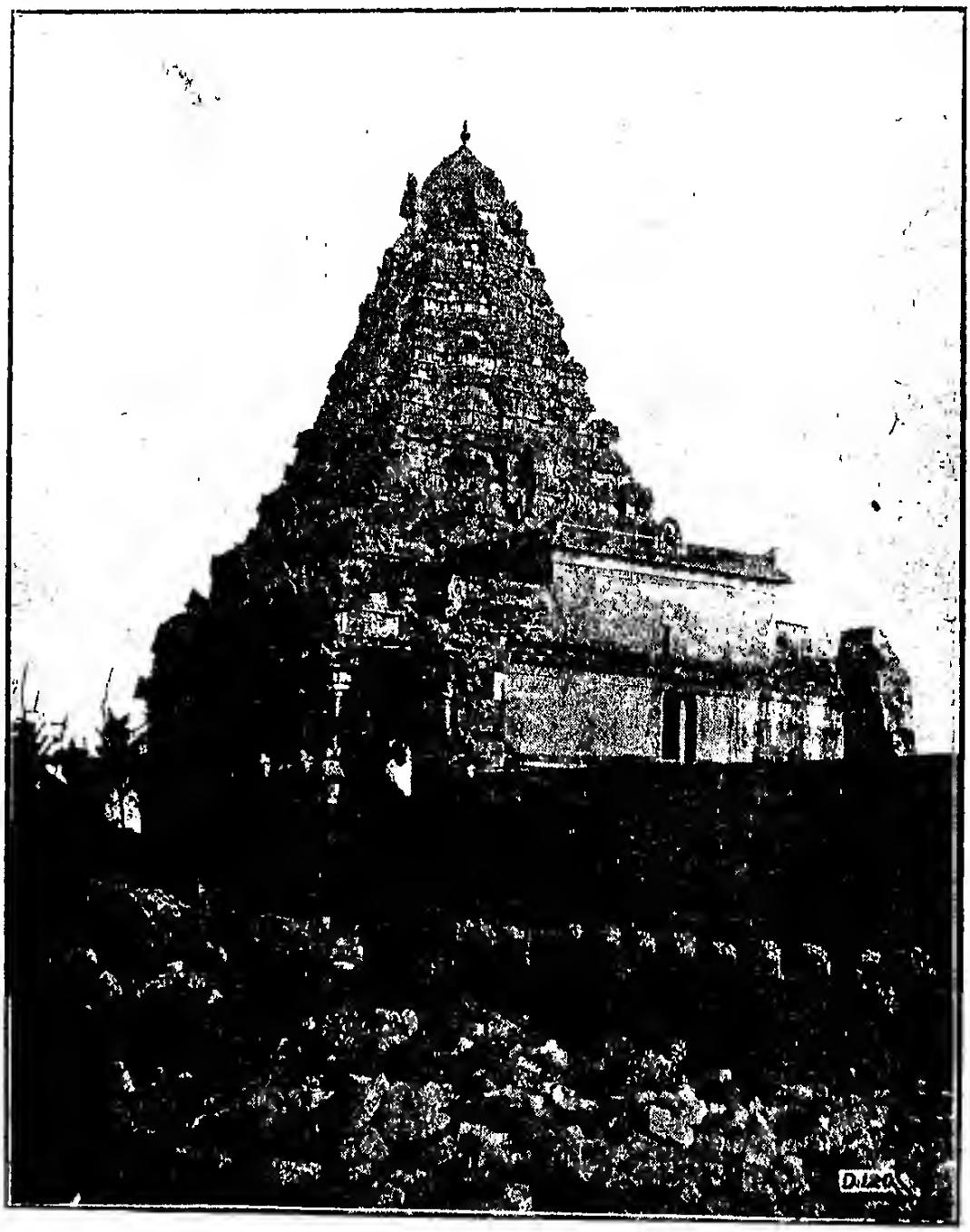

Fig. 35.—Vimana over the central shrine, GANGAIKONDASOLAPURAM.

The purāṇic history of the place is that Rājēndra-Chōla built and dedicated the city to Siva, as a monument to commemorate the conquest by him of the kingdoms lying on the banks of the Ganges. It is also stated that the victorious Rājēndra directed the vanquished chiefs to carry water from the Ganges to the lion-faced well, Singakkiṇaru, dug out in the north-east corner of the shrine. This city seems to have been in ancient days one of the flourishing centres of trade and was the capital of the Chōla kingdom. The inscriptions in the temple and the Tamil poem "Kalingattupparaṇi" depict the exploits of King Kulottunga I, grandson of Rājēndra-Chōla, the founder of the shrine.

At present we have very few traces of the ancient greatness of the place, besides the ruins of the palace at a short distance to the south-west of the local shrine of Brihadēsvara.

The plan of the building (fig. 35) appears to have been similar to that of the Tanjore Temple having the same architectural peculiarity of possessing a lofty stone erection over the sanctum, unlike most of the other edifices, which have the largest gōpura at the main entrance. The crow nover the tower is said to have been formed of a single block of stone, and placed in its present posture by means of an inclined plane laid out from the village of Paraṇam, which is a few miles off. There are still slight traces of the stone bastions of ancient days.

In the interior of the temple a monolithic representation of the *Navagrahas* (the 9 planets) is installed in the shape of a chariot with a lotus flower at the top. Sūrya occupies the topmost place in the chariot, and S... is the driver. The other planets occup... places on the sides. There is also a fine sculpture of Mahishāsura-Mardini (fig. 36), the goddess in the aspect of the slayer of the buffalo-demon.

Fig. 36.—Mahishasuramardini, GANGAIKONDASOLAPURAM.

The legend connected with the idol in the central shrine is that Siva gave a linga to Bāṇāsura a demon, who seems to have installed it here. In later times a pious Chōla king wanted to hold communion with the God. When the temple priest was approached on the matter he promised to help the king if he should build a temple. At

the completion of the temple the God appeared unto the king and answered his prayer. The priest, who was a witness to this scene, is said to have been struck dumb, in order to prevent him from proclaiming the news to the world.

The sculptures over the outer walls of the temple are of fine workmanship. The story of Chaṇḍēsa, a devotee of Siva, is depicted in a most appreciative manner in a niche in the northern wall, and it is called Chaṇḍēsānugrahamūrti.[1]

1. In the Chola country on the banks of the river Manniyar in the village of Seygnalur there was born in the *Gotra* of the sage Kasyapa, Vicharasarma who while going to school saw a cow, which has been considered divine by the Hindus at all times, ill-treated and in consequence thereof took upon himself the duty of grazing the cows of the whole village. The cows began to give plenty of milk and with the whole quantity drawn from them, he bathed a linga, which he had set up with sand in the village close by, on the other side of the river, by name Tiruvappadi. As by so doing the cows yielded only a lesser quantity in their houses, the villagers recognised this and complained to the father of the boy, who on going to the spot got provoked and kicked the sand-made linga. The boy could not put up with this atrocity and so cut off the father's leg with the axe in his hand. Seeing the devotion of this youth, Isvara at once appeared with his consort and gave him his full grace by making him the steward of Kailasa and naming him Chandesa. Siva also crowned him with the garland worn by him, as is shown in the sculptural representation here. Siva also then ordered that all the offerings and cloths of Him, should be set aside for this devotee. Chandesa is always depicted with the axe on the right shoulder with which he is said to have cut off the leg of his father.

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CHAPTER XI.

TIRUVIDAIMARUDUR.

This religious centre lies on the South Indian Railway between Māyavaram and Kumbakōṇam. It is also called MADHYARJUNAM from its being situated between Mallikārjuna or Srisaila in the district of Kurnool and Spuṭārjuna or Tiruppuḍaimarudur in the south near Ambāsamudram in the Tinnevelly district. The Cāuvēri passes through this town. The principal deity of the place in the temple (figs. 37 and 38) is Mahālinga or the great *linga*, and the annual festival of TAIPUSHYAM in December-January is of much local importance.

Fig. 37.—TIRUVIDAIMARUDUR Temple.

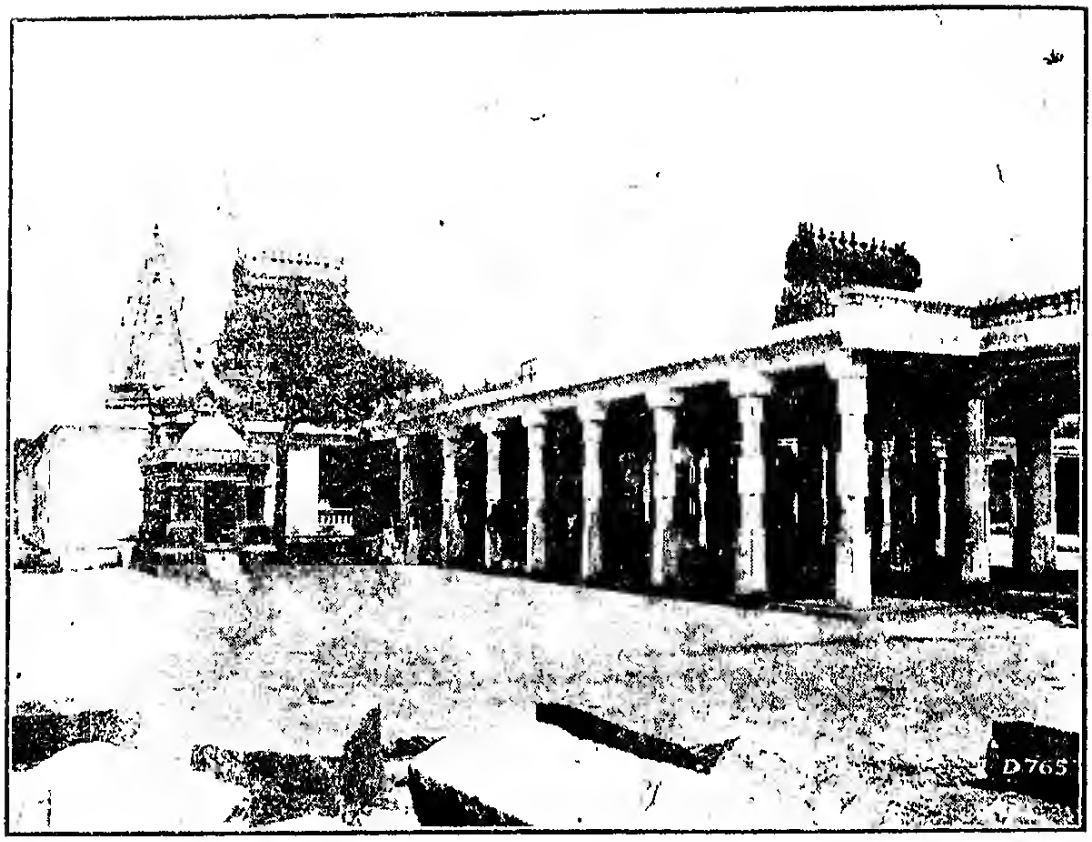


Fig. 38.—TIRUVIDAIMARUDUR Temple.

King Varaguṇa Pāṇḍya of Madura, who is said to have been haunted by the ghost of a Brahman who was aecidently killed by him while on a hunt, was exorcised of the ghost by a visit to the plaee. The seulptural representation of the ghost can be seen on the *gopura* at the second entranee. People suffering from mental affliction resort to this plaee. *Asvamedhapradakshinam* or a perambulation of the temple eourtyard is eonsidered not only healthy but also supposed to obtain the benefits of having gone round the whole of sacred India.

At one time Siva is said to have ordered his son Gaṇapathi to worship him here. So the deity is ealled AGYA GANAPATHI (*Agya* in Tamil means eommand), and this legend dates probably from the Buddhist period.

The famous Tamil Saint Pattinattupillaiyār[1] lived here for some time with Bathruhari and a well-polished seulptural representation of the saint is placed on the right side of the outer eastern gōpura.

The inseriptions over the temple walls reeord the revenue survey and settlement made in the 38th year of the reign of Kulōttunga I, with other additions

1. A short life-sketch of this Saint appears on page 20, foot-note 2.

made in the various departments of the temple. Instructions regarding dances, the re-arrangement of streets and the procession of the deity on the occasions of festivals are also recorded.

SURYANARKOIL.

The image of the Sun is regularly worshipped in Suryanārkōil which is two miles away from Tiruvidaimarudur, and so far, this is the only place where the Sun has a temple dedicated to him. Brihaspati is depicted in front of the Sun in the sanctum. The other planets also find a place here in separate shrines around the courtyard (figs. 39 and 40), and a horse depicted in front of the Sun is said to be the *Vahana* or vehicle of the deity.

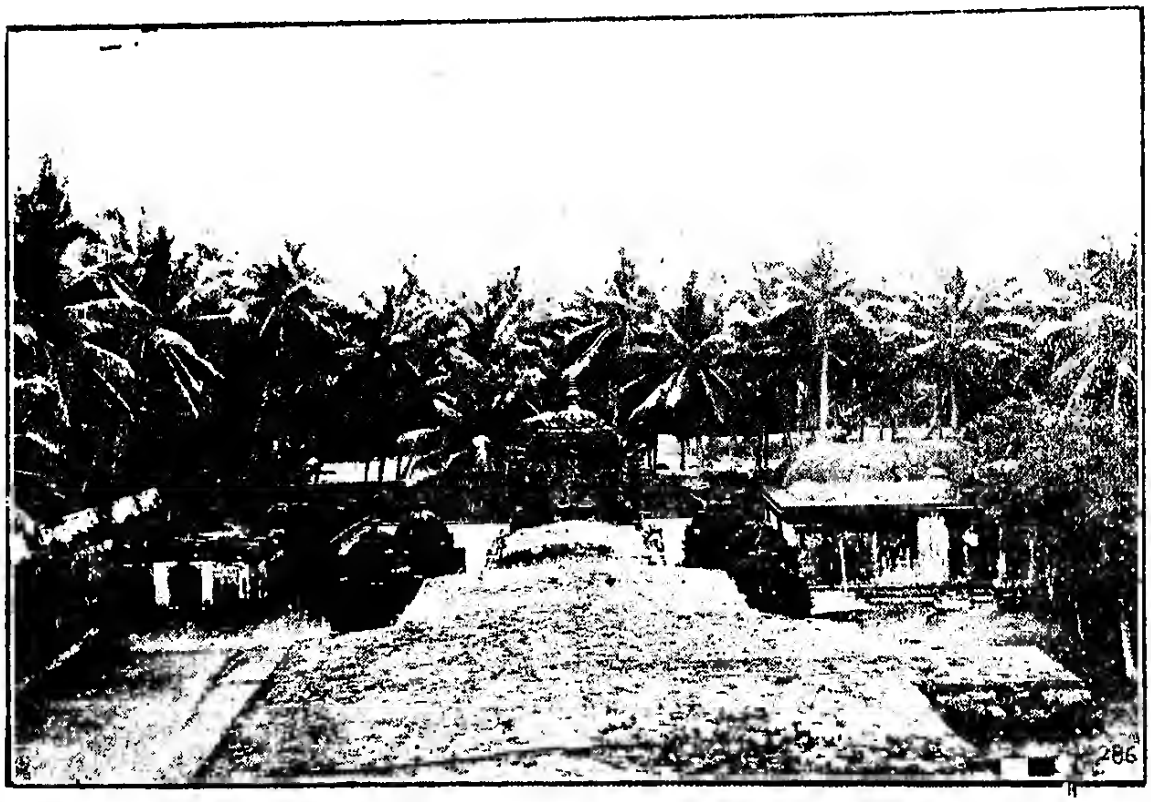


Fig 39.—SURYANARKOIL Temple.

RAHU (ascending node)

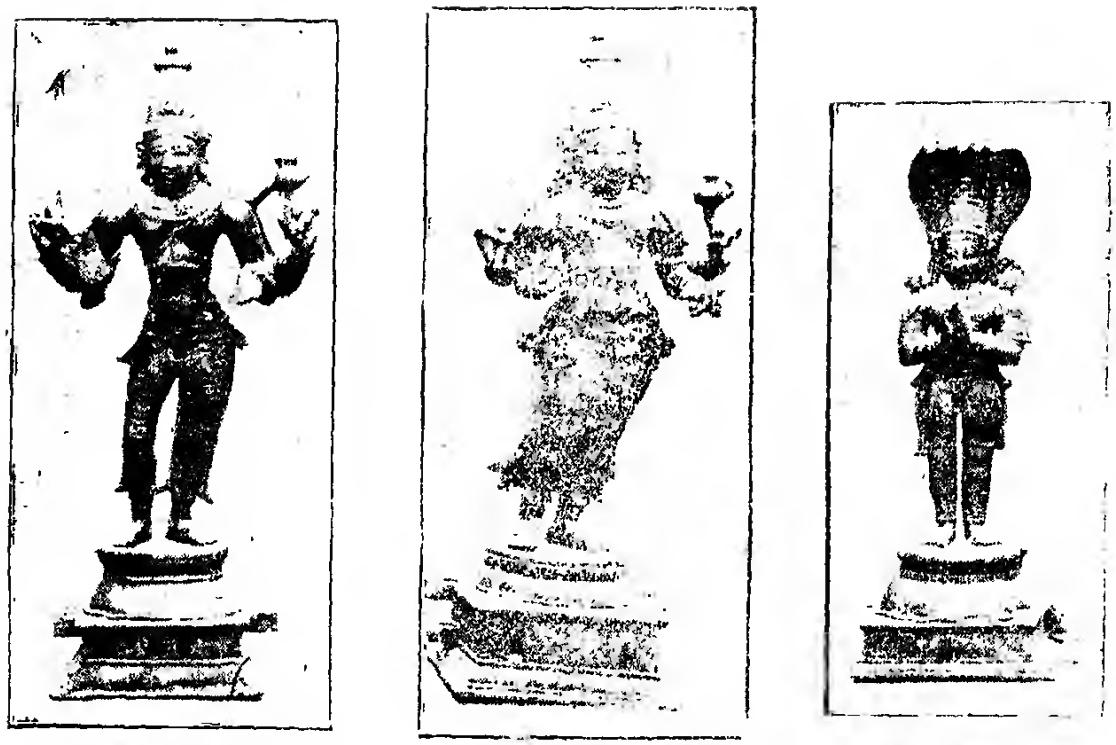
CHANDRA (Moon)

ANGARAHA (Mars)

SUKRA (Venus)

SURYA (Sun)

BUDHA (Mercury)



KETU (descending node) BRIHASPATI (Jupiter) SANI (Saturn)

Fig. 10.—NAVAGRAHAS (Nine Planets), SURYANARKOIL [1].

The inscriptions of the temple go to show that it was known as Kulōttunga Chōla Māttāṇḍālayam. It is also believed that king Kulōttunga I, who built this temple, had some intimate relationship with was related to the Gāhaḍavāla Kings of Kanouj who were also Sun-worshippers.

1. The Navagrahas (nine planets) are worshipped with a view to acquire peace, prosperity, wealth and longevity in this world, or to bring down good showers of rain in the country. They are believed to influence the destinies of human beings. There are circular, quadrilateral, triangular, arrow-shaped, rectangular, pentagonal, bow-shaped, winnow-shaped, and flag-shaped seats prescribed for each of them. If with special care people should worship the planets hostile to them they bless them with good.

CHAPTER XII.

KUMBAKONAM.

This ancient city, formerly called KUDAMUKKU, with a number of Vishṇu and Siva temples, on the river Cāuveri, is a railway station on the Madras-Danushkōḍi line. The town derives its name from its presiding deity Kumbēsvara whose temple has an immense local celebrity. The central *linga* is said to be composed of fragments of a pot installed in a box in the form of a *Kirata* (hunter). There are several explanations of the origin of the name Kumbēsvara.

The ruins of an ancient structure in a suburban village called Sōlamāligai or the palace of the Chōlas indicate that Kumbakōṇam was the capital of the Chōla kings. It is also said that king Srimārā Pāṇḍya, who lived about the ninth century, defeated the armies of the Chōlas and the Gangas here.

The Mahāmakha festival which comes off once in 12 years, when Jupiter passes the constellation of *Simha* or Leo, draws pilgrims from all parts of the country, and a bath in the Mahāmakha tank (fig. 41) on that day is considered very sacred. The tank is situate in the heart of the town and covers an area

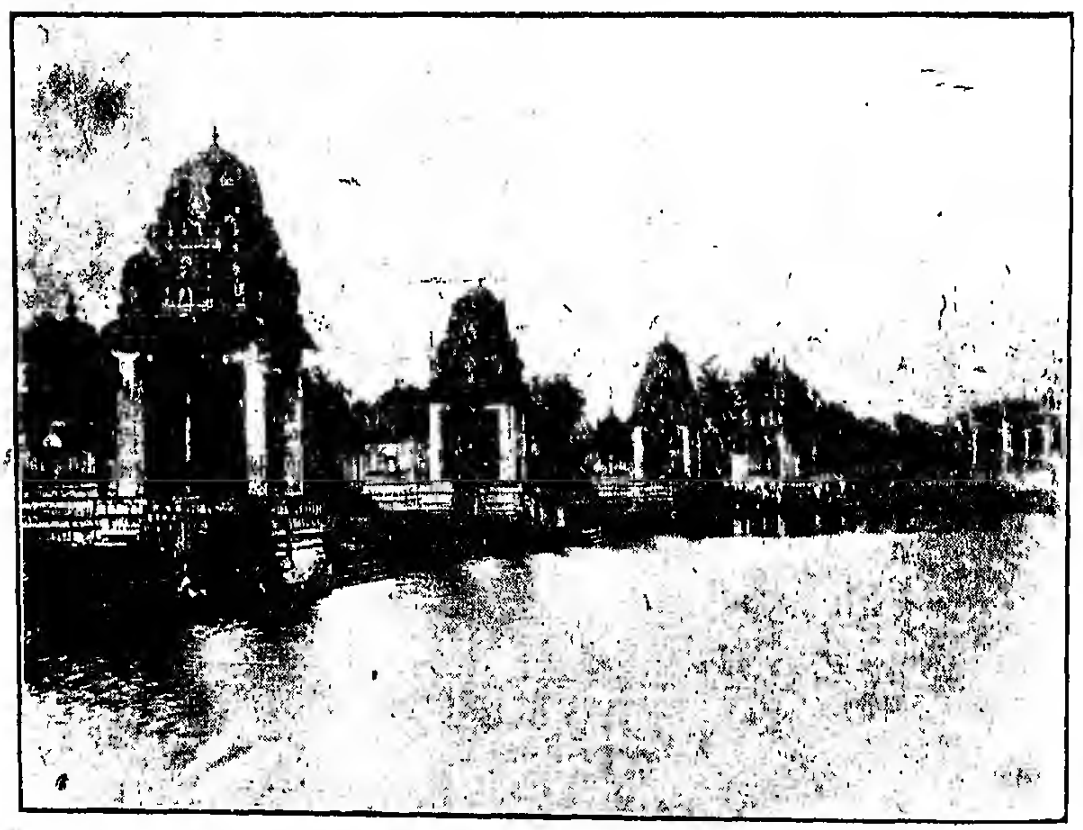


Fig. 41.—Mahamakha tank, KUMBAKONAM.

of twenty acres. There are sixteen maṇḍapas along the banks and they are dedicated to various deities. It is believed that deities of the nine sacred rivers meet together on the Mahāmakha day at Kumbakōnam and sculptural representations are seen in the temple of Visvanādha. In the maṇḍapa on the northern bank one sees a sculptural representation of *Tulapurushadana* (weighing oneself against gold), a ceremony observed on the occasions of the equinox, the solstice, the commencement of an era (*Yuga*)[1] and its termination, eclipses and Sankarānti (*Pongal*), etc. This ceremony is performed near sacred tanks, holy rivers or similar places. The amount of gold weighed against the person observing the ceremony is distributed amongst deserving men.

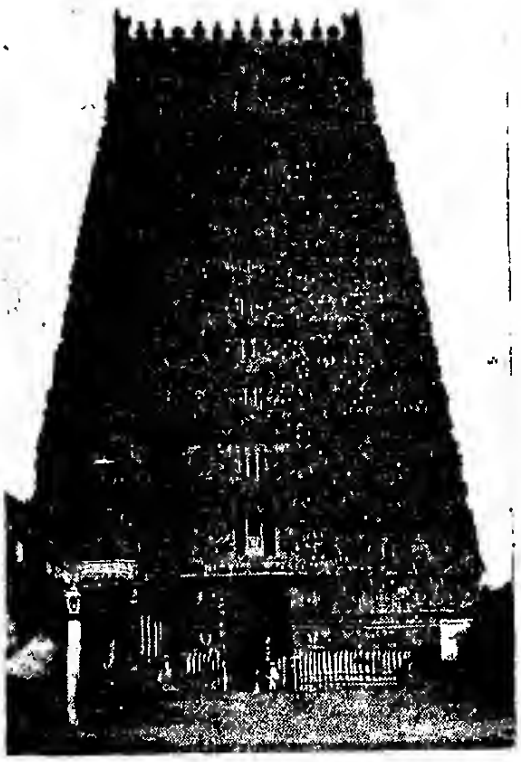


Fig. 42.—Sarangapani temple gopura, KUMBAKONAM.

The temple of NAGESVARA contains a separate shrine for the Sun, who is said to have worshipped Siva in this place, and to this day the rays of the Sun are seen to fall on the central *linga* on certain days of the year. There is also a sculptural representation of Uchchishṭa Gaṇapati [2] (the polluted Elephant-God) in this temple.

The Vaishṇava deity SARANGAPANI,[3] an incarnation of Vishṇu, appeared to a sage called Hēma Rishi, who performed penance. The central shrine of the temple (fig. 42) is in the form of a chariot drawn by horses and elephants with openings on either side, showing the descent of God Sārangapāṇi from Heaven in this chariot. The hermitage of the sage is said to have been on the bank of the temple tank named Pottāmarai.

The RAMASWAMI temple, which lies in the west of Kumbakōṇam, is believed to have been constructed in the 16th century by Reghunātha Nāik, King of Tanjore. The popular tradition of the construction of this temple is that the

1. For the various *yugas* that prevail in India please refer to page 2.
2. In this form the female energy of creation occupies a prominent position.
3. The deity is named so as he then appeared with a SARANGA (deer).

king discovered the idols of Rāma and Sītā and other deities in a tank at Dārāsuram, a village near by and installed them in the temple close to the Sārangapāṇi shrine. Srī Rāma is represented in his coronation robes. The *Mahamandapa* in front of the temple has several fine sculptures—Vāmana-Trivikrama (fig. 43), Vishṇu with his consorts Sridevi and Bhudēvī (fig. 44), and of the marriage of Pārvati (fig. 45).

Fig. 43.—Trivikrama Vishnu, KUMBAKONAM.

Fig. 44.—Vishnu with his consorts, KUMBAKONAM.

Fig. 45.—Marriage scene of Parvati, KUMBAKONAM.

In the CHAKRAPANI temple, Vishṇu appears in the form of a discus or *Chakra* (fig. 46), to put down the pride of Surya (the Sun), who subsequently became His

Fig. 46.—Chakraththalvar [1].

devotee in the temple of Nāgēswara.

Kumbakōṇam is also the seat of the Sankarāchārya[2] mutt, which was at one time in Conjeevaram. The seat was transferred to this place during the reign of Mahārāja Pratāp Singh of Tanjōre.

TIRUVISALUR.

Tiruvisalur, the ancient Vembārūr or Sōlamārthāṇḍachaturvēdimangalam, is a few miles to the north of Kumbakōṇam and here are several valuable inscriptions of devotees inclusive of those relating to the *Tulabharadana* of King Rājarāja and the *Hemagarbha* or the ceremony of passing one-self through a golden cow, by his queen Lōkamāh Dēvi.

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1. This figure is from TADIKOMBU near Dindigul.
2. For further particulars reference may be made to page 21.

SWAMIMALAI.

Swāmimalai to the west of Kumbakōṇam has a famous shrine on a hillock, dedicated to Subrahmaṇya (fig. 47) locally called Swāmināṭha. He is said

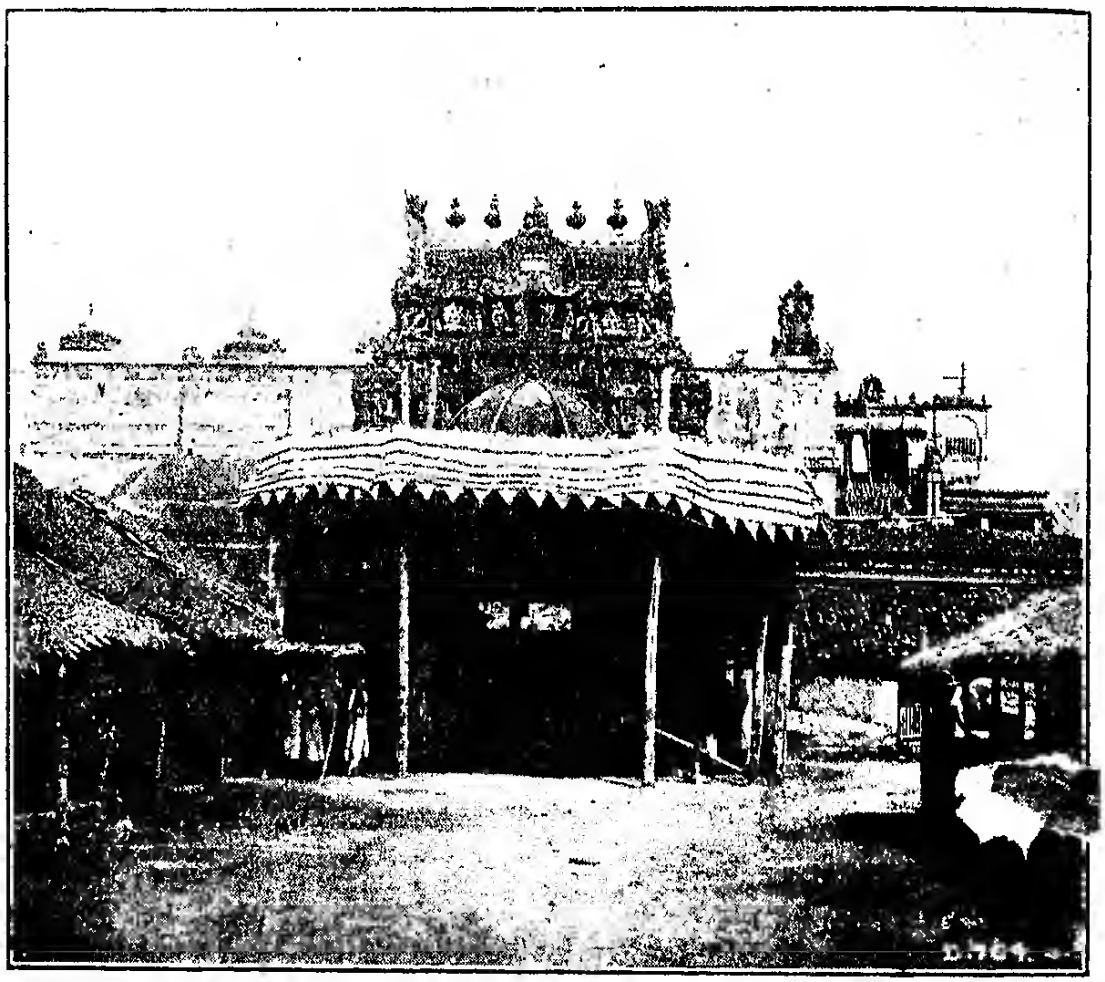

Fig. 47.—SWAMIMALAI Temple.

to have initiated his father into the mysterious significance of the divine *Pranavamantra*, which the latter had forgotten owing to a sin incurred in killing a Rākshasa. To commemorate the incident, the central shrine of the boy-God Subrahmaṇya is situate at the top of the hill, while in the same temple, the shrine of Siva is situate below, indicating the fact that the son and the father stood as master and disciple. Indra, the lord of the Celestials, when he was greatly troubled by the Asura Arīkēsa, is also said to have obtained his blessing here. In commemoration of the event Indra presented the deity with a white elephant, and an image of an elephant in front of the deity, instead of the usual Peacock, indicates this fact. The Vināyaka facing south on the

hill is known as Kaṇkuḍutta Vināyakar (Sight-Restorer) and the tradition is that a certain blind man regained his sight by extreme devotion to this deity.

TIRUNAGESVARAM

About four miles to the east of Kumbakōṇam is a village called Tirunāgēsvaram, which is said to have been then named NAGARANYA. Sēkkilār, the author of the "PERIYA PURANAM", a master of Tamil literature, lived here and his figure is found in the temple. Images of Sankanidhi and Padmanidhi [1] are also seen in the temple.

TIRUPPURAMBIYAM.

Tiruppurambiyam is another village, six miles away from Kumbakōṇam, where Siva is said to have given salvation to a Pariah [2] devotee by appearing to him in the form of Dharmaraja Chetti, and this deity has a shrine of his own. On the bank of the tank to the west of the temple, there is also a white marble image of Vināyaka (Sankat-God) who is said to have saved the world from deluge and is known as Pralayamkātha Vināyaka. (*Pralaya* means deluge.) This place is also historically connected, as having been the battle-field of two important kings, Chōla king Prithivipathi I, and Varaguṇa Pāṇḍya in the pre-British period. The record of these incidents is to be found in the inscriptions of the temple. The name of the presiding deity originally appears to have been Adityēsvara, but later on it was changed into Sakshīsvara, since he appeared incognito as witness for a girl of the Chetṭi caste.

UPPILIYAPPANKOIL.

The famous Vaishṇava temple of Uppiliyappankōil is situate about three miles to the east of Kumbakōṇam. It is said that Vishṇu appeared here in the form of old Brahman called Uppiliyappan. Lakshmi the Goddess was born here in a delightful spot called Akāsanagara or Tulasivana under the Tulasi [3] (*Ocimum Sanctum*) plant and was taken care of by sage Mārkaṇḍēya. It is said that the sage while giving Lakshmi in marriage to Vishṇu begged of

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[1] are deputed to be the presiding deities of the wealth and riches of men. These ill... operty of men. They are generally sculptured over the stone jambs of temple entrances. Th... lds a Sankha (conch) and the latter a Padhma (lotus) in accordance with their names. ...urther particulars reference may be made to page 52, foot-note 3.

[2] ...oly plant possesses large medicinal properties; it is of a dark purple colour having a gr... . In most Indian houses it is grown in the open courtyard in order that the air inside m... ed. Worship of this is also performed by the females of the house. Out of its roots, b... e and worn in the neck of both men and women as by its contact much good to the c... supposed to result.

him to excuse her juvenile faults and to partake even of the saltless food she provided him with. It is in keeping with the legend that there is no mixture of salt in any of the dishes which are offered to the deity even to-day and they are said to taste well within the precincts of the temple ! !

TTISWARAM.

In the south-west of m, at a distance of four miles, is the sacred place of Paṭṭīswaram, calle holy cow Paṭṭi, a descendant of Kāma-dēnu (the divine cow), which ve worshipped the god in this place. The famous Prime Minister of t ngs of Tanjore, Gōvinda Dīkshadar, lived here during the latter part of there is a statue of the Minister and his wife in the *Amman* (Goddes the temple. At a few yards distance in the north is the temple o m, wherein there are some beautiful carvings, one representing the rforming *tapas* (penance), and the other showing her as embracing the

CHAPTER XIII.

DARASURAM.

The Airāvatēswara temple of Dārāsuram in the Tanjore District is two miles to the south-west of Kumbakōṇam, and it is one of the cluster of 18 large temples, situate within a radius of ten miles around the Kumbēswara shrine at Kumbakōṇam.

The Purāṇic story of the temple is that Isvara appeared there in the form of a *Rudraksha*[1] (Elaeocarpus Ganitrus) 'holy beads' tree. The leaves and branches of the tree were so formed as to bear representations of various deities and *Rishis* or sages.

Yama, the God of Death, who was suffering from a Rishi's curse which caused a burning sensation all over his body, went on a pilgrimage to various shrines, including Dārāsuram, where he bathed in the tank in front of the temple. The waters of this tank are said to have been got by the casting therein of Siva's *sulam* (trident). After a long penance at the spot, Yama is said to have been cured of his ailment, and he thereon obtained permission to build a temple and observe a festival (Mahautsavam) annually for ten days.

The temple is said to have been constructed originally by the celestial architect Visvakarma. The festival begins on the Asvini (*b.* Arities) star day in the

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1. The tradition relating to these holy beads is that when Brahma, Vishnu and others complained to Siva about the trouble given to them by the Asura Tripura, he grew so angry that drops of tears fell on earth from His three eyes. These transformed themselves into the 38 varieties of *Rudraksha* trees. The Saivaites consider the wearing of the seeds of these trees as an act of religious merit. Over the seeds up to thirteen facets are visible and it is said that the lesser the number of such facets the greater the efficacy.

At one time in the village of Boochakra there lived a Brahman by name Supradeepa who had a great veneration for these seeds. When an ascetic Yogangan went for alms without wearing these seeds the Brahman refused to give him alms. The matter was taken to the notice of the King, who began to enquire into the matter. Then the Brahman began to tie the *Rudraksha* to one of the cats in the palace of the King, which act enabled it to bring down from heaven the *Kalpaka* (the giver-of-all) tree. The King and all present learnt the importance of the *Rudraksha* seeds.

A Brahman of the Kaliuga country died as the result of his great sins. When the corpse was being carried to the cremation ghat a crow carried away the necklace of Angasundari, daughter of King Chakravahu, mistaking the pearls, that stood along with the *Rudraksha* seeds in the necklace, for food and dropped it on this corpse. In consequence of this the Brahman obtained heaven instead of hell in spite of his numerous sins.

month of Avaṇi (August-September) and closes on the Amāvāsya (new-moon) day. Isvara also decreed that the tank be called Yama Tīrtham (Yama's tank). In proof of this, there is an image of Yama seated on a pīṭam in an inner shrine, with Rishis in attendance. Yama is said to have made a vow that those who managed the temple would be Kings, and that those who bathed in the tank would be cleansed of their sins and diseases.

The temple is stated to have been at one time of much larger extent than it now is, and to have had *sapta veedhis* or seven streets or courts, similar to those of Srīrangam. But all the outer courts have now disappeared and the temple stands in a single court. At some distance to the east of the court is the lower part of a large gōpuram which stands isolated from the inner main buildings. It was probably the entrance to the third *prakaram* or court; but the courtyard walls which abutted against it are now all gone. It has some fine carved work in the form of pilasters and niches in the walls and a perforated window in stone.

The tank is an extensive square, 228 feet in width, and has a supply of fresh water through a channel from the river Cāuvēri. It gives the temple its chief claim to religious importance, and is the great object of attraction to the numerous pilgrims who flock here annually. It was this tank that was miraculously supplied with water by the casting in of Siva's rod for Yama's bath, and here numerous deities, sages and others proved the efficacy of its healing powers. Airāvata, the white elephant of Indra, while suffering a change of colour from a curse inflicted by the Sage Dūrvāsa[1], had its white colour miraculously restored by its ablutions here, and this incident is commemorated by an image of Airāvata with Indra seated on in an inner shrine. It is from this incident that the temple derives its name.

Proceeding west to the gōpuram which is to the east of the inner court, the visitor will find just outside it a group of small well-carved buildings; they are only the usual appurtenances of such temples, but unique in design. One of these is the *balipitam*[2] whose pedestal adjoins a small shrine formed like a miniature temple, and which contains an image of Ganēsa. The pedestal has a finely-carved set of steps on the south side entirely cut out of three stones. It is considered a curiosity that when these are struck they

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1. Particulars relating to the life of Sage Durvasa and his figure appear in the chapter relating to TIRUVARUR.

2. *Bali* means Sacrifice and *Pitham*=seat. So Balipitha is the principal seat or spot where offerings of food are placed to propitiate the deities. This is the raised circular seat by the side of the *dvajasthamba* or flag staff where worshippers of the temple prostrate themselves before entering into the other parts of the temple.

CHAPTER XIV.

TIRUVALANJULI.

This sacred station, wherein is the shrine dedicated to the God Kapartīsvara and the Goddess Brihannāyagi, is three miles to the south-west of Dārāsuram on the bank of the Kāvēri in the Tanjore District. The sage Hēranḍar, who occupies a prominent place in the shrine, is said to have got into an underground passage through which the Kāvēri, at one time, reached the nether world, and made her re-appear on the earth and proceed further to join the Mahōdadi (Bay of Bengal) for the welfare of the Chōla country. This accounts for the deification of the sage.

Behind the Nandi (bull), in front of the original maṇḍapa, there is the Vināyaka of this shrine to whom great sanctity is attached and it is He who is called Svētavināyaka or the white-coloured Vināyaka. In the maṇḍapa on the east of this shrine there are several stone-cut works of a high order. Inside the maṇḍapam, in front of the Vināyaka, there is a perforated stone window about 9 ft. high and 7 ft. wide cut out of a single stone. There are also many stone lamps and lamp posts about 7 ft. in height. The cornice of the front maṇḍapam is of a double curve, having many carvings. The whole exterior of this shrine (fig. 49), resembling a car drawn by horses, presents an example of high architectural workmanship.

The tradition of the Vināyaka of this place is that the Dēvas ignored the worship of this idol before they churned the Ocean of Milk for getting *amritha* (nectar), and that in consequence they got poison instead of nectar. When the Dēvas were informed of their negligence, they rectified the error by getting one made immediately with sea sand. Indra, the Chief of the Dēvas, obtained this image of Vināyaka prepared when the ocean was churned. When he was worshipping the deity in the shrine here, he left the image of Vināyaka in the niche, intending to take it back on his return. When Indra did so, the Vināyaka did not allow himself to be removed, but said that he would stay there alone and promised to confer on Indra the benefits of the daily worship by his worshipping him once a year on the Vināyakachaturdasi day. The VINAYAKACHATURDASI day festival (in August-September) is in consequence observed in this town with special splendour. There is a fine metal figure of Gaṇapati in the shrine with his consorts Vēṇi and Kamali (fig. 50) and this is the Gaṇapati deity that is intended for being taken out in procession during the festival occasions in honour of this God.

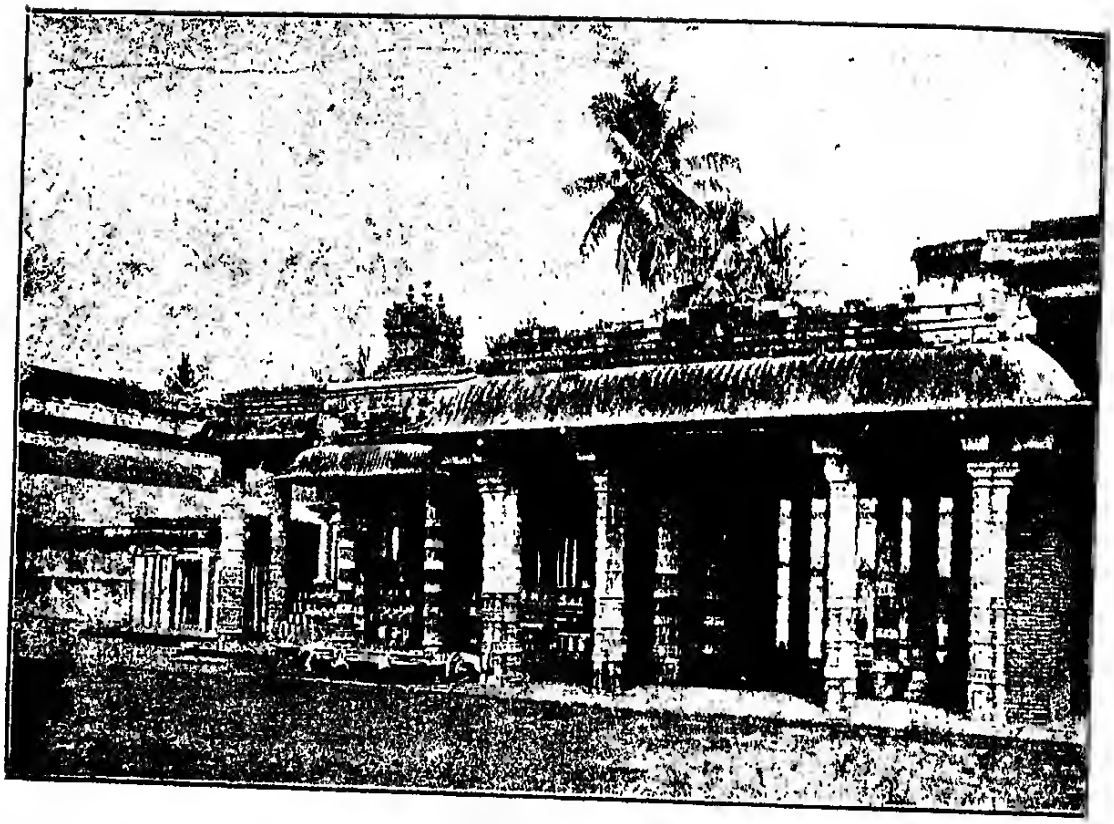

Fig. 49.—Svetavinayaka Shrine, TIRUVALANJULI.

Fig. 50.—Vinayaka with his consorts, TIRUVALANJULI.

CHAPTER XV.

NALLUR.

The Kalyāṇasundarēsa temple in this place stands on an artificial hillock and is three miles to the east of Pāpanāsam Railway Station in the Tanjore District.

The central shrine (fig. 51) has a lingam on the pedestal with a corresponding lingam on another side. One curious fact connected with the linga is that it is highly polished, and it is stated that it changes its colour five times in the course of a day! The walls of the interior shrine have many fine sculptural representations of Siva and Pārvati on the west, Vishṇu on the north, and Brahmā on the south. A bronze Ṣabhāpati, another name for the God Naṭarāja, with eight hands, and dancing on the head of an Asura (demon) is a fine piece of workmanship. This is probably one of the Navathāṇḍavam or the nine dancing aspects of Siva; (*Nava* means nine). Besides the figures mentioned already, the temple has also a few other sculptural and metallic representations of Gaṇapati, Sage Agastya[1], and Sundarar with his consort. God Kalyāṇasundara had a miracle worked out through Amarneethi Nāyanār.

Amarneethi Nāyanār was born to Vaisya parents in the village of Pazhayār of the old Chōla country. He spent his life in feeding and supplying underwear to all Saiva devotees. One day while thus engaged in this work in Nallūr, the presiding God there, to test the devotion of this Nāyanār, in the disguise of an aged Brahman, deposited for safe custody a piece of rag, which was observed to have been lost after a short time. When this was demanded Nāyanār was not in a position to return it. In return an equal weight of gold to another piece of underwear produced was demanded. It was accordingly placed in the scalepan, when all the wealth he possessed was not found equal to cover the weight! Then there stood the Nāyanār alone with [redacted]evoted wife, ready to get into the scalepan, wh ch they did willingl[redacted]pon the Nāyanār obtained the blessing of the Almighty.

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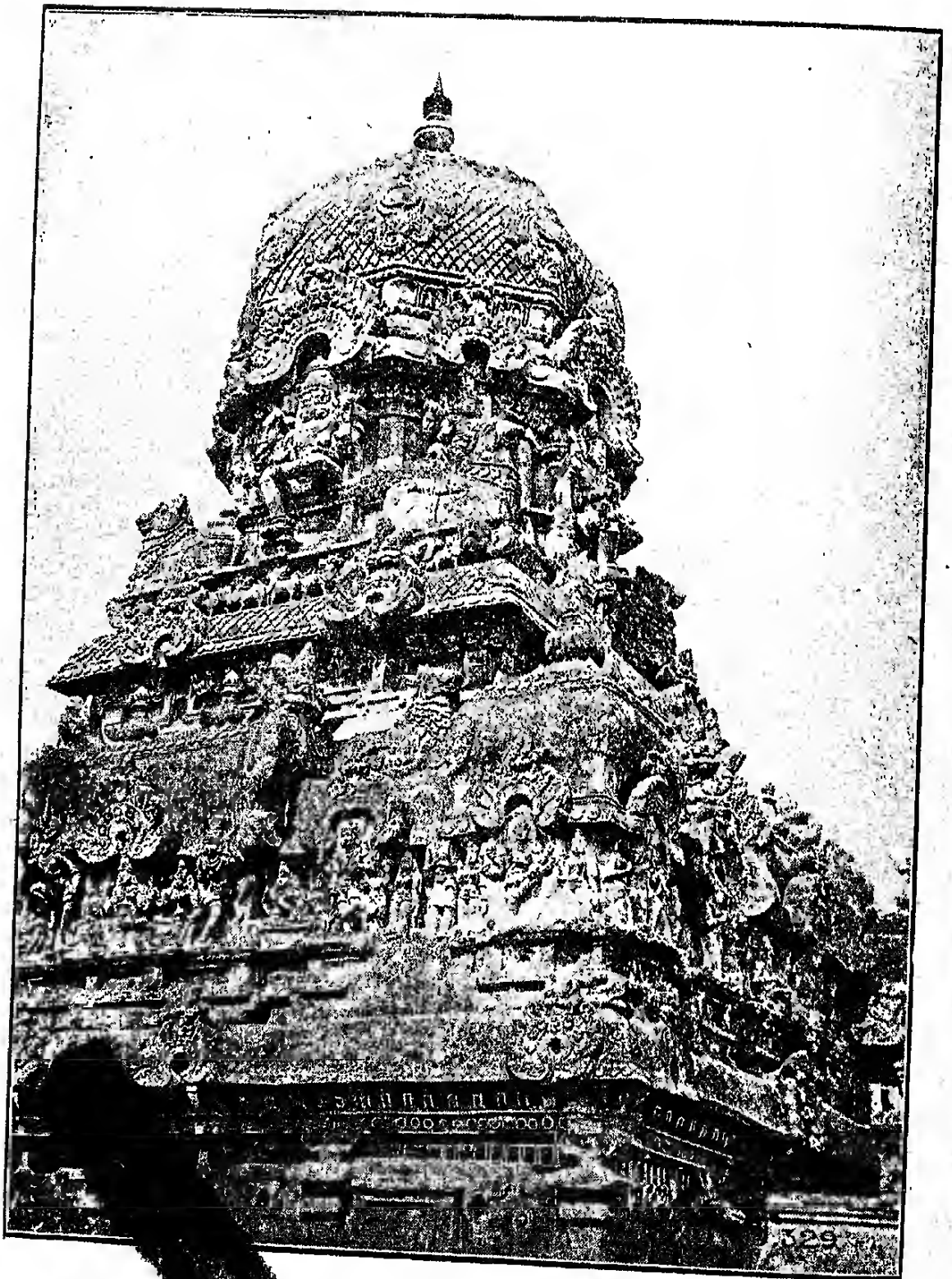
1 A short life-sketch of this dwarfish sage and his figure appea[redacted]pter relating to VEDARANNIYAM.



41.—Vimana over the shrine, NALLUR.

The Purāṇic version of the temple is that Sage Agastya witnessed from here the wedding of Siva and Pārvati in Kailāsa.

The big tank in front of the temple is sacred, and Kunti, the mother of the Pāṇḍavās, is said to have had her bath in this tank before she worshipped the God. This incident finds a place in the sculptures on the tank bund.

Of the many Chōla inscriptions available in this temple one particularly refers to the general enquiry into the affairs of the temple, under the personal orders of the Chōla Kings. This also signifies the fact that in those days the State controlled the management of the religious institutions.

CHAPTER XVI.

KAMARASAVALLI.

Kāmarasavalli is a small village in the district of Trichinopoly, situate within ten miles from Pāpanāsam, on the South Indian Railway. It was formerly called KAMAKAVANAM in the Daṇḍakāraṇyam (a wild forest covering the country lying between the river Krishṇa in the North and Rāmēswaram in the South). Siva is known here as Sundarēswarar and Vishṇu as Varadarāja.

The Dēvas or the celestials were unable to defend themselves from the oppression of the demons and they sought the aid of Siva when He was in deep contemplation and could not be disturbed. Thereupon they prevailed upon Kāma (Cupid) to shoot his flowery arrows [1] on Siva, who in consequence enraged, opened his *Phala Netra* (eye of fire) and burnt the insolent Kāma to ashes. According to the Purāṇas this eye, which is also the eye of wisdom, exists between the eyebrows, but it is invisible now for want of development. However the spot where a mark of sandal or some aromatic paste is put on is considered to be the site of the eye of wisdom. When Kāma was burnt up, Rati (Venus), bemoaning the loss of her spouse, approached Vishṇu, who advised her to go to Sundaratīrtha a tank in this place, and offer prayers to Siva. Her husband was restored to her on condition that he would be visible only to her. A bronze figure of Rati, in the act of her appeal to God (Fig. 52) is preserved here. The full-moon day of Phālguṇa or Panguni (February-March) commemorates the burning day of Cupid, and the festival is observed all over India.

Fig.—52. Rati.

The Ekāmbaranātha temple at Conjeevaram contains a sculptural representation of this incident in one of the maṇḍapas within. This form of Siva is known as Kāmadahanamūrti or Kāmāntakamurti.

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1. The five arrows of Kama or Manmatha are known as TAPANI, DABANI, VISVAMOHINI, VISVAMARDINI and MADINI.

CHAPTER XVII.

TANJORE.

Tanjore is the headquarters of the district bearing the same name on the South Indian Railway and from the train a good view of the temple at the Station can be had.

Once there was a powerful *Rakshasa*[1] (demon) named Tañjan who was a descendant of the famous demon Madhu. This demon was very troublesome to the peaceful inhabitants and, to overcome him, the God Vishṇu as Nīlamēga-perumāl appeared at this place. The temple constructed in honour of this aspect of Vishṇu is situate at about two miles to the north of Tanjore. It was after this incident that the place came to be known as Tanjore (*Tanjai* in Tamil). It was for a long time the capital of the famous Chōla Kings.

It was during the reign of King Rājēndra Chōla that the temple of Brihadīsvara with its high tower of stone (figs. 53 and 54), and other architectural

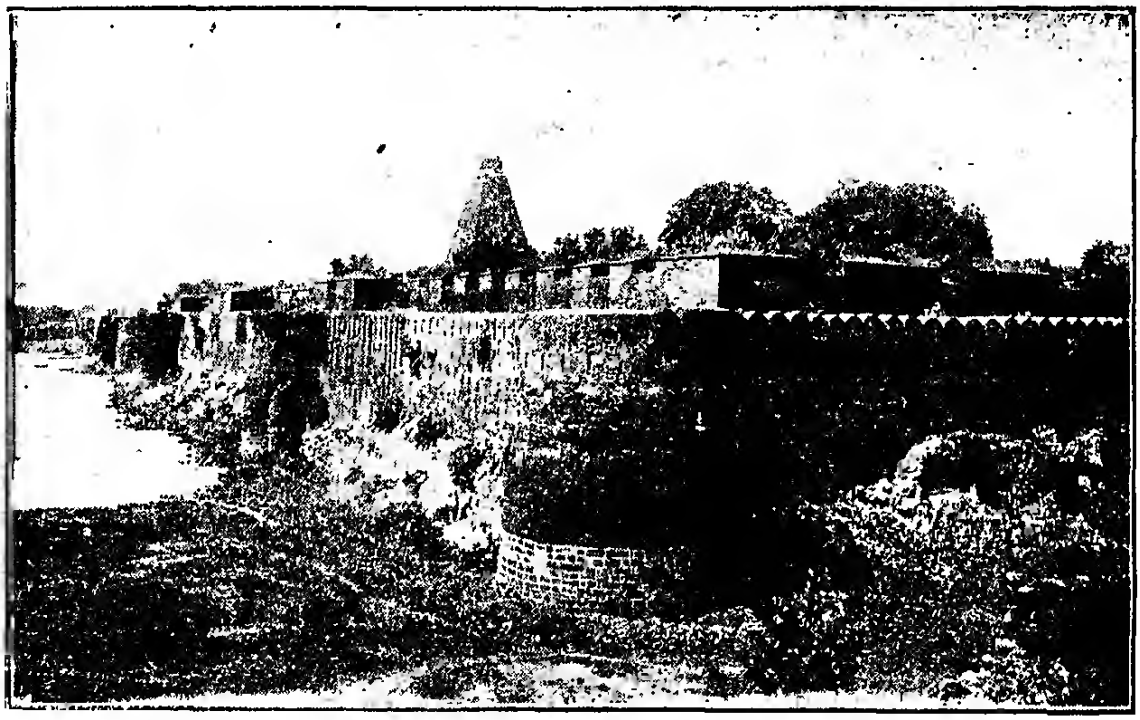

Fig. 53.—Brihadisvara temple with the fort surrounding it, TANJORE.

1. *Rakshasas* or demons are always dangerous to the Devas or celestials and to men on earth. To destroy them God incarnates in one form or another.

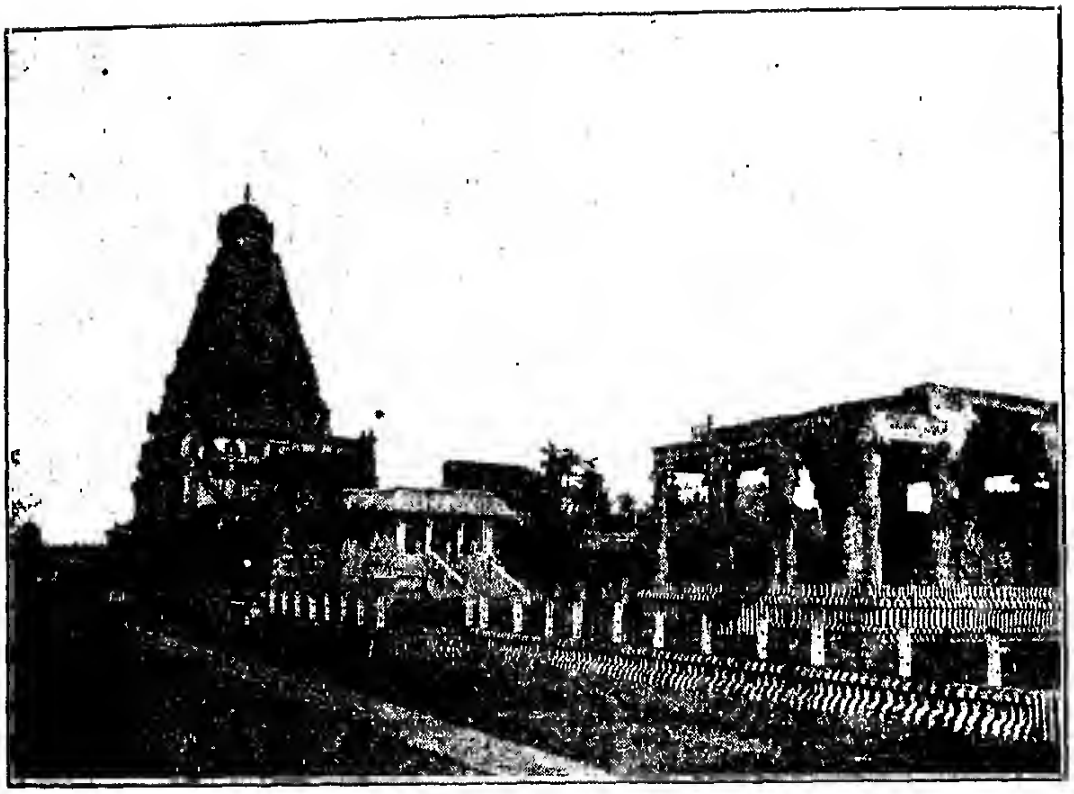

Fig. 54.—Brihadisvara temple, TANJORE.

beauty was constructed. Tradition has it that the mason in charge of the construction, who came from Conjeevaram, had an inspiration regarding the different dynasties and nations that would rule this part of the country, and put up next to the Chōla, the Nāik, the Maharatta and the European figures on the *Vimana* (tower).

The PALACE in the heart of the town within the Fort covers an extent of about 30 acres of land. The structure of the arsenal is like that of the *Gopura* or the tower of the temple. There are other fine works of art and curious devices to note the hours of the day. The bathing tank known as KRISHNA VILAS with its fine statues is another object of attraction. There are two Darbār Halls, one known as the Nāik's Darbār Hall and the other as the Mahratta Darbār Hall. Of these, the former should have been constructed anterior to 1614 A. D. as Vijaya Ranga Nātha Nāik is said to have been enthroned in the "Lakshimi Vilās" now known as the Nāick's Darbār Hall. There is mention of this fact in the Sanscrit work "SAHITYA RATNAKARA" by Yagyanārāyaṇa Dīkshitar, son of the famous Gōvinda Dīkshītar, [1] Prime-minister of the Nāik kings.

[1] A famous Saivite prime-minister of the Tanjore Naik kings, over whom he wielded his influence, and obtained immense wealth for repairing Saiva temples. A statue of himself and of his wife are found in the temple at PATTISVARAM near Kumbakonam.

Large endowments both in lands and money were made to the temple by the Chōla kings. The several incidents connected with the founding of the temple find place in a drama called "RAJARAJESWARA NATAKA" that was written in 1055 A. D. King Rājarajēswara's conquests extended over almost the whole of the Madras Presidency and included also Ceylon, portions of the southern districts of Bombay, and several islands the names of which cannot be identified. He is said to have permitted a feudatory of his to build a Buddhist shrine at Negapatam and also to have granted the village of Anamangalam for its maintenance.

VALLAM.

Vallam, a few miles to the west of the town, was the seat of Government of the Nāik kings, who were a branch of the Vijayanagar dynasty in the 16th century. The most famous of these was Sevappa Nāik with his famous Prime Minister Gōvinda Dīkshitar. A statue of this King with his Queen still exists in the temple of Srīmushṇam in the South Arcot district showing that his territory extended to that distant place. The fort at Vallam has almost disappeared now. There is a tank called *Vajra Tirtham* which is considered sacred for bath on the occasion of *Masimakha*, which occurs in February-March. It was these Nāik kings that built the fort which surrounds the great temple in Tanjore and which might have been intended to ensure its safety.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TIRUVADI.

Tiruvāḍi stands on the right bank of the Kāvēri and is seven miles to the north of the Tanjore Railway Station. The Purāṇic version is that Tiruvāḍi is the chief of the *Sapthasthalams* or seven holy places (*Sapta* means seven and *Sthalam* means holy place) and great sanctity is attached to the place.

Tiruvāḍi, or Tiruvaiyāru in Tamil, represents the five sacred rivers, *viz.*, Sūryapushkaraṇi Tīrtham, Gangā Tīrtham, Amrithanadhi or Chandrapushkaraṇi, Pālāru and Nandivāinorai Tirtham or Nandi Tīrtham. These are said to have been created for Nandi's (Siva's bull) *abhishekam* or bath. All these are supposed to have an underground flow into the Kāvēri on the west of Pushyamaṇḍapam. The Pañchanādīsvara temple (fig. 55) is the chief shrine.

The sage Ghōrathapasi prayed here to expiate himself from the sin of having thrown a stone into the vessel of a beggar while he asked for alms. On this account Tiruvāḍi is also called JAPPIYESWARAM.

On entering the first courtyard of the temple by the eastern gōpura or gate, there is on the south a shrine—Dakshiṇa Kailās, and another on the north—Uttara Kailās. The original construction of both these buildings was carried out, according to Purāṇas, by Suratha Mahārāja of the Lunar Race, during his pilgrimage from Hastināpūr. A few marble-cut pillars lend a beautiful appearance to the Dakshiṇa Kailās. The Periyamaṇḍapam in the second courtyard is a subsequent addition, but the original Garbhagriham (central shrine) is said to date from the time of the sage Neymēsa. The famous Gōvinda Dīkshitar, Prime Minister of the Tanjore Nāik Kings, and the great philanthropist Pachayappa Mudaliyār also carried out many improvements in the temple. The third *prakara* has in the south three large oval footprints of a bull, with a Purāṇic version.

Inscriptions exist all over the temple buildings. The erection of this temple appears to date back to a very early period. The Vengi King Vimalāditya made gifts to this temple in 1013-14 A. D. The Uttara Kailās shrine was renovated by Lōkamahādēvi, the chief queen of King Rājarāja of Tanjore.

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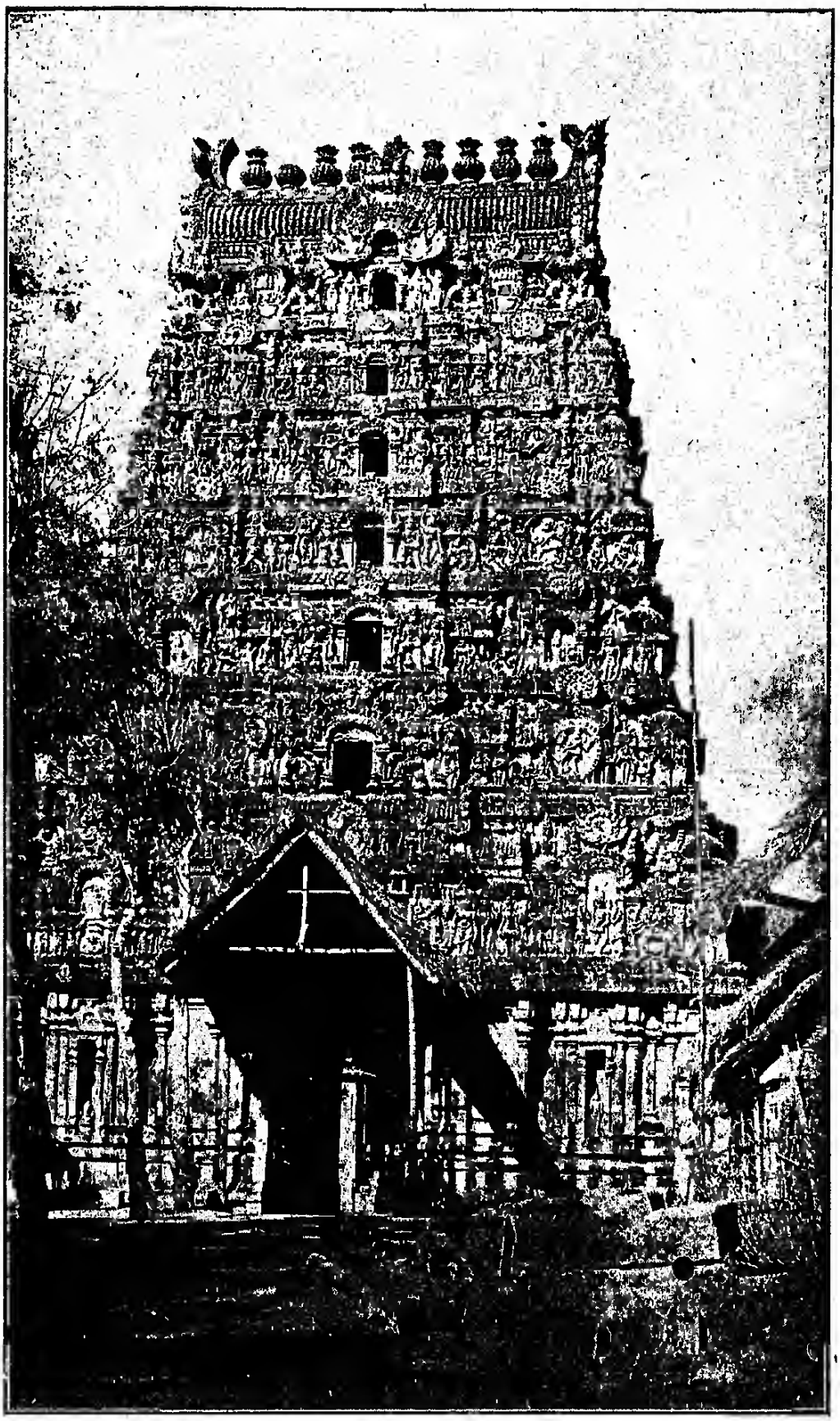

Fig. 55.—Gopura of TIRUVADI temple.

The Purāṇic version of the temple is that God Pañchanādīsvara, who resided in the form of *Swayambulinga* (self-created) at one time, ordered the sage Neymēsa to build a temple. When the sage was in a perplexity regarding funds, the presiding God is said to have told him that treasure and building materials lay below the ground close by and that he would find them under the foot-prints of His bull (Nandi). The oval-shaped pits now seen are said to relate to this incident. On completion of the structures over the lingam, other additions are said to have been made by several devotees including the great Saiva Saint Appar [1] (fig. 56).

Fig. 56.—Saint Appar.

A Brahman named Darmasēthu of Gōdavari, who took the bones of his dead father to Rāmēswaram, is said to have seen them converted into flowers at this place, and on this account many people even to-day throw the bones of deceased relations in the Kāvēri here.

1. Appar was born in Amur village of a Vellala family with the name Marulnikkiyar. By his study he began to acquire knowledge. While in Pataliputra (Patna) he became a convert to Jainism, assuming the name Darmasenar. When suffering from a bad stomachache he could not get relief from the medical men of the Jain faith and on the advice of his sister in Tiruvedi near Panruti of South Arcot district, he reverted to his original Hindu faith and visited several temples repairing most of them. His images are, on this account, represented with a spade.

There is a beautifully sculptured Brahmā figure (fig. 57) in the temple. The Kshētrapāla god is locally known as ALKONDAR. People attach much

Fig. 57.—Brahma.

importance to this diety, who appeared here in this form to overcome Yama, the God of Death, on behalf of a devotee.

TIRUMAZHUVADI

The village of Tirumazhuvāḍi, famous as the place where the holy bull Nandi was married, is close by.

CHAPTER XIX.

TIRUVARUR.

The ancient religious town, popularly known as TIRUVALUR, is situate 15 miles to the west of Negapatam on the Māyavaram-Àrantāngi Railway Line in the Tanjore District. At one time it was the capital of the Chōla Kings, and mention of it is also made in the Tamil work "Periapurāṇam".

The presiding deity, said to be made of the earth of an ant-hill, is called Valmīkēsvara (*Valmika* in Sanskrit means an ant-hill). On the ceiling of the Maṇṭapa in front of the sanctum there are the figures of the Ashṭadikpālas or the deities of the eight cardinal points and 27 Nakshatradēvatas or stars. There is also a shrine and an image of the Goddess Kamalāmbāl, in an attitude of performing penance.

The sacred well inside the temple is called Sankhatīrtha, and the water of this well is believed to cure several diseases. A bath in this holy well on the CHITRAPOURNAMI or the full-moon day in the month of Chitrai (March-April) is considered sanctimonious.

The shrine of Tyāgarāja (fig. 58) is very famous; the idol is supposed to have been brought down to this mundane world by King Muchukunda, who is said to have obtained it from Indra, King of Heaven. A replica of this is said to have been given to the king, and this we find in the temple at TIRUNATTAR near Kāraikāl. Similar replicas are also to be found in the temples at TIRUKARAVASAL near Tirunāttyyattānkuḍi, at Negapatam, THIRUKKUVALAI near Kilvēlūr, VEDARANYAM and THIRUVAMBUR near Madras. Tyagarāja is said to have performed 364 *lilas* or miracles in this place similar to the 64 sports of the God Sundarēsa in Madura.

The tank of Kamalālaya situate outside the temple has a picturesque appearance with a fine *Myyamandapa* or a tower on an island in the centre. The tank covers an area of about 33 acres in extent. The Vināyaka on

Fig. 58.—Shrine outside TIRUVARUR temple.

bank is named Mātturaittapillaiyār; for he is said to have tested the purity of the gold that the saint Sundara [1] (fig. 59) left in the river at Vriddhāchalam

Fig. 59.—Sundarar.

1. SUNDARAMURTHI NAYANAR. As the foremost of the Saiva devotees he holds a place amidst the four Nayanmars. He was a Brahman by birth belonging to Tirunavalur, otherwise known as Thirunamanallur, 12 miles west of Panruti Railway Station. His former name was Nambiyarurar. He was brought up by Narasinga Muniyar of Thirumunaipadi, then the ruler of the country around, who was attracted by his extraordinary intelligence. At the time of his proposed marriage Isvara is said to have appeared in the form of an old Brahman and by the evidence of document supposed to have been executed by the grandfather of the Nayanar, claimed possession of him as a slave, and prevented the marriage. This he is said to have done with a view to cause the doctrines of Saivism to be preached more freely to the world. Thenceforth he is reported to have toured round the country visiting various Saiva shrines and singing songs in praise of the presiding deity of the place. While at Tiruvalur he married a lady named Paravayar, with his lord's sanction. On one occasion he was presented with some gold as a reward for his songs, which he is said to have thrown into a river at Vriddhachalam, with an appeal to the deity of the place to deliver it at the tank at Tiruvalur. On reaching Tiruvalur he received his gold through the God Ganesa whose image is still installed on the banks of the tank and is called Mathuraitha (*Mathu* carat) Pillayar, *i.e.*, the Pillaiyar who tested gold. In Tiruvottiyur near Madras he married another wife named Sangili, and promised to remain with her always. Tempted by a desire to visit other shrines he left the place and in consequence of breaking his vow became blind. He pursued his pilgrimage, however, and regained his sight gradually at the famous places of pilgrimage. On returning to Tiruvalur, his first wife refused to receive him on account of his second marriage, and the God had to arbitrate between them to effect a reconciliation.

On the flagstaff or *Dvajastambha* in front of the temple at Avanasi in the Coimbatore District, there is a representation of a crocodile disgorging a Brahman child. The tradition connected with this is, that a crocodile in a tank swallowed a baby while his mother was bathing therein. When Sundaramurti visited the place the mother appealed to him to recover the child in order that she might perform the *Upanayanam* ceremony (the investiture of the sacred thread) along with that of his co-mate, which was then being performed. Sundara is said to have sung a song in praise of the presiding God, and brought back the child as he would be if he were alive on that date, and satisfied the parents. While he was staying as the guest of the Chera king at Tiruvanjikalam the God of the place considered his mission was over and took him to heaven.

in the South Arcot district and applied to the presiding god there for its delivery at Tiruvārūr. (*Mathu* in Tamil means carat). The temple and a pond called Sengalanīr ōḍai (*Sengalanīr* is the name of a red lily flower and *odai* means a pond), where a species of red lily is grown for the worship of Tyāgarāja, are also of the same dimension.

The Ayirakkāl Maṇḍapam or hall with one thousand pillars is a beautiful structure, and some of the Purāṇic scenes are sculptured thereon. Standing in this hall, the famous saint Sundara is said to have recited the "TEVARAM" songs.

In the shrine of Achalēswara, otherwise known as Aḍakēchuram there is said to have existed, at one time, an underground passage called Nāgabila. People are said to have ascended in large numbers to heaven by worshipping God in this place, and to prevent an undue congestion of the undying inhabitants in Heaven, Indra is said to have closed this short-cut to his regions by a hillock called Arunarasringam.

The Aranēri shrine within the temple is also considered very important on Panguni-Uttara day or the Full-Moon day in the month of Panguni (April-May). Naminantiaḍika Nāyanār,[1] one of the 63 Saiva saints, is said to have made a lamp of water burn here! This place is also associated with two other famous saints Kalarsinga Nāyanār [2] and Taṇḍiyaḍigal Nāyanār,[3] whose lives are detailed in the valuable work "Periapurāṇam".

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1. NAMINANTIADIKA NAYANAR was a Brahman belonging to the village of Emapperur in the Chola Country. He used to worship daily the deity in the temple at Tiruvarur. One evening, while getting out of the Araneri shrine, the idea of lighting the temple suggested itself to him. As darkness was setting in, he applied for oil to the inmates of a house close by the temple, not knowing that they were Jainas. They refused as the tenets of their religion were antagonistic to those of the Saivaites. Not only did they refuse oil but they further slighted the Nayanar by saying, "If you are so particular to light the temple of your God do so with water." Vexed at this he prayed to the God in Araneri shrine, and lighted the lamp with water and to the wonder of the Jainas the light did burn! At another time, when he thought that by following a procession he was polluted, God appeared in his dream and made him understand that for those born in Tiruvarur there was no such thing as pollution and that they were equal to *Saiva ganas*. Appar has also praised this devotee in his poems.

2. KALARSINGA NAYANAR was one of the Pallava kings who reduced to subjugation several of the kings in the north. When on a visit to the temple at Tiruvarur he noticed his wife smelling the flower intended for the God and this displeased him to such an extent that he disfigured her limbs as a sort of punishment. After reigning his kingdom righteously for a long time he joined the attendants of God [illegible].

3. [illegible] NAYANAR was born blind in Tirnvarur. To widen the tank attached to the temple he had a peg planted and with the aid of a rope, he was removing earth from the tank. While he was in the habit of carrying the earth the Jainas remarked about the sin of causing the death of living worms and insects and forcibly removed the axe in his hand and threw it away. They also taunted him on his blindness. To favour the Nayanar, God appeared in his dream and gave him sight and made his opponents Jainas blind. The Chola king, who resided at the place, was also made to drive out the Jainas who displeased the Nayanar.

King Manu Chōla is said to have ordered the crushing of his son under the wheels of a car for his having killed a calf by negligently driving his carriage over it. The mother-cow reported the offence to the king by causing the bell in front of his palace to be rung. In proof of this incident there are sculptural representations outside the temple (fig. 60) near the

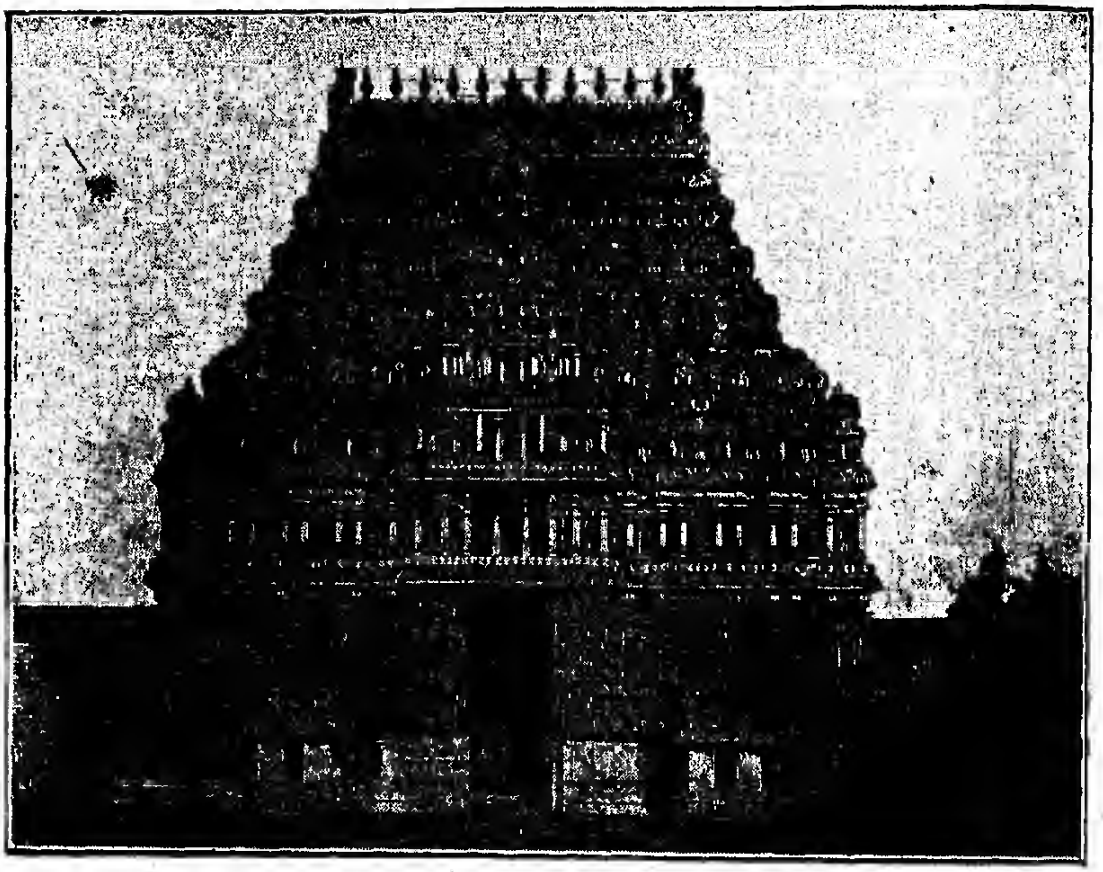

Fig. 60.—TIRUVARUR Temple Gopura.

eastern entrance of the gōpura. This is also supported by the inscriptions in the temple. There are other inscriptions of importance engraved on the gōpura of the second prākāra or courtyard signifying that this was built for a chief of the Vijayanagar kingdom, who was ruling this part of this country in A. D. 1440-44. There is another relating to the social ideas of ancient days wherein the opinions of Nārada, Māskara, Yājñavalkya and other authorities regarding the origin, duties and privileges of certain mixed castes (*Anuloma*) are recorded.

In the main street, close by the car, is a small shrine, the presiding deity of which is said to have drunk the whole water of the sea which once threatened to flood the town with an inundation! This forms one of the 364 sports of

Tyāgarāja. Th[redacted]of God is said to be of a very fine polish. The sage Dūrvāsa (fig 61)[1] is said to have worshipped this idol, and a figure of this sage is in the temple.

Fig. 61.—Sage DURVASA.

1. The sage Durvasa was born of Anusuya, the model of chastity, and the wife of the sage Atri as a portion of Rudra, impregnated with the quality of darkness. By his fearful looks, thoughts and words, he burnt down those who insulted him. He is said to have worshipped the linga in this shrine. The Nataraja in the temple at TIRUK[redacted]ear Tirutturaipundi, on the Mayavaram-Arantangi Railway line, is said to have danced to p[redacted]sage, and so the figure of the sage is depicted in front of Nataraja. A sculptural repres[redacted]this sage with his tuft of hair tied in a peculiar fashion, characteristic of sages, exists in[redacted]ose by the temple of Anantesvara on the west of CHIDAMBARAM town.

CHAPTER XX.

NEGAPATAM.

This is an important seaport of the Tanjore district, being on the terminus of the Tanjore-Negapatam Railway line, and is famous for the temple of Kāyārōhaṇasvāmi and his consort Nīlāyathākshi (fig. 62). The deity

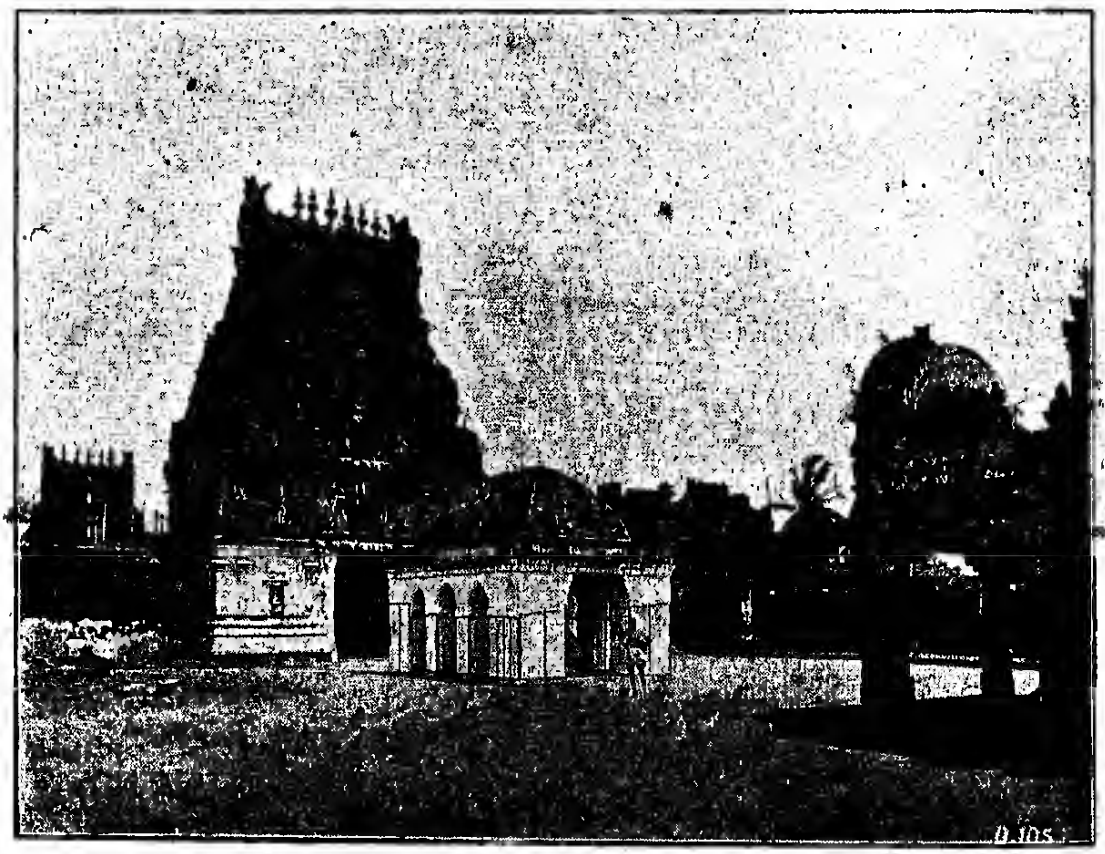

Fig. 62.—NEGAPATAM Temple.

Tyāgarāja in the temple is considered important. The metallic figure of Pañchamukha Vināyaka (the Five-faced Elephant God), also known

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Hērambha Ganapathi (fig. 63), and of Saṭṭayappa are of great sanctity. The stone work of the *Ashtadikpalas* [1] or the guardian angels of the eight cardinal points is also a fine piece of workmanship, and occupies a prominent place over the sanctum of the deity.

This is the place where the fisherman Saint Adipatha Nāyanār [2] lived and obtained the God's blessing.

Fig. 63.—Panchamukha (Five-faced) Vinayaka, NEGAPATAM.

Negapatam formerly seems to have been an important Buddhist or rather Jaina centre. According to the inscriptions, it is seen that two Būddhist shrines flourished here about the 11th Century A.D. These were the Rājarājaperumballi and the Rājēndrachōlaperumballi and from these names it would appear that the Chōla kings tolerated Buddhism or Jainism to a large extent in their country. It is said that the Vaishṇava Saint Tirumangai Alwār carried away a golden Buddhist figure and utilised the metal for covering the *Vimana* of Srī Ranganādha at Srīrangam. About the 15th Century A.D. a king from Pegu is said to have visited this shrine. The Puduvēligōpuram or the Chinese pagoda, subsequently demolished by the Jesuit Priests, might have been one of the important Buddhist shrines of the ancient days.

Negapatam was one of the earliest Portuguese settlements on the east coast. It was subsequently acquired by the Dutch and made their headquarters. There is an old Dutch cemetry in the town.

NAGORE.

Nagore, known in former times as PUNNAGAVANAM, is a town situate close by. There is a fine Muhammadan Mosque here which is a famous place of pilgrimage and both Hindus and Muhammadans visit this annually. The minaret is 125 feet in height and is of exquisite workmanship, and was constructed by the Rāja of Tanjore.

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1. *Vide* footnote 2 on page 27.

2 Adipatha Nayanar was born in a fisherman's family in Negapatam. He was a staunch devotee of the presiding Siva God in the temple of the place. The best of the fish he got from the sea he gave to the God. To test his devotion, Siva made him get only one fish for a number of days. Even then he left the only fish got on those days to God, to the annoyance of his relations. On one day when a golden fish was caught he dedicated it to the God. Satisfied at this conduct of the Nayanar, Siva gave him a place in the midst of his attendants.

CHAPTER XXI.

VEDARANYAM.

Vēdāraṇyam or Adi Setu or Kodikkarai is another famous place of pilgrimage on the Tirutturaipūṇḍi-Vēdāraṇyam Railway in the Tanjore district. Rāma is said to have expiated in this place the sin of having killed Rāvaṇa in a previous era. The Vēdas also worshipped the God here, and this fact accounts for the great sanctity attached to this place. The Vināyaka (Elephant God) found at the entrance of the temple (fig. 64), who is considered to have got rid of the ghosts

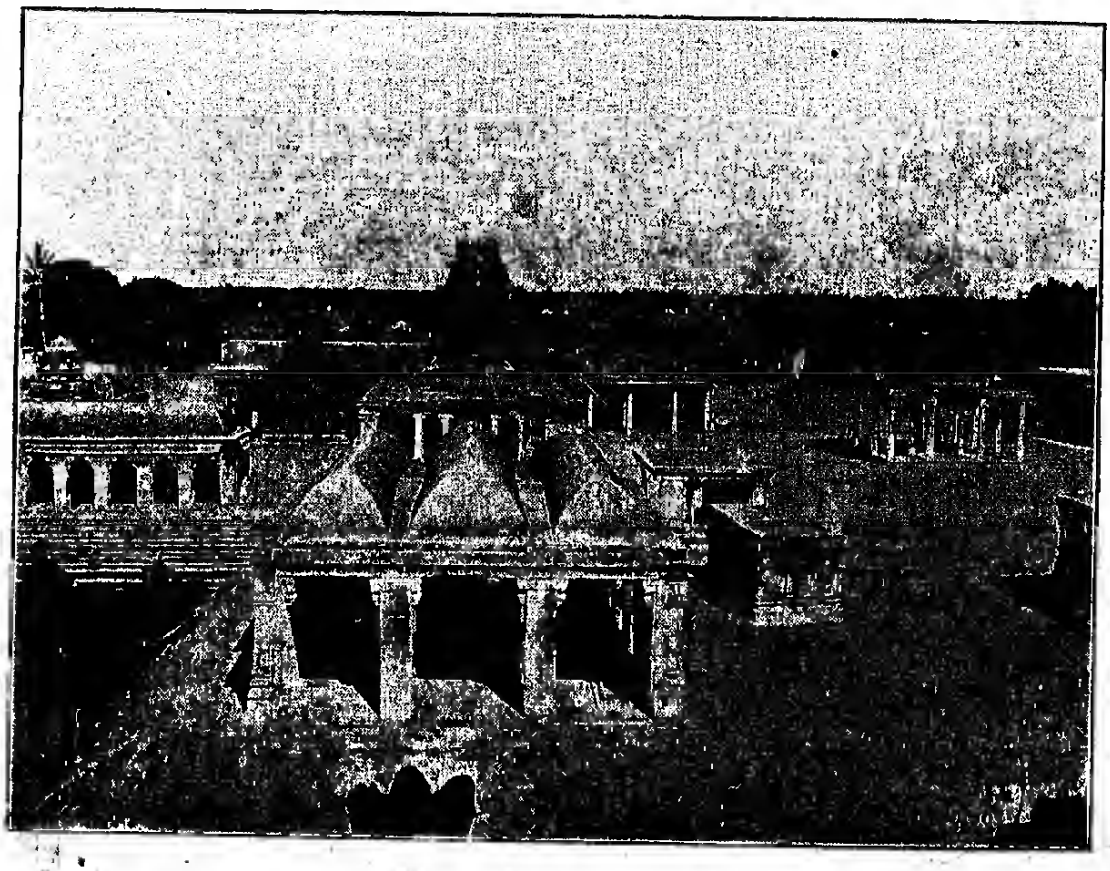

Fig. 64.—Vedaranyam Temple.

of the Rākshasas slain by Srī Rāma, whom they haunted, is said to be very powerful. A bath in the temple tank Manikarnika is said to expiate sins.

The epigraphical records of this place show that, on recovery of his health, a ruler of this province ordained a great festival. The famous Tamil Saints, Appar and Sambandar, worked several miracles in this place.

AGASTYAMPALLI.

Agastyampalli is another small village near Vēdāraṇyam. At the wedding of Siva and Pārvatī at Mount Mēru all the Dēvas (minor deities in the Hindu Pantheon) were present and as the weight became heavier, it began to sink. Thereupon Siva ordered the sage Agastya (the Dwarf sage) (fig. 65) to proceed to the south to keep the equilibrium.

Fig. 65.—Sage AGASTYA.

Agastya is also known as Kumbhamuni. The latter name is in consequence of his having been born from a pot (*Kumbha* means pot), or rather from his having been escaped from a jar during a *pralaya* or deluge. It is in connection with the latter story that his representations are made with a pot in hand. He is also represented as a star in the sky situated in the apex of an obtuse angle. There is a saying that as soon as this Agastya star brightens the waters on earth get purified. The mountain of Agastyamalai or Potiyamalai in the district of Tinnevelly is named in memory of this Sage. It is somewhere near this mountain at Shermadēvi or thereabouts that he is said to have devoured the demon Vāthāpi, who with his brother was causing much annoyance to the Brahmans of the locality, under the pretence of performing ceremonies to deceased names. At one time, to expose an asura who was causing trouble to Indra by hiding himself in the ocean, this Sage drank the whole water in the ocean and thus gave relief to Indra! His name is also associated with medicine, astronomy, chemistry, alchemy and several other sciences. The Tamil language claims him as its commentator and his Tamil Grammar "Tolkāppiyam" is still a standard authority. He helped the spread of Saivism to such an extent that his work is called "Agastya Gñanam," or Agastya's wisdom, and teaches the highest monotheism learning to the Saivaites. In the work "Agastya Muppadu" or Agastyas 30 stanzas, he condemns the differentiation in gods as Brahmā, Vishṇu and Siva, and instructs the worship of one as Parabrahmam.

CHAPTER XXII.

TIRUCHCHENGATTANGUDI.

This religious centre, lying at a distance of a few miles from Nannilam Railway Station, is famous for its Vināyaka shrine. It is also intimately connected with the life of a Saiva devotee called Siruttoṇḍa Nāyanār. The deity Vināyaka appears in the form of a human being instead of the conventional elephant form. It was the Vināyaka of this place that killed a powerful demon, Gajamukhāsura, and the place is only a few yards off the temple.

Vināyaka has a precedence of worship, because of his capability of removing all obstacles. In view of this, Siva is said to have placed him in command of an army and to have proclaimed that unless Vināyaka had the precedence of worship all undertakings would end in disaster. Vināyaka is said to have been vitalised out of clay by Pārvati and the event is observed annually, on the Vināyaka-chadurti day, in the month of Avaṇi (August-September).

There is also another shrine dedicated to Vāthapi Gaṇapathi in the same temple (fig. 66).

Siru Thondar, one of the 63 Saiva devotees, is said in his earlier days to have served as a *paranjodi* or a military officer under a small Chief, called King Kāḍavar Kōne, in the Bombay Presidency. To test the devotion of Siru Thoṇḍar, Siva appeared in the form of an ascetic and demanded an offering of the cooked flesh prepared out of the body of the devotee's only son. The youth, when informed of this queer request of the stranger, quietly consented to give up his life. When the flesh of the body was being cooked and offered to the sage quite a strange thing happened. To the surprise of the parents the boy was restored to life and the parents were blessed by the God Siva! This accounts probably for the existence of two central shrines in this place. One of them is called Gaṇapathīsvara [1] (fig. 67) and the other Uttarapādīsvara. [2]

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1. This name is given on account of Ganapati having worshipped the deity here.

2. As the God is said to have came from the north, to satisfy the devotee Siruthondar, the deity is so named (*Uttara* means North).

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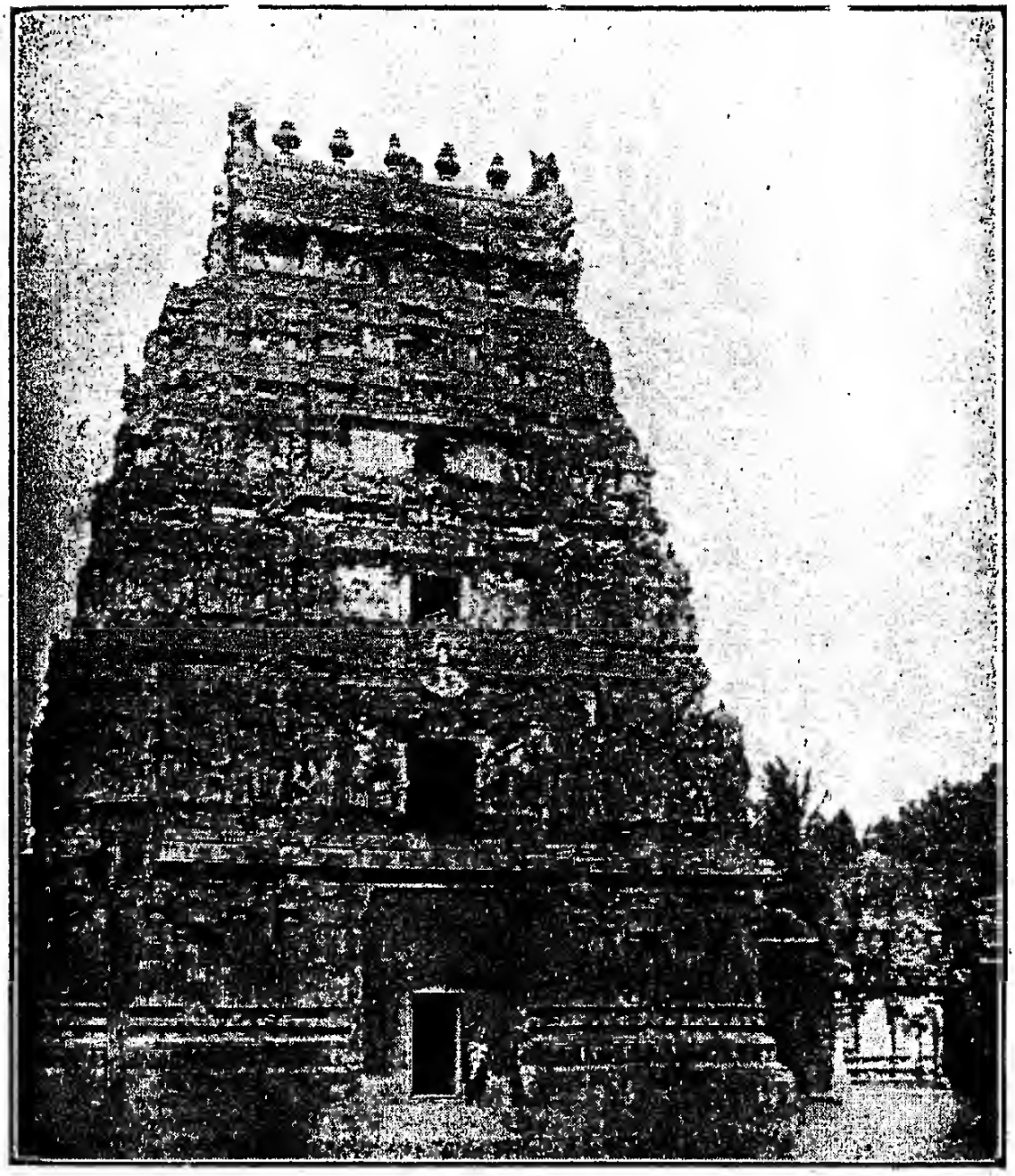

Fig. 66.—Gopura over the entrance to the temple, TIRUCHCHENGATTANGUDI.

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Fig. 67.—Shrine with the temple, TIRUCCHENGATTANGUDI, S[illegible]C

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CHAPTER XXIII.

AVADAYARKOIL.

Avaḍayārkōil, which takes its name after the presiding deity Atmanāda, is a small religious centre on the Māyavaram-Arantāngi railway in the Tanjore District at a distance of nearly 7 miles on the south-east of Arantāngi Railway Station.

Fig. 68.—Manickavasagar. [1]

The tradition of the place and the construction of the temple date back to the times of a famous king Purūravas, who recognised the sacredness of the place from his priest Doumya. Saint Māṇickavāsaga, who was at one time Minister to the Pāṇḍya king at Madura, arrived at this place to purchase ponies for the Royal Stables. The money entrusted for the purpose was spent in rebuilding this temple. An image of this saint is installed, and he is entitled to all the rituals that are offered to other deities elsewhere.

Māṇickavāsaga (fig. 68) was born in Vāthavūr of the Pāṇḍya country with the name Vāthavūrar in a Brahman family. He was very learned and the then Pāṇḍya King made him his Minister. The king sent him to Avaḍayārkōil on the east coast to buy horses for the State. All the wealth that he took for the purpose he utilised in improving the temple here. He had also his initiation at the hands of the deity of the place. Thereafter he resigned his office of Prime Minister and went abroad visiting all the shrines. At Chidambaram he made a dumb girl speak

1 This figure is from the temple at TIRUCHCHENGODE.

The goddess is supposed to exist here in her ethereal form. There is an image of Vīrabhadra[1] (fig. 69) who is supposed to be guarding the place against evil spirits.

Fig. 69.—Virabhadra.[2]

One unique difference between this temple and others is that it is designed after the Hindu conception of the spiritual body of man, in its having the sanctum, called the Ananda Sabhā or the abode of Atma (soul) where the presiding deity dwells. The five other places are Chit Sabhā, the abode of *Maya* (illusion); the Sat Sabhā, place of worship; the Dēva Sabhā or the place where soul lives; the Nritta Sabhā, representing the heart and the circulatory system, and the vital function.

The temple has two beautiful maṇḍapams of great architectural value having the statues of the Pāṇḍyan Kings. The dancing hall, Nritta Sabhā, has in it the statues of the Rājās of Rāmnād and Pudukōṭṭah.

1. Virabhadra is considered one of the *Saiva ganas* (demi-gods) and he was created by the God Siva out of a lock of his hair to destroy Daksha, the father-in-law of God Siva, who attempted to perform a sacrifice without inviting Siva. In this form, Virabhadra is represented as wearing a garland of skulls. He is said to be a wandering mendicant with sandals on his feet. Besides causing destruction to the sacrificial ceremonies, he slew Daksha also. The setting up of this image is said to remove all great sins and to cure people of all their ailments. Though there are not temples specially dedicated to this god, his sculptures are set up in most of the Siva temples. In Madura and Kumbhakonam there are separate shrines to this god. The temple of Virabhadra in Kumbhakonam is situate on the northern bank of the great Mahamaka tank.

2. This figure is from the temple at IPURU, Guntur District.

CHAPTER XXIV.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly or "Dakshina Kailās", on the Madras-Danushkōṭi line of the South Indian Railway, which is believed to form a part of Mount Kailās, derives its name from Tirusirasu, a three-headed demon, who worshipped the god here and obtained all his boons.

One of the traditions of the place is that, once upon a time when a lady of a pious family was in labour her mother, who was coming to her from a distant village for the confinement, was prevented from performing the journey owing to heavy floods in the river Kāvēri at that time. To avoid disappointment and uneasiness to the daughter, the god transformed himself into the mother and acted as a midwife. Later on, when the true mother came, the Divinity disappeared. From this aspect Siva is known as TAYUMANAVAR.

Tāyumānavar was also the name of a son of a chief of the Vijayanagar dynasty who ruled over this place. The boy then became one of the greatest Saiva Saints of Southern India. Hanumān, the favourite disciple of Sri Rāma, is said to have visited this place; and there is a mark in the temple signifying this event.

The image in the central shrine on the hill (fig. 70) faces the western direction though the minor deities face the eastern direction, as is generally the case everywhere. The reason put forward is that Purantaka, a haughty king of the Cnōla dynasty, in the supurb of Uraiyūr, robbed the god Tāyumānavar of his flowers intended for his worship and utilised them for the worship of the deity at Uraiyūr. This annoyed Tāyumānavar, and in token of his anger he destroyed Uraiyūr and the deity there.

The Vināyaka in the hill shrine, known as Uchchi Pillayār, has a depression on the forehead. The tradition connected with this image is that on his return to Ayōdhya (Oudh) Sri Rāma presented Vibhīshana (the brother of Rāvana) with an image of Vishṇu, strictly enjoining him not to place it on the ground. While Vibhīshana was carrying the image to the South, he found Vināyaka in the disguise of a Brahman youth standing near the modern site of the Srirangam temple. Vibhīshana, who had to ease himself, entrusted the image temporarily with the youth, telling him at the same time not to place it on the ground. But the boy inadvertently placed it on the ground. On his return Vibhīshana found that the image had been installed at Srirangam and could not be removed. This is the origin of the god Ranganādha of Srirangam.

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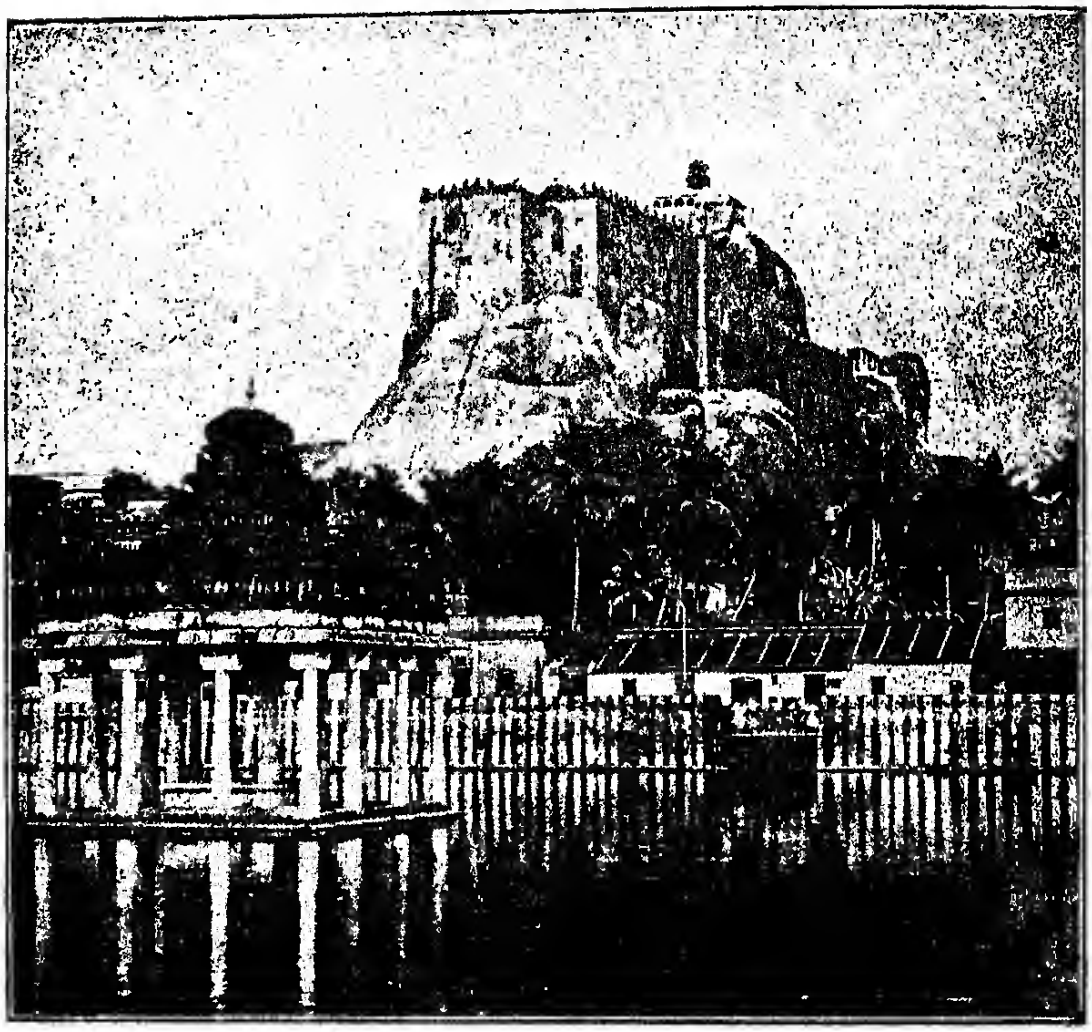

Fig. 70.—Shrine on TRICHINOPOLY Rock.

Vibhīshana in his fit of anger chased the boy to the summit of the Trichinopoly rock, but he found the boy was none other than Vināyaka. Vibhīshana, who was still more enraged at this sight, struck Vināyaka on the forehead, and when his temper cooled down begged the deity for forgiveness. This incident accounts for the depression referred to previously.

URAIYUR.

The ruined temple of Uraiyūr, also known as TIRUMUKKISVARAM, is at a short distance from Trichinopoly. The deity in the temple is known as Pañcha-varnēswara, and he is so called because he appeared in five colours to Brahmā (*Pañcha* means five). The image is also said to have been worshipped by a serpent, a Garuda (kite), the Sage Kadhiru, and also by the wife of the Sage Kasyappa.

CHAPTER XXV.

JAMBUKESWARAM.

This small but famous place, more popularly known as *Tiruvanakkaval*, is two miles away to the north of Trichinopoly. The deity is known as *Appu Linga* or the water *Linga*, and it is so called because the image in the *Garbhagriha* (Sanctum) is always in water, a phenomenon quite curious and inexplicable ! ! It is stated that an arrangement has been made so that even if the water around the Linga is pumped out, it is soon again surrounded by water. The place derives its name from the fact that at one time there was an extensive plantation of Jambu trees (*Eugenia jambolana.*).

There is a tradition to the effect that, in ancient days, an elephant living in the neighbouring forest was in the habit of worshipping the local God and would offer a profuse shower of water through its trunk. A spider is also said to have worshipped the deity and to prevent the fall of leaves from trees, it constructed a canopy over the *Linga* with its web; and when the elephant saw this he tore it down, for he thought that the existence of cobwebs over the deity was an act of sacrilege. After this they became violent opponents, and one day the spider found its way into the trunk of the elephant and bit him badly. The elephant then dashed his trunk on the ground as a result of which both died. The God admiring their devotion to him, is said to have given them salvation. The dead spider was in consequence born as King Kōchchengan.[1]

The temple (fig. 71) has five *prakaras* (courtyards) and the outermost is called *Tiruveethi Prakara*. It is so called because the God in the form of a

1. KOCHCHENGA was born to the Chola king Subadeva of queen Kamalavadi in the sacred city of Chidambaram. This birth was the fruit of the worship the spider made to the *linga* in Jambukesvaram. As soon as the pains of confinement approached, the State astrologers, who were consulted, said that if delivery could take place after a *naligai* (equal to 24 minutes) the child would rule over the universe. The queen, with the usual motherly affection, ordered her being tied up with the legs upward till the auspicious hour fixed neared. The child was born red eyed as the result of forced stay in the womb; hence he was so named (*kō* means king; *che*, red; and *kan*, eye. The queen also died after a short time. In due course the prince assumed charge of his kingdom. He ruled the country piously, renovating several Saiva shrines.

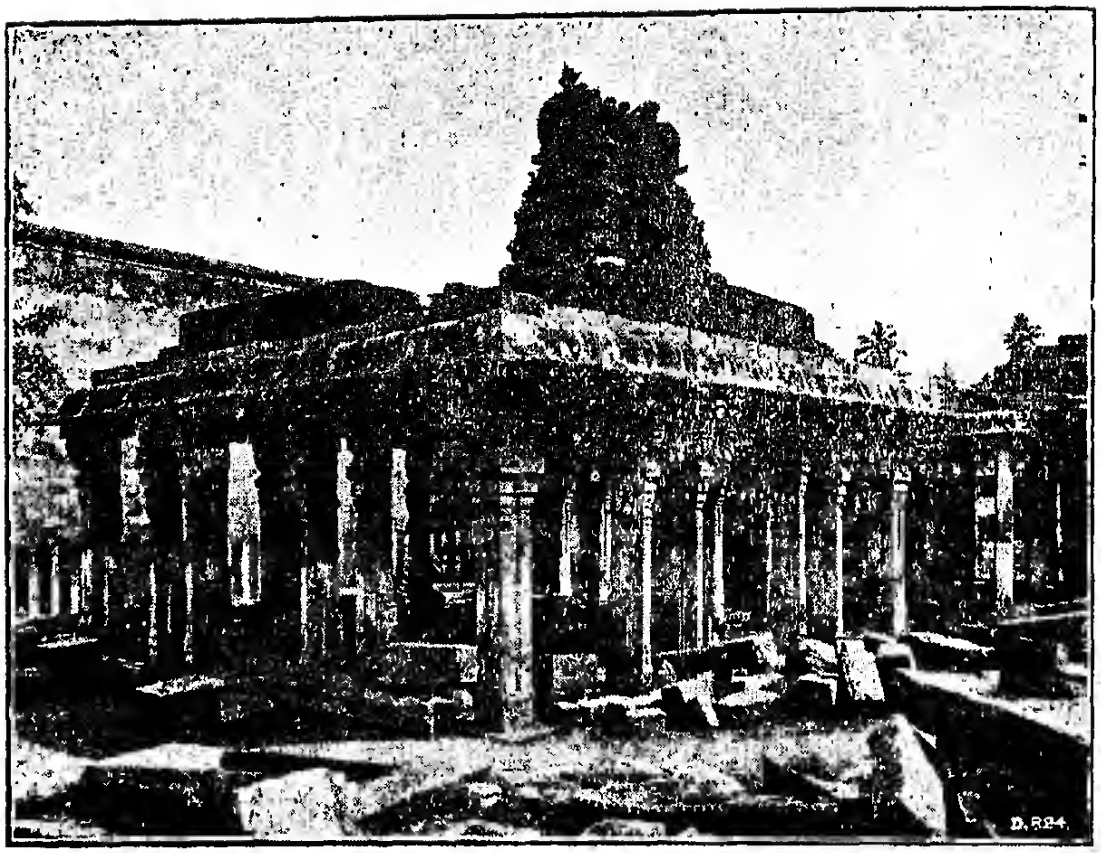

Fig. 71.—JAMBUKESWARAM temple.

maistry supervised the construction of the temple and contributed a packet of holy ashes towards the wages of the workmen and when the packets were opened they are said to have contained their daily wages. (*Tiruneeru* means holy ash). Inside this court, there is a finely carved hall with thousand pillars called *Ayirakkal Mandapam.*

The *mandapam* (hall) in front of the Goddess *Akilandeswari* contains many carvings depicting the scene of the elephant's worship. In commemoration of the Goddess worship to God, it was ruled that the priests of the temple were to appear in the garb of a lady and offer the midday *puja.* This continues even to-day. There is also a fine sculpture of an *Ekapada Tirumurti*[1] (the Trinity on one leg) in a pillar (fig. 72). Siva stands in the middle with Brahmā and Vishṇu to the right and left respectively with their *Vahanams*—Bull, Swan and Garuḍa (Kite). It is said that, at one time, the deity was so powerful that devotees who were not pure in mind and body met with some kind of mishap and that to mitigate the fury of the deity, Sri Sankarā Chārya placed a *tatanka* or *Todu* (ear-ring) with a discus (Chakra) in her ears. An image of Vināyaka (Elephant God and son of the deity) was also installed in front of the deity. It is said that one of the Chola kings, who had his capital

at Uraiyūr close by, lost his pearl necklace while bathing in the Kāvēri one day, and that he was much grieved at the loss of the jewel. In order to please his *baktha* (devotee) the God caused the jewel to be found in a pot of water intended for the bath of the *linga*, and the king saw it falling from the pot and adorn the deity ! !

Fig. 72.—Ekapada Tirumurti,

Rājarājēswara temple is another small shrine in the neighbourhood and in one of the cells there is a fine *linga* with the sculptural carving of Pañchamuka or the five faces of Siva, viz., Satyōjāta, Vāmadēva, Tatpurusha, Agōra and Isāna, and the last face occupies a higher place than the first four.

TIRUVASI.

Tiruvāsi is another small place of [illegible] Natarāja (dancing *muyalaga* or the image of Rakshasa [illegible] of the God dancing on the prostrate body of Muyalaga, which is the [illegible]

KANNANUR.

Close by is Kaṇṇanūr or Vikramapura, which was formerly the capital of a Royal family in the South—the Hoysalas[2]. The remains of a palace, once great, are nearly traceable now, and the mighty capital is now a crumbling heap of ruins in the neglected corner of a hamlet. The inscriptions of this place are very important and they afford an insight into the civilisation of the people in the past.

1. This form is also known as Ekapadamurti and it is one of the various forms of Siva. (Vide Page 112.)

2. The circumstances under which the Hoysalas settled in this part of the country are mentioned in the inscriptions recorded in the temple at JAMBUKESWARAM.

According to the legend, in the *Kritha-Yuga* a Demon named Muran ruled in the city of Chandrāvati and greatly oppressed the Dēvas (minor deities). As Vishṇu was sleeping at that time their prayers availed nothing against the spells of the Asuras; but from the body of the sleeping Vishṇu arose a goddess who slew the Asuras. Then the Dēvas interceded for her with Vishṇu who granted her the favour she asked: that she might be called the Ekādasi Goddess, the consort of Vishṇu and honoured above all deities, for one day in each fortnight.

Worship on the various Ekādasis possesses various merits.

Among the numerous *Avatars* of Vishṇu those of the reclining Anantasayin, the Lotus-navelled Padmanābha, and the Lord of the Assembly Hall, Ranganādha, it is to the last mentioned *Avatar* that the temple at Srīrangam is dedicated. In the Assembly Hall, as is generally the case in such temples, Mahāvishṇu resides with his attendants Ananta (the serpent), Sankha (the conch), and Chakra (the discus).

The tradition of the temple is [illegible]

[illegible] first, *Brahmandam* (the Universe) from which arose space, atmosphere, fire and water in order. From his navel came forward a golden lotus which gave birth to *Brahma*. To Him Srī Nārāyana taught the *Ekaksharam*[1] and *Pranavam*.[2] Repeating these sacred *mantras*, Brahmā was able to evolve the Vēdas and the creation of men and animals. Creation accomplished, Brahmā, now initiated into the Jyōtisha Sāstra—the Hindu system of astrology—was perplexed at the anomalies of life. Puzzled by this problem he prayed unto Srī Nārāyana; and He thereupon appeared to him in the aspect of Srī Ranganādha, recumbent on the coils of Adisēsha, his attendant Serpent with his consorts,[3] Srī Bhū and Srī Neelā, worshipping at his feet, and with the whole of creation attendant. The *Vimana* (fig. 75) on which Srī Nārāyana thus appeared, was symbolic of *Pranavam*, the four Vēdas, while the Serpent God on whom Nārāyana lay, was the symbol of Brahmā in the aspect of Rudra, the destructive power. Thereafter Brahmā prayed unto Srī Nārāyana, that He should appear unto him thrice daily, in the aspect of Srī Ranganādha (fig. 76) and also bless with longevity, wealth and health, to the worshippers of the Deity in that aspect. His abodes are three, *viz.*, the Sea of Milk, the Orb or disc of the Sun or the Heaven, and the invoked

1 and 2. These represent symbolically the full blown creation.
3. *Vide* figure 44 on page 72.

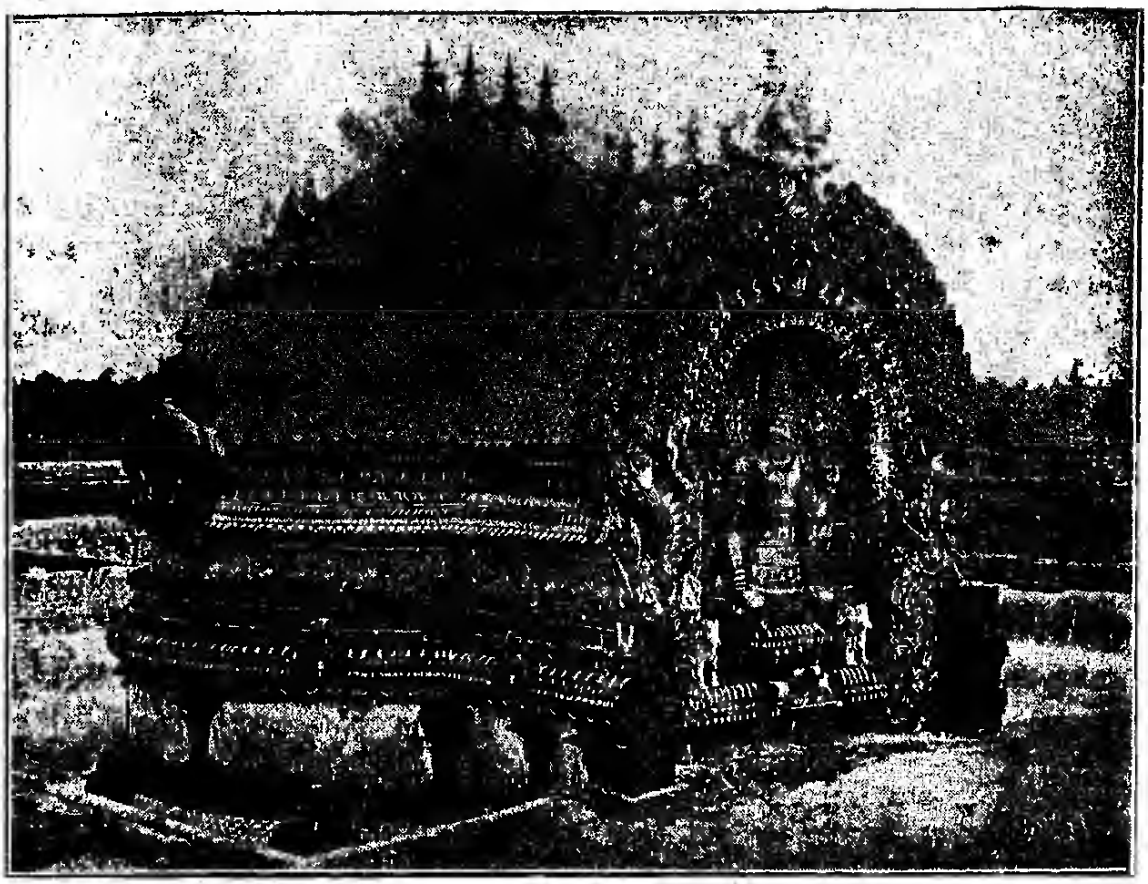

Fig. 75.—Vimana or Tower over Ranganadha Shrine, SRIRANGAM.

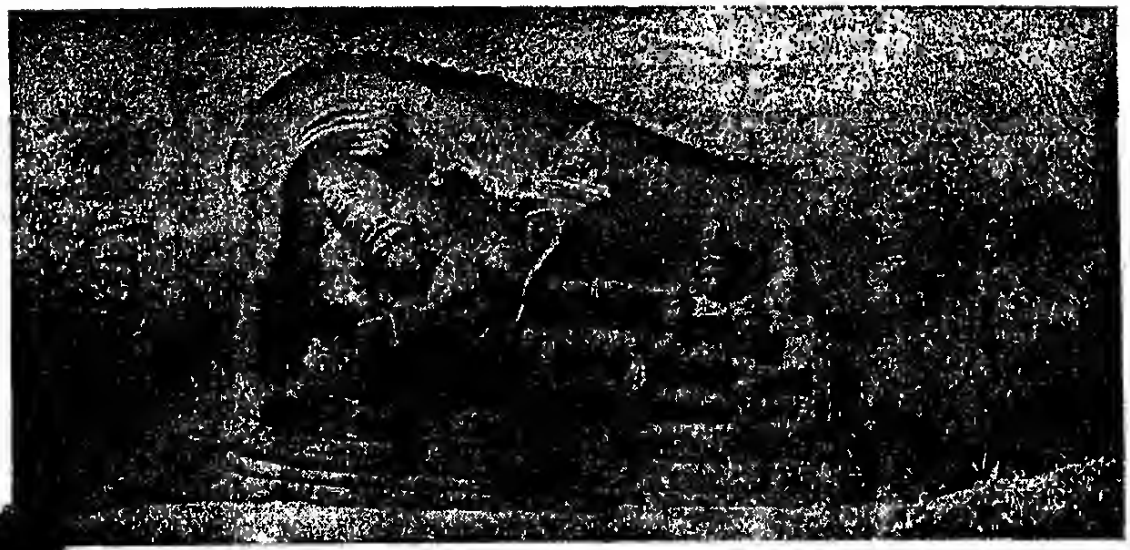

Fig. 76.—RANGANADHA. [1]

hams and *Saligrams* (sacred stones). Thus honoured, Sri Ranganādha
d Brahmā and his other worshippers. The *Vimana* so consecrated
rought from the high heavens to his capital Ayōdhya (the modern C[illegible]

[1] This figure is from HAMPI, Bellary district.

by Ikshvāku, king of Ayōdhya, and thereafter Srī Ranganādha was worshipped at Ayōdhya by the Solar line of kings. Srī Rāma, one of this illustrious house, gave Vibhīshana, the prince of *Lanka* (Ceylon), permission to remove the Vimāna to his country (sculptural representation of this prince worshipping Srī Ranganādha exist to this day at Srīrangam, and votive offerings placed before him on a particular night in the year are reputed to disappear miraculously the next morning !). While Vibhīshana was on his way to Ceylon he is said to have dropped the great Vimāna near Chandrapushkarani on the Island of Srīrangam.

The *Guruparamparaprabhava* relating to the Vaishṇava Alvārs (Saints), as well as the inscriptions on the east wall of the second *prakara* of the temple, mention the fact that when the Mussalmans had captured Trichinopoly the priests of the temple at Srīrangam stealthily took away the Alagiamanavālan to Tirupati.

Subsequently Gōpannarāyar, a Brahman Minister of Kampa II, who resided at Senji (Gingee), is said to have brought the image from Tirupati to Singavaram near his place, where it was duly worshipped and thence back to Srīrangam, where he reconsecrated the God and his two consorts—Lakshmi and Bhūdēvi (Earth).

The route used for taking this image is also mentioned, viz., Tirunārāyanapuram in Mysore State where it was kept for many days and then taken to Tirupati. But subsequently the Muhammadans left the Trichinopoly country and went to conquer the Pāṇḍya country. Then finding that the figure of Alagiamanavālan could be safely restored to the temple at Sriraṇgam, Gōpaṇṇa, chief of the Gingee country, belonging to the Vijayanagar kingdom, took the image from Tirupati to Singavaram, near Gingee, kept it there for a few days in Saka Samvatsara, 1293 (A. D. 1371–72), and then in Parīdhapi Samvatsara on the 17th solar day of the month of Vaigāsi (April–May) restored it to the temple at Srīrangam after performing the consecration ceremony on a grand scale. Srī Rāma, when he gave the *Vimana* to his disciple, had especially cautioned the latter not to put it down anywhere on the way, lest it should become rooted to the ground. Vibhīshana, however, was forced by circumstances to entrust it for a few moments to the God *Vinayaka* in the disguise of a Brahman lad. As Vibhīshana exceeded the allotted time of absence Vināyaka caused the *Vigraha* to become rooted to the ground, whence Vibhīshana on his return could not remove it. Enraged at the trick, he chased Vināyaka and threw a stone which hit the God on the head. Hence the sculptured representation of Vināyaka at Trichinopoly are seen with a dent on the head, and the shrine of this Vināyaka on Trichinopoly Rock is to this day known an Ucchipillaiyārkōil.

The houses in the place in ancient days have been planned in accordance with the Hindu *Silpa-Sastras,* which combined the essential principles of hygiene and convenience with those of religion. The temple contains seven *prakaras* (the nucleus of a complete temple), which measure as follows :—

Central Shrine	...	...	...	240	feet	by	181	feet.
2nd prākāra	...	...	...	426	„	„	295	„
3rd „	...	...	...	767	„	„	503	„
4th „	..	...	...	1,235	„	„	849	„
5th „	...	...	...	1,653	„	„	1,270	„
6th „	...	...	...	2,108	„	„	1,846	„
7th „	...	...	...	3,072	„	„	2,521	„

Architecturally the temple of Srīrangam is unique among the great temples of South India. The architectural buildings therein have all been constructed according to the *Silpa-Sastra* (Indian Science of Architecture). The amount of earnestness with which the Hindu kings constructed these buildings, especially the temples for Gods, is well known to all. Even modern European authorities on a subject of the kind, like Fergusson, Burgess, Havell, Rea and Geddes have praised these buildings in no ordinary measure.

Though the temple dates from a very remote period, the fact that the Chōla, Pāṇḍya and other kings of Southern India often renovated and improved the buildings therein is recorded in the inscriptions of the temple. Of the existing buildings the first innermost *prakara* dates from the time of Chōla kings Dharma Varma and the second from Mahēndra Varma. The third *prakara* is attributed to the famous Tirumangai Alvār who was particularly famed for the repairs and additions made to the various Vishṇu temples in the South. It is this Alvār that is said to have removed the golden Buddha figure from Negapatam and out of it improved the *Vimana* also in this temple. The other *prakaras, gopurams* and *mandapas* owe their construction to the Vijayanagara kings and others.

The inscriptions in the Ranganādha temple at Srīrangam belong to the Chōla, Pāṇḍya, Hoysala, Vijayanagara, etc. dynasties who successively swayed the destinies of this part of South India. These, ranging in date between the 9th and the 16th Centuries A. D., are engraved over the walls in the temple. It is only this temple which amongst the Vaishṇavites is known as "*Koyil*" (i.e.) "The Temple" and which all the Alvārs have praised. The Pāṇḍya King Jātavarman *alias* Sundara Pāṇḍya I who ascended the throne in A. D. 1250, to celebrate his victories over the Chōlas, Kēralas and Hoysalas from whom he carried a large booty, performed the *tulabhara* ceremony and presented the gold to

this temple. For a proper comprehension of these inscriptions and the significance of their existence there, it is necessary to know a little of the history [1] of the various dynasties of chiefs who have left their memorials in the great temple, and who swayed the destinies of that country whose control lay in the hands of the Chōlas till the 16th Century.

The Chōla country comprised the greater part of the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts and extended beyond Conjeevaram in the North. To the South and South-west were the Pāṇḍyas and the Chēras. But the boundaries varied in the constant wars which raged between these three powers. Beyond a few names of their early kings, nothing is known of the Chōlas till the 7th Century. The Pallavas appear at this period in possession of the Chōla country as might be inferred from an inscription found in the rock-cut temples on the hill at Trichinopoly. After a prosperous reign of about 200 years the Pallava power declined before the middle of the 9th century, mostly perhaps on account of the advent of the Chalukyas of Badami who had been constantly engaged in war with the Pallavas.

They also seem to have induced the Pāṇḍyas, the Chōlas and the Chēras to combine against them.

During all this period the Chōla history is rather obscure though it is known that the Chōlas themselves were occasionally subjected to attacks by the Ganga Pallavas (an off-shoot of the Pallavas) and the Pāṇḍyas. A revival came at the end of the 9th Century to make them appear a powerful dynasty. From this point the inscriptions indicate with clearness the general line of history of this country.

A few inscriptions in this temple say that King Parāntaka I covered the Chidambaram temple with gold. His queen was a Chēra Princess. His death was followed by a crushing blow to the Chōla power in the North. There arose internal dissensions for the throne. Matters became settled when Rājarāja I came to the throne in A. D. 985. His reign is the starting point of the period of unexampled prosperity almost unbroken for over a century. His conquests extended from Ceylon to Orissa and as far west as Coorg and Quilon. His descendants extended their supremacy still further. Later on, the death of Vīra Rājendra in A. D. 1068–69 was followed by grave internal disorders in the kingdom.

During the 12th Century the Chōla power slowly declined. Their control of Northern Circars became nominal. The Pāṇḍyas reasserted their independ-

1. The Author is indebted to Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastrigal, Epigraphist to the Government of Madras, for this piece of information relating to this ancient history of Srirangam.

ence about the middle of the century. After a few years Kulōttunga III (A.D. 1178—1215) took Ceylon and appointed a Pāṇḍya king of his own selection to the throne.

It was in the days of Rājarāja III (A.D. 1216–43) that the first fatal blows to the Chōla power were dealt. The Pāṇḍya King Māravarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I (A.D. 1216–35) boasts in the inscriptions at this time that he burnt Tanjore and Uraiyūr and conquered the Chōla country. The Hoysalas, who had occupied the southern dominions of the Western Chalukyas, now interfered in the affairs of the South. Their capital was Dvārasamudra in Mysore. Narasimha II, who is called the "Establisher of the Chōla country," was the first among the Hoysalas who possessed a portion of the Trichinopoly district. His attention must have been drawn to the South by the frequent wars between the Chōlas and the Pāṇḍyas. His conquest of Srīrangam seems to have taken place between 1222 and 1224 A. D. It is stated of him that he again started on a victorious campaign about A. D. 1231 hearing that the Chōla King had been captured as prisoner by a Prince of Pallava descent Peruñjinga by name, and that he released the former from his enemy's hands.

This shows that his first conquest of the South was only of a temporary nature. His son Sōmēsvara built his southern capital at Vikramapura, which is identical with the modern Kaṇṇanūr near Srīrangam and established himself there. Vikramapura *alias* Kaṇṇanūr lies at a distance of about five miles, north of Jambukēsvaram. That once there was a fort is evident from the fact that even now traces of the moat, which must have once surrounded the fort, are recognised. The Bhōjēsvara temple at Kaṇṇanūr (a corruption of the old Pōisalīsvara on account of the forgotten Hoysala King with the never-to-be forgotten Bhōja who flourished in the North) bears an inscription relating to the Hoysala King Vīra Rāmanāthadēva between 1257 and 1271 A. D. Thus they appear to have had much influence in the Chōla country.

At this point a period of great Pāṇḍya prosperity followed. Jaṭāvarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I (A.D. 1251—61) penetrated as far north as Nellore. He was at Srīrangam in 1260 A.D. when he made numerous presents to the temple and covered a portion with gold. Curiously intermixed with the evidence of Pāṇḍya supremacy are traces of Hoysalas and others which make one doubt if the Chōlas had any real power at all.

About this time (A.D. 1310) South India was convulsed by the sudden invasion of Malik Kāfur. The power of both Chōlas and Pāṇḍyas came now to an end, though the Pāṇḍyan line continued in a milder form in Tinnevelly for another three centuries and the Chōlas too took up subordinate service under Vijianagara

Kings. The country again underwent another period of subjection to the Vijianagara Empire in the middle of the 14th Century. The Sāluvas usurped the Vijianagara Crown in the 15th Century and also ruled this country as inscriptions of Gōpa and Timma are found in this temple. The Tuluvas followed the Sāluvas and thereafter the Nāyakas that ruled at Madura.

MENTION OF SRIRANGAM BY THE ALVARS.

The Alvārs* have praised the Gods presiding over the various shrines in India. All these have composed hymns about one or other of the different shrines. But all these have taken up in their works only the temple of Ranganādha at Srīrangam and no other place out of the *Nuttettuttirupadis* (i.e.) 108 holy Vaishṇava shrines have been praised by all. This accounts for the special importance and sacredness of the shrine at this place. The praise of these Alvārs about the various shrines are contained in the Tamil work *Nalayiraprabhandam*. It may be interesting to know what each of these Alvārs says about the presiding Lord at the sacred Srīrangam.

Poigai Alvar. [1] :—"The blue-coloured Lord Mahāvishṇu is worshipped here in the name of Srī Ranganādha. Even the sacred Vēdas could not properly mention the merits of this deity. Let me ever be thinking of Him to save me from a re-birth again".

Bhutattalvar. [2] :—"It is you Lord that during your *avatar* as Srī Krishṇa tore to pieces the Bhakāsura † who disguised himself as a crane and troubled your devotees. You preside over the shrines at Srirangam, Tirukkōshṭiyūr, Tirupati, Tirunīrmalai, Tanjore, Tiruthaṅkāl and Mahābalipuram to bless the devotees".

Peyalvar. [3] :—"Oh! Lord, it is to save the sufferings of your devotees on earth that you incarnated as Vāmana and begged of King Mahābali three feet of land.....".

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* The lives of these Alvars, the greatest of the Sri Vaishnava Saints, whose figures are all worshipped in most of the Vaishnava shrines, are detailed in the work "*Guruparamparaprabhava.*"

1. He first appeared in the tank attached to the temple of Tiruvekka at Conjeevaram as an *Amsa* (form) of Panchajanya. Being the first of all Alvars he was named as Mudalalvar (*Mudal* in Tamil means the first). His contemporaries were Bhutattalvar and Peyalvar who all chanced to meet at Tirukoilur and who for the sake of the good of the people composed various works.

2. This Alvar first appeared in a Kurukkathi tree in Mahabalipuram on Avitta Star (*delphini*) day.

† There is a sculptural representation of this Asura in the *Gopuram* at Tirukkuvalai near Kivelur, Negapatam Taluk.

3. In a *Sevvali* flower in the tank attached to a Vishnu shrine in Mylapore he first appeared. He had renounced the world and led an indifferent sort of life; hence he was named Peyalvar. Even now the well is pointed out and it is held in much reverence by the Vaishnavites.

Tirumalisai Alvar.[1] :—"Who could know properly the merits of this Lord, who alone at the time of destruction of the whole world, floats in the ocean of Milk. In Anbil near Srīrangam you are much praised and worshipped. I feel insensible while concentrating my thoughts on you. It is to save the world that you preside at Kumbhakōnam, Kāñchīpuram, Tiruvellore, Srīrangam and Anbil".

Nammalvar.[2] :—"After coming in sight of you, Oh Lord! I feel restless: During the delusion you kept the Earth in your belly and thus protected the Universe. Wherever I turn my eyes I feel you. It is to protect the virtuous you incarnated on earth as Srī Rāma. To distribute *Amrita* (Ambrosia) to Dēvas you incarnated as Kūrma (tortoise); you saved Prahlāda by slaying Hiraṇyakasipu. To remove the pangs of a mortal you shine at this spot. By uplifting the mountain Gōvardhana in your Krishṇāvatār you made the people understand what you were. You, at times, appear as Siva, Brahmā and so forth in various forms. Even the Tulasi* (*ocymum sanctum*) plant at your feet saves all from their sufferings by their accepting it heartily".

Kulasekaralvar.[3] :—"The gem on the hood of the Serpent, over which you preside, gives special attraction to the place. I am ever anxious to stand by the side of the stone pillars close by your *garbhagriham* and to be adoring you. Sages Tumburu, Nārada as also Brahmā, Siva, Indra and other Dēvas are ever meditating on you at this place. The *Panchayudha*, i.e., five weapons—Sankha,

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1. He was born as an *Amsa* (form) of Sudarsana and he had a very keen contention with Rudra. Though rejected by the sage Bhargava to whom he first appeared he fared well and visited Triplicane and [illegible] Parāsara and passed his days in Kumbhakonam.

2. He was b[illegible] and brought up under the Tamarind tree in Alvar Tirunagari. It is on a Vaigasi Visaka day he was born. For ten years he prayed under this tree. His original name was Maran.

* The legend in connection with this holy plant is that the Asura Jalandara, who immensely troubled the Devas, had in his wife Brinda such a chaste and pure woman that her virtue guarded him against all his wrongs. It is her good qualities that prevented even the Gods from overcoming him. At last, Vishnu promised to bring slur on her modesty by engaging Himself with her while the Devas were fighting with him. Accordingly in the disguise of her husband he approached her as though he came out victorious in the fight while she was fasting and praying for her husband's success. When she went out to extend her arms to embrace Him she detected the fraud played by the Lord and to put a stop for her life in the world thereafter she entered the funeral pyre immediately.

The Lord Hari atoned for the wrong done to this innocent woman by causing her premature death and He intended to give her salvation; but this course he had to adapt for the good of the Devas, who were much teased by this wretched Jalandara. While thus in his anxious moments his tears fell over the ashes of Brinda, when uparose therefrom a pretty little plant which he called in joy TULASI (*tula* means equal or like and *asi*, thou art).

From that time this plant became the chief object of worship to Vishnu. Even the most fragrant flowers were not equal to this plant in the eye of the Lord. The place where Brinda died was called Brindavana or the garden of Brinda. (*Vide footnote* 5, *on page* 18.) Later on even the pots and spots where this plant was reared began to be named accordingly. This salvation to Brinda at the hands of the Lord took place on the 12th day in the light fortnight of the month of Karthika (November-December), which in consequence was called BRINDAVANADVADASI and the worship to Vishnu under this plant then is said to secure special merits.

3. He was King of Quilon and as a strong devotee of Mahavishnu relinquished his government, went to Srirangam and remained there praising the Lord. He worked a miracle when he was charged to prove his innocence of theft, by dipping his hand in a pot containing a snake and coming out unscathed!!

Chakra, Sāranga, Gada and Taṇḍa with all the powerful Garuḍa—guard you on all sides. To save Arjuna, you Lord, by Chakra hid the Sun during the day and thus caused night to prevail. By suckling, you overcame the disguised Bhūtaki in your Krishṇāvatār".

Periyalvar.[1] :—"At one time, to enable the virtuous Pāṇḍava Kings to rule long you saved King Parīkshit. To please the ardent devotee Vibhīshaṇa, you remain here facing the south, wherein his kingdom lay. You saved Gajēndra* when he cried for your help. I also entreat you thus to save me in times of my distress. You represent the *Panchabhutam* (five elements) at this sacred place".

Tondaradipodi Alvar,[2] :—"I feel the greatest pleasure in praising you, Oh Lord! As during the life of a mortal, major part is covered by sleep, childhood, old age, etc., I do not pray for a re-birth as thereby my time to think of you is shortened. All Hindus except the Buddhists and Jains, who act contrary to the Vēdic dictates must, to get themselves free from their human birth, worship you. Srī Rāma who, by the mere despatch of a solitary arrow made the vast ocean† disappear, blessed Vibhīshana in this form of your Almighty. The prescribed daily rites of one could also be neglected provided he is before you always".

Tirumangai Alvar.[3] :—".....You made Brahmā, the God of Creation, appear in your navel. You shine at this spot like the most precious gem".

Tiruppanalvar.[4] :—".....Being the first that appeared in creation it is you only, Lord, that could save the whole world".

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1. He was born at Srivilliputtur as an *Amsa* of Garuda. Being a strong devotee of Sri Krishna he composed hymns in His honour. He demanded large wealth from King Vallabhadeva of the Pandya country and out of it renovated the temple at Srivilliputtur. To him appeared the famous Andal as daughter from the Earth on the Adi Puram day. He was first named Vishnusittar. He spent his last days in Srirangam.

* It is said that this incident, which has been copied in most of the sculptural representations at all places, originally took place in the Mountain of Trikuta and the details thereof are mentioned in *Bagavatam*.

2. Born at Tirumandankudi, he proceeded to Srirangam while young, served flower gardens and worshipped Sri Ranganadha daily with the flowers therefrom. He is always sculptured with a basket (Kudalai), on hand wherein flowers are stored up.

† The details of this incident are narrated in *Ramayana* and the place wherein this incident occurred is identified as Tiruppullani in Ramnad district.

3. He had his birth in a low caste as an *Amsa* of Saranga in Tiruvali Tirunagari near Shiyali and was Commander-in-Chief of the Chola kings' Army. He is always represented in sculptures with a sword on hand. It is he that renovated most of the Vaishnava shrines. He had a keen contest with the famous Tamil Saint Samhandar at Shiyali and it is he also that defeated the Buddhists in Negapatam, removed the golden Buddha figure and out of it had the *Vimana* at Srirangam covered with gold plate.

4. He appeared in a field at Uraiyur near Trichinopoly and was picked up by a low caste man. While hesitating to approach the Lord in the temple he was carried on shoulders and the Lord ordered his being freely admitted to his presence.

DASAVATARAS.

Vishṇu, the God of Protection, incarnated in various forms to punish the wicked, protect the virtuous and re-establish *dharma* (righteousness). Generally, at ordinary times, these three functions are discharged by kings. When *adharma* (unrighteousness) prevails beyond limit it is found impossible for kings to administer these functions properly. At such times, Vishṇu incarnates Himself to punish the wicked. It might be asked by some modern people, "Why should the Almighty thus come down into the world? Could He not destroy them by His super-human powers?" The answer is very simple though some have not the inclination to accept it. If He does not thus assume a form, but kills them by His "Super human" powers, people would not be in a position to recognize the existence of a God. Further, by so doing, that *Avatar* leaves behind a history and the people by knowing are in a position to recognize the existence of an all-powerful supreme being. Though He descends into the world to punish the wicked, still He does not overcome them till their depravity reaches a stage at which they begin to disregard the dictates of the sacred Vēdas. The number of such *avatars* has been given as ten, familiarly known to us as *Dasavatara*, of which nine have already taken place and the tenth and the last is yet to come.

The Dasavataras are :—Matsya (Fish), Kūrma (Tortoise), Varāha (Boar), Narasimha (Man-lion), Vāmaṇa (Dwarf) also manifested as the gigantic Tiruvikrama, Parasurāma, Sri Rāma, Krishṇa, Balarāma and Kalki.

In SRIRANGAM, outside the temple, at a distance of about a mile on the west, there is a separate shrine for the *Dasavataras*.

There is also a shrine in the temple at MANNARKOIL near Ambāsamudram, Tinnevelly district, dedicated to these *Dasavataras*.

In the Narasimhaswāmi temple at ARIYALUR, Trichinopoly district, splendid figures of *Dasavataras* exist in a maṇḍapam bearing the name Dasavatara Maṇḍapam. A scrupulously religious worship is offered to them.

1. MATSYAVATARA :—At one time, Sōmaka an *Asura* stole the sacred Vēdas from Brahmā, the master of Vēdas, and hid them in the ocean. In consequence there was utter darkness and *adharma* (unrighteousness) began to prevail in the world. Thereupon Vishṇu incarnated Himself as a Fish, overcome the Asura and restored the Vēdas to Brahmā.

Though no temple specially dedicated to this *avatar* has been met with, yet the sculptures of this form are seen in the *gopurams* in stucco and in stone piers of most of the Vaishṇava shrines.

2. KURMAVATARA :—In the churning of the Ocean of Milk with the Mountain Mandara as a churning rod, and with the Serpent Vāsuki as a rope, Vishṇu had to assume the form of *Kurma* (tortoise) to support the mountain from below with the hard shell on its back. With the *Amrita* (Ambrosia), that was got out of the churning, He blessed the Dēvas (celestials) conferring on them the boon of immortality. In this *avatar*, there was no crushing the Asuras but there was only the blessing of the Dēvas with Chiraṅjeevi [1] (ever-living) title, while the Asuras had to undergo birth and death.

(*a*) SRIKURMAM in Ganjam district is a place specially dedicated to this form. As the Lord Mahāvishṇu is said to exist in this tortoise form in the *Sveta Pushkarani* there, it is enjoined that no *panchama* (outcaste) female in menses should touch the water thereof. The bones of the deceased if thrown into this tank are supposed to turn into tortoises ! !

(*b*) There is the temple of Kachapēsvara in CONJEEVARAM town, Chingleput district, where Vishṇu in the tortoise form is said to have worshipped Isvara and there is a sculptural representation of this incident in the *prakara* (enclosure) there.

(*c*) The temple at ALAKKOIL *alias* TIRUKKACHUR near Singaperumālkōil in Chingleput district is of importance to this *avatar* and the tank here also goes by the name of *Kurmatirtha*.

(*d*) The temple at THANDALAICHERI near Tiruthuraipūṇḍi, Tanjore district, is the place where Iswara is said to have overcome the turiousness of the tortoise form.

3. VARAHAVATARA :—The Asura Hiranyāksha defeated the kings on the earth, took possession of their kingdoms and hid the earth in the ocean. To re-establish the earth, Vishṇu assumed the form of a Boar—an embodiment of Vēdas and Sacrifices. In this incarnation the rules for the performance of sacrifices were laid down, and the Dēvas were made to have more attachment towards human beings. Besides, the Bhūmidēvi (Goddess of Earth) and Adisēsha who supports her, were brought out and given their respective positions.

(*a*) The temple at SRIMUSHNAM, in South Arcot district, is of special importance to this *avatar*. As He is in boar form, preparations of the *Korai* (Cyperus tegetum) plant root are offered to the Gods here.

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1. The number of such Chiranjeevis are :—Vibhishana, Hanuman, Parasurama, Vyasa, Mahabali, Asvattama and Kripachari. These are supposed to be ever-living on earth though their existence is not known to ordinary mortals.

(*b*) In HARIDWARAMANGALAM, Tanjore district, He, in this boar form, is said to have worshipped Iswara. The hole through which He emerged from below the earth is also pointed out in the temple at this place.

(*c*) In AVALIVANALLUR, Tanjore district, Siva is said to have torn and worn one of the horns of this Boar in order to remove its furiousness.

(*d*) SIVAPURI near Kumbhakōnam in Tanjore district, is the place where He worshipped Isvara in this form. On the walls of the temple, there are representations to this effect.

4. NARASIMHAVATARA:—The Asura Hiraṇyakasipu disregarded the God Mahāvishṇu and grew very haughty. He went even to the length of cruelly punishing his very religious and pious son Prahlāda. Then to establish the omnipresence of the Almighty and in perfect accordance with the boons obtained by Hiraṇyakasipu that he should not be killed by man or beast, in the day or in the night, with any of the weapons of war, the God Mahāvishṇu assumed this man-lion form and tore the Asura with the claws at twilight and appointed the pious Prahlāda in his stead at the head of the kingdom.

The temples mentioned below are of special importance to this *avatar*. These temples are mostly on hills:—

(*a*) The temples at AHOBILAM in the Kurnool district are in memory of this form. Here are the nine varieties of this *avatar* and hence the name Nava-Narasimham.

(*b*) The temple on the hill at SIMHACHALAM in Vizagapatam district is specially dedicated to this form.

(*c*) The temple on the hill at SHOLINGAR, Chittoor district, is another place famous for this form.

(*d*) The temple at SINGAPERUMALKOIL near Chingleput is also dedicated to this form.

(*e*) In the temple at TIRUBHUVANAM near Kumbhakōṇam, Tanjore district, is a shrine dedicated to Sarabha*; Iswara had to assume this special form in order to appease the furiousness which

* For other particulars and illustration please refer to Chapter XXXVIII (AHOBILAM).

Narasimha had assumed, more specially after overcoming Hiraṇyakasipu and drinking his blood.

(*f*) The rock-cut temple of Narasimhaswāmi in NAMAKKAL contains some fine sculptural representations of Hiraṇyasamhāram in various forms.

(*g*) In the Narasimhaswāmi temple at ARIYALUR, Trichinopoly district, there are the figures also of the *Dasavatara* in a maṇḍapam that goes by the name Dasāvatāra Maṇḍapam, and here regular worship is offered every day.

5. VAMANAVATARA:—King Mahābali, grandson of Prahlāda, alluded to in the Narasiṃhavatār above, though highly religious, unlawfully deprived Indra of his kingdom. Mahābali did not deserve destruction, because he was a staunch devotee of Sri Hari God but his unjust usurpation of Indra's Kingdom necessitated its being got back and restored to Indra. The God Vishṇu incarnated Himself as a Vāmana (Dwarf) and begged Mahābali three feet of ground. The king granted the request. Thereafter He transformed Himself into the gigantic Tiruvikrama and for the first foot measured the whole Bhūlōka (Earth), for the second the whole of Antarikshalōka (Air); and as there was no more ground to measure, for the third Mahābali offered his royal head itself. Much pleased at his devotion, He sent him to Patālalōka (Nether Region), there to reign over the Asuras, and to come back into the world later on.

(*a*) In MAHABALIPURAM near Chingleput, Vishṇu is said to have first begged of King Bali in Vāmana form three feet of ground.

(*b*) In TIRUMANIKULI near Tiruppāppuliyūr, Vishṇu in the form of Vāmana is said to have worshipped Siva.

(*c*) In the temple at KURUMANAKKUDI alias TIRUKKANNARKOIL, near Vaithīsvarankōil of Tanjore district, Vishṇu in the form of Vāmana, is said to have worshipped Isvara.

(*d*) TIRUKKOILUR in the South Arcot district, is the place, where by assuming the Tiruvikrama form, Vishṇu is said to have blessed King Bali with a place in the Pātālalōka (Nether Region).

(*e*) The temple of Thāḍālankōil in SHIYALI is famous for the Tiruvikrama. Here the *Mulasthana* (immovable figure) is in this form.

(*f*) There is a shrine to the form of Tiruvikrama in CONJEEVARAM by name Ulakalandhaperumāl (the Lord that measured the world).

(*g*) In the temple at NAMAKKAL there are sculptural representations of the Vāmana and Tiruvikrama forms.

6. PARASURAMAVATARA :—At one time the Kshatriyas became very unruly and gave the people considerable anxiety and trouble. To put them down, He incarnated himself as Parasurāma. No sooner were the kings overcome than He reappeared as Sri Rāma, and obtained the godly powers from Parasurāma. He was thereafter blessed as CHIRANJIVI (ever-living) and made to retire to Mahēndra Mountain for penance. In this *Avatar* the duty of a son to carry out his father's command was very well illustrated. Parasurāma obeyed his father Jamadagni and killed his very mother with his axe and elevated the father to a place in the constellations amongst the *Sapta Rishis* (Seven Sages). Though many temples are not met with as specially dedicated to this form, there are shrines in honor of Parasurāma.

(*a*) The temple of Anantapadhmanābaswāmi in TRIVANDRAM of Travançore State is in memory of Parasurāma who after overcoming the Kshatriya kings worshipped the Lord Mahāvishṇu here.

(*b*) In the temple at TIRUVANJAIKKALAM in Cochin State, Parasurāma is said to have worshipped Isvara to expiate the sin of having killed his mother in obedience to his father's command.

(*c*) In the temple of TIRUVATTARU, Travancore State, the Lord is said to have appeared before Parasurāma when He was being worshipped by him.

(*d*) In PALUVUR of the Trichinopoly district, Parasurāma is said to have worshipped Isvara.

7. SRIRAMAVATARA :—To kill the wicked Rāvaṇa, who caused trouble to Dēvas and Rishis, Vishṇu incarnated as Sri Rāma. It is to prove that the unrighteous cannot live long and to inculcate the filial duty of one towards one's parents, preceptor and King that Sri Rāma incarnated.

The temples dedicated to Sri Rāma are too numerous to be mentioned. However, the following may be specially noted :—

(*a*) KARAVADI, a small hamlet of Dasarazupettai in Guntur district, is the traditional site of the destruction of the Giant Kharāsura by Sri Rāma.

(*b*) It is in VINUKONDA, Guntur district, that Sri Rāma is first said to have heard of the abduction of Sītādēvi.

(*c*) In the temple at RAMESWARAM, Sri Rāma himself is said to have installed the lingam there to get rid of his sin of having caused the death of Rāvaṇa and his host. The lingam that goes by the name of Rāmalinga or Rāmanātha is the one prepared from the earth at Rāmēswaram as Hanumān who went to fetch a linga from the North did not return in time (the auspicious hour fixed for installing the linga). As anyhow this wonderfully staunch devotee had to be satisfied, Sri Rāma had the lingam brought by him also placed close by the Rāmalinga and ordained that worship to Hanumān's linga must precede it. There is a special set of bronze *Vigraham* in the temple showing how Hanumān* delivered the linga to Sri Rāma.

(*d*) There is the Rāmaswāmi temple in KUMBHAKONAM of the Tanjore district where the sculptures are highly attractive. Over the inner walls of the *prakara* are painted the various scenes of the Rāmāyaṇa.

(*e*) In RAMANATHICHURUAM near Nannilam, Tanjore district, Sri Rāma is said to have worshipped Isvara.

(*f*) In SITHALAIPATI near Pēralam, Tanjore district, Sri Rāma is said to have performed water ablutions to his deceased father Dasaratha. Hence pilgrims visiting this place observe water ablutions to satisfy their deceased kindred.

(*g*) In the temple at TIRUPPULLANI in the Rāmnād district, Sri Rāma is seen in a reclining posture. This is the only place where we meet Him in this form. It was here that by sending out a single arrow he made the whole ocean disappear and that on the Samudra Rāja (Varuna, the God of the Ocean) appealing to Him, he was saved.

(*h*) In the temple at NEDUNKUNNAM, North Arcot district, He is in his sitting posture preaching to Hanumān who stands before him holding a cadjan book in the hands.

(*i*) In KOILUR near Muthupet, Tanjore district, Rāma is said to have received *Upadesa* (initiation) from Iswara on his way to Lanka (Ceylon).

(*j*) BADRACHALLAM in the Gōdāvari district is also held in special esteem for the worship of this form.

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* This figure is illustrated in Chapter xxx (RAMESWARAM.)

(*k*) In the temple at PATTISVARAM near Kumbhakōnam, Tanjore district, Sri Rāma is said to have worshipped the God Siva and got rid of the *Sayahatti* (shadow) of the sin of having killed Rāvaṇa. On every *Margali* (December-January) new-moon day this is celebrated. There is a very old painting of Sri Rāma's figure in the temple here.

(*l*) The temple at KURUKAIKAVALAPPANKOIL to be reached from Chidambaram, in South Arcot district, is in memory of this *avatara*.

(*m*) The Kōthandarāmaswāmi (Sri Rāma as an archer) temple at MADURANTAKAM, Chingleput district, is much visited for this form.

(*n*) In KARUPPUR, Trichinopoly district, we have a unique Rāma—Nārāyaṇa metal figure (Half Rāma with Kōthaṇdam in that hand and Half Nārāyaṇa with conch on the other).

(*o*) In UDIPI, the Rāma figure is said to have been brought from Kalinga.

8. KRISHNAVATARA :—When the wicked multiplied on the earth, Vishṇu incarnated himself as Sri Krishṇa and showed that by *bhakti* (devotion) alone, one could obtain salvation. It is in proportion to one's devotion that he attains the ends thereof. In this important *avatara* the moment He incarnated He began to work miracles. The mass of the wicked were slain by Him in the great Mahābhārata fight when He acted as charioteer to Arjuna and hence the name Pārthasāradhi.

In most of the temples, nay in almost every house, Sri Krishṇa in some form or other is worshipped.

(*a*) In the temple of Pārthasāradhi at TRIPLICANE in Madras, Krishṇa as charioteer to Arjuna is much worshipped.

(*b*) In the temple of Pāṇḍavathūthar (ambassador to the Pāṇḍavas) at CONJEEVARAM, Krishṇa is worshipped.

(*c*) The temple of Rājamannārkōil at MANNARGUDI near Nīdāmaṅgalam, Tanjore district, is also famous for this form. Here the presiding deity Rāja Gōpalan wears in one ear a *Kundala* (ear-ring) and in the other a *Kammal* (female ear-ring).

(*d*) The temple of Krishṇaswāmin at UDIPI in South Canara district is specially noted for this *avatar* as it is one that was brought from Dwāraka by Madhvāchāryar, the founder of Madhvaism.

(*e*) The temple at TIRUVANCHIKALAM in the Cochin State is held in much esteem for the worship of this form.

(*f*) In VONTIMITTA of Cuddapah district is a well-sculptured temple dedicated to Sri Krishṇa.

9. BALARAMAVATARA :—Though this coincides with the above Krishṇāvatāra, as Balarāma was born as Sri Krishṇa's elder brother, this *avatar* was also intended to put down the wicked of whom the world was then full. It is from Balarāma that Krishṇa had the greatest help.

As stated above, this *avatar* goes with Sri Krishṇa and as such, in several places, Balarāma is worshipped along with Krishṇa. But in the temple of Pārthasāradhi at TRIPLICANE, in Madras, Balarāma is installed close by Pārthasāradhi.

10. KALKI AVATARA* :—This is yet to occur at the end of the present Kali Yuga when *dharma* will exist only to a fourth and when there will be too much of vicious acts and mingling up of castes. Religion will lose its vigour. When matters reach the ultra maximum stage He will be born as Kalki. Both the Agni and Vishṇu *Puranas* make mention of the condition of the people and the time when this *avatar* will come into the world. A beautiful sculpture of this form exists in one of the pillars of Huzara Rāmachendra temple, Vijianagar, HAMPI, in Bellary district, in which the Lord Vishṇu is riding on horseback with sword in hand. In the temple of Jalasayana at HALEBIDU (Mysore) amongst the ten *avatars* carved above the reclining Jalasayana God we find the figure of Kalki.

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* There is a legend in connection with the coming Kalki *avatara*. Subsequent to the departure of Sri Krishna and his devout followers—the Pandavas, Kali, the Lord of the present Iron or Dark Age, attempted to have his freedom upon the earth. As soon as the virtuous Parikshit sat on the Imperial throne of Bharata, He began to tour throughout his domains to subdue unruly vassals and establish order and peace in his country, he started out on this mission ; and in the course of his travels, he noticed a cow and a bull being tortured to death by a Sudra in the garb of a sovereign. Moved at this highly sacriligious and unpardonable act on the part of a royal being, Parikshit began to attack him and save both these animals for fear of his contracting the sin "that the careless king, in whose domain good people are persecuted by the wicked, loses his renown, his fortune, his long life, and above all, his hope of salvation thereafter." After mature consideration the king found out that the bull was no other than Justice and the cow the Mother Earth, both of which repented the departure of Sri Krishna from this mundane world. Then on the entreaty of Parikshit, Kali after accepting for his place of abode, Gambling Places, Ale Houses, Residences of Loose-characterred Women, Slaughter Houses, and Gold, left his kingdom. After the time of this virtuous king Pariksbit, Kali established his sovereignty throughout the world, and became the Lord of the present age, which is called after him *Kali-Yuga*. This is why poverty, famine, and various kinds of diseases are on the increase in this age as days proceed. When Kalki appears Kali will be annihilated and so it is that he is named Kalki, which means the destroyer of Kali.

KOYILOLUGU.[1]

"This book is a record of gifts made, and repairs and additions effected, to the temple of Srī Ranganātha at the island of Srīrangam, from the earliest times and is written in Tamil prose. It contains much valuable information regarding the ancient dynasties of Southern India as it gives almost a continuous thread of South Indian Chronology from the 13th to the 16th Century A. D. It also mentions several important facts relating to earlier periods.

Inscriptions on stone and copper appear to have been the main sources from which the book had been compiled, and as such, the facts recorded in it have not to be discarded as worthless for historical purposes. The authorities, in whose hands the palm-leaf manuscripts were originally entrusted, seem to have drawn very largely from the accounts given in the *Guruparampara-prabhava*, the biography of the Vaishṇava saints, before presenting the whole in the shape of a book.

Early Period.—God Ranganātha was worshipped for a time by Brahmā, from whom Ikshvāku took it to Ayōdhya. It was then graciously given away by Rāma to Vibhishaṇa, and the latter removed the deity to Srīrangam, an island formed by the two branches of the Kāvēri river. Here Dharmavarman, one of the ancestors of Kili-Chōla, erected the central shrine (*tiruvunnaligai*[2]) and other necessary structures for the God. Long time after this, when Kili was the Chōla sovereign, the temple was covered almost to the very top with sand caused by a flood in the Kāvēri, the two branches of which had become one and a thick jungle covered the island. Kili restored the temple and its adjuncts to their original state. After Kili, Rājamahēndra paved the interior of the temple with stone, with a view to close up the springs which were till then in existence there. To him is ascribed the construction of several structures. A street was also called after his name. Some time hence, a certain Nanda-Chōla who was ruling with his capital at Nichulāpuri[3] obtained a female child called Kanakavalli that came floating on a lotus leaf in the Kāvēri. He is reported to have made rich donations to the temple for feeding Brāhmans and for the sacred offerings to the God.

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1. Extract from the "Indian Antiquary", May 1911.

2. This word is made up of *tiru*, *ul* and *naligai* which together mean the sacred central or interior shrine.

3. Nichulapuri is another name for Uraiyur in the Trichinopoly district.

Several years after, there appeared a shower of sand caused by the sinful deeds of a Chōla king. By this event, Uraiyūr was destroyed and the capital was removed to Gangaikondān[1]. After the lapse of a few years, the then reigning Chōla sovereign built a small temple at Uraiyūr and set up an image of the Goddess (*Nachchiyar*) in it.

In Kali 50, Kulasēkhara Perumāl became the lord of the Chēra, Chōla and Pāṇḍya territories. He built palaces at Madura, Kolli and Uraiyūr. Sōlakulavalli, the daughter of this king, effected certain improvements to the temple at Srīrangam.

In Kali 360, a lord of the Gauḍa-dēśa came with hoards of treasure and made a gift of them to the God. The treasure, not having been accepted by the God, remained in charge of certain northern Brahmans, whom the lord of Gauḍa-dēśa left behind him. The way in which these Brahmans conducted themselves pleased Ranganātha so well that the deity accepted the treasure afterwards.

In Kali 445, the Vaishṇava Saint Tirumangai Alvār was living in Srīrangam composing his famous work *Tirumoli* and executing certain repairs to the temple. At this time a certain Tiruvīlakku Pichchan accused Tirumangai of self-praise in his compositions. Madhurakavi Alvār set up the image of Sadagōpan[2] at Tirunagari[3], defeated Kamban[4] in the great academy of Tamil poets and was much devoted to Nammālvār. He frequently visited Srīrangam to scrutinise the temple accounts. It was at this time that Tirumangai composed the six *Tirunedundandagam* and Nammālvār's work *Tiruvaymoli* received such a sanctity as to be sung along with the Vēdas.

Eḍuttagai Alagiyasinga Nāyinār and Toṇḍaraḍippoḍi Alvār are said to have been important devotees prior to the time of the three Alvārs.

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1. The full name of the city is Gangaikonda-Cholapuram. It was probably founded by Rajendra-Chola I, who also appears to have erected the big temple there. In the historical introduction of this King, he is called '*Purvadesamum Gangaiyum Kidaramumkonda.*' The temple of Gangaikondacholesvara is built on the style of the Rajarajesvara at Tanjore, but is bigger in size. Though it presents an older appearance owing, perhaps, to its neglected condition, the inscriptions engraved on the walls of it do not take us to a date earlier than the time of Rajendra-Chola I. It is deplorable that except the temple and a few huts, there is not a trace of the city at present at Gangaikonda-Cholapuram. Excavation at the site is sure to yield good results. Gangaikondan in the Tinnevelly district is certainly not identical with the place referred to in the *Koyilolugu*, though that might have also come into existence at the same time.

2. This is another name for Nammalvar.

3. This village goes by the name of Alvar-Tirunagari and is in the Tinnevelly district. Kurugur was its other name.

4. According to the extant Tamil literature, there was but one Kamban and he appears to have lived in the 13th Century A. D. The person referred to here must be different from him as he belongs to the 8th Century.

In the first place it may be remarked that the chronology of this part of the book is not very reliable. The Kali years assigned to Kulasēkhara Perumāl and the three Alvārs are decidedly wrong as will be pointed out below. There are also grounds to suspect that the events are not recorded in the order in which they took place. Until it is controverted, I think the correctness of the events may be accepted. It seems possible that owing to a confusion or ignorance on the part of those who collated the materials, the kings of one dynasty are named as belonging to another. Four kings are mentioned, *viz.*, Dharmavarman, Kili-Chōla, Rājamahēndra and Nanda-Chōla. The first of these was regarded by Prof. Hultzsch as a mythical personage. As Kili-Chōla is said to have come in the line of Dharmavarman, the latter has to be looked for among the ancestors of the Chōlas; but we do not find his name in the mythical genealogy of the Chōlas furnished in the large Leyden plates. What is here omitted is happily preserved elsewhere. The Saiva Saint Tiruñāna-sambanda who lived in the middle of the 7th Century A. D. refers to King Dharma in one of his hymns on Piramapuram.* Though the exact time of this king cannot be made out at present, the reference is useful as it shows that he must have flourished prior to the time of the saint. Kili, if it is a contraction of Killi, is assuredly an historical personage. As Tamil literature furnishes the names of several kings by this name, it is not possible to say which of them is referred to here. But it will be useful to examine the evidence contained in Tamil Works regarding the kings bearing the name Killi. As a result of my enquiry I find that it is a mistake to take each king of that name to be a separate sovereign and to allot him a place in the Chōla genealogy.

One of these kings, Sōlan Kulamurrattu-tuñjina[1] Killivalavan[2] is said to have laid seige to Karuvūr and conquered the Chēra king of his day. No less than eleven poets, including Kovūr-kilār, sung in his praise. This poet is the author of stanzas 44, 45 and 47 of *Purananuru* which speak of Kāriyārru-tuñjina Neḍun-Killi of Uraiyūr and of his friend Ilandattan. In *Puram* 373, the same poet celebrates the glory of Sōlan Kurāppalli-tuñjina Killivalavan who is also credited with having destroyed Karuvūr owing to an hostility with the Chēra. This Chōla King's friendly Pāṇḍya contemporary was Velliyambalattu-tuñjina Ugra-Peruvaludi.[3] Kōnāttu[4] Erichchalūr Mādalan Madiraikkumanan, one of the poets of the time of Kurāppalli-tuñjina Killivalavan is also the author of (1) *Puram* 61 which speaks of Sōlan

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* Shiyali is the present name of the place.

1. The meaning of the word *tunjina* is "who died".
2. *Valavan* is a synonym for the *Chola*.
3. *Valudi* is a synonym for Pandya.
4. Konadu is a territorial division in the Pudukkottai State. During the time of the later Cholas, it was called *Kadal-adalyad-Ilangai-konda-chola-valanadu*.

Ilavandigaippalli-tuñjina Nalankilli Sētchenni [1] the contemporary of Nedunkilli; (2) of *Puram* 167 in praise of Enādi Tirukkilli and (3) of *Puram* 180 in favour of Irāttūrkilān Tāyan Māran who fought for his overlord. It thus appears that all these Killī's belong to one period.

Another Chōla King celebrated in Tamil literature is Perunarkilli. He is referred to as one of the ancestors of the Chōlas in the large Leyden plates, the Tiruvālangādu grant and the Udayēndiram charter of Prithivīpati II. He performed the Rājasūya ceremony, and was on that account known by the epithet Rājasūyamvēṭṭā Perunār-Killi. With the help of Tiruvenmalaiyan and perhaps also of Sēramān Māvenkō, who was his friend, he defeated the Chēra Māndarañchērai-Irumborai (*Puram* 16, 125, 365, and 367) who was the lord of the Kolli mountains, who rescued the village of Vilangil, who was the friend of poet Kapilar, and who was taken captive by the Paṇḍya King Talaiyālanganāttu-seruvenra-Neḍuñjeliyan and was subsequently set at liberty (*Puram* 4, 17, 20, 22, 53, 125, 129). It is said that Kānappēr-eyil-Kaḍanda Ugra-Peruvaludi, one of the royal personages that adorned the last academy of Tamil poets of Madura (*Puram* 21, 367) also belonged to the same age. If this Pāṇḍya King is identical with Velliambalattu-tuñjina Ugrai-Peruvaludi, the second set of Killi would also be of the same age as the first. In this case, I am inclined to take Perunarkilli who performed Rājasūya ceremony, and perhaps one or two others as the real sovereigns of the time and that all the rest were members of the royal family who distinguished themselves in the wars undertaken by the reigning kings. The defeat of the Chēra and the destruction of Karuvūr are attributed to several Chōla kings of this age. Mudittalaiko-Perunarkilli whose Chēra contemporary was Sēramān Anduvañchēral Irumborai and Vērpah-raḍakkai Perunarkilli who claimed to have killed Sēramān Kuḍakkō Neduñchēral Athan probably refer to the same king.

The facts set forth above clearly show that the Pāṇḍya kings Talaiyālan-gāttuseruvenra Neḍuñjeliyan and Ugra-Peruvaludi, the Chōla Sovereign Raja-sūyamvēṭṭā Perunarkilli and the Chēra Māveṇkō and Māndarañcheral Irum-borai of elephant look, belonged almost to the same period. With the help of the copper-plate charters of the Pāṇḍyas, viz., the Vēlvikuḍi grant and the Sinnamanūr plates and from the statement in the *Maduraikkanchi* of Manguḍi Marudanār that Neḍuñjeliyan of Talaiyālangānam fame was a lineal descendant of Palyāgasālai Mudukuḍumi Peruvaludi, I have elsewhere attempted to ascribe Neḍuñjeliyan to the first half of the 7th Century A. D. If Killi, referred to in the *Koyiloṉugu*, is identical with any of the kings bearing that name, who are contemporaries of Neḍuñjeliyan, it is quite evident that he must belong to the same age.

1. Senni is a synonym for Chola.

According to Maṇimēgalai, the Chōla King Venrivēr-Killi, whose identity with any of the kings named above is not certain and who probably belongs to an earlier age, married a Nāga princess called Pīlivaḷai, the daughter of Valaivanan and became the father of a child who, it is said, escaped a sea disaster. There are grounds to suppose that this prince was Toṇḍaimān Ilandiraiyan, the ancestor of the Pallvas of Conjeeveram. This account is interesting, as it shows the connection between the Chōlas and the ancient Pallavas who had by this time advanced southwards and established a dominion near Conjeeveram. Evident traces of the rule of the Killis in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts exist in such names as Kiliñalūr, Nalankilinallūr and Killikudi, etc. The abbreviated form of Killi in the first two names supports the supposition that Kili is only a shortened form of Killi.

We cannot ignore the fact that the Pallavas had extended their sway into the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts in ancient times. The inscription of the Pallava king Mahēndravarman in the upper rock-cut cave at Trichinopoly, the ancient names of villages such as Simhavishṇu-chaturvēdimangalam[1] and Mahēndramangalam[2] and the structural monument of the Pallavas discovered at Tiruppaṭṭūr[3] amply bear testimony to this fact. It is not, therefore, unreasonable to expect the mention of some of these Pallava sovereigns in *Koyilolugu*. Rājamahēndra referred to in the book is perhaps identical with Mahēndravarman. It is inexplicable why he is called a Chōla, except by supposing that the connection between the Chōlas and the ancient Pallavas which we have already noticed in the legend about Toṇḍaimān Ilandiraiyan, led the author of *Koyilolugu* to regard this king as a Chōla. Among the Chōlas described in Tamil literature, there is none bearing the name Nanda-Chōla. Nor does this name occur in the genealogy of the Chōlas given in stone inscriptions and copper-plate grants of that branch of the revived Chōla kings who ruled from their capital at Tanjore. But in the Telugu districts of the Madras Presidency have been discovered a number of inscriptions which belong to an earlier line of the same family who trace their descent from Karikāla. Here, a sovereign called Nandivarman actually figures and he might be the person referred to in the *Koyilolugu*.

A short note on the date of the three Alvārs will not be out of place here. Tirumangai's notice of the military achievements of Nandivarman Pallavamalla, in his hymn on Paramēsvaraviṇṇagar is very well known. Rai Bahadur Venkayya has shown that this Vaishṇava saint was a contemporary of the Pallava king Vayiramēgan whom he identifies with Dantivarman, the immediate

1. Kanjanur in the Tanjore district was known by this name in ancient times.
2. This village is in the Trichinopoly district.
3. This village is also in the Trichinopoly district.

successor of Nandivarman. The date thus arrived at for the saint is the last quarter of the 8th Century A. D. *Koyilolugu* makes Madhurakavi and Nammālvār contemporaries of Tirumangai. Nammālvār appears to have been elder to Madhurakavi who is expressly stated to have set up an image of the former at Tirunagari. This statement is against what is said in the *Guru-paramparaprabhava*, where the relationship between Madhurakavi and Nammālvār is stated to be that of preceptor and disciple. Madhurakavi Alvār's real name was Mārangāri, which we find in the Vēlvikudi copper-plate grant, and in a stone inscription in the Narasimha Perumāl temple at Anaimalai in the Madura district. In these, he is described as conversant with the *sastras*, as a poet and as an eloquent speaker. He was a chief of Karavandapuram, bore the title Mūvēndamangalapēraraiyan and was the crest-jewel of the Vaiydya family. He was the *uttaramantrin* of the Pāṇḍya King Mārañjaḍaiyan *alias* Neḍuñjaḍaiyan. In the third year of this king the saint was living but appears to have died some time before A.D. 769-70, when the cave temple of Narasimha Perumāl at Anaimalai was consecrated. It is thus evident that Madhurakavi lived prior to A.D. 769. If Tirumanga Alvār was a contemporary of Madhurakavi, as stated in the *Koyilolugu*, it is just possible that he lived during the time of Nandivarman Pallavamalla whose last date is A.D. 765 and of his successor Vayiramēgan *alias* Dantivarman. Nammālvār's real name was Kārimāran and he was the *adhikarin* of the city of Kurugur *alias* Alvār-Tirunagari. The name suggests that he must have been the father of Madhurakavi, if the statement in the *Koyilolugu*, that the latter set up an image of Nammālvār is true ; but it is against the traditional account of the Vaishṇavas. At any rate, there is no doubt that the three were contemporaries and that they lived in the middle of the 8th Century A.D.

The next royal person who contributed to the repairs of the Srirangam temple is Chōlēndrasimha. This Chōlēndrasimha has not yet been identified with any of the known kings of the Chōla dynasty. But there is not the slightest doubt as to his being a historical personage. At the village of Mēlpāḍi on the western bank of the river Nugā are two temples, at present called Chōlēśvara and Sōmanātha. The inscriptions in the former state that it was built by the Chōla King Rājarāja I (A.D. 985–1013), who named it Ariñjigai-Iśvara. The lithic records in the other temple designate it as Chōlēndrasimhēśvara and one of them, dated in the 14th year of the reign of Rājarāja I. mentions Chōlēndrasimha Māyilaṭṭi who, as his name indicates, must have been an officer under the king. From the first part of his name it can be said that Chōlēndrasimha was a surname of Rājarāja I. Though there is no statement in the Mēlpāḍi records to the effect that Chōlēndrasimha-Iśvara was built by Rājarāja, there is thus no doubt that the temple came into existence during his time as Chōlēndrasimha was one of his surnames. In this connection it may also be noted (1) that the

village of Mēlpāḍi itself was called Rājāśrayapuram after one of the surnames of Rājarāja, (2) that the two temples in the village bear records of his, and (3) that the name Chōlēndrasimha does not occur in earlier records than the time of Rājarāja.

Ramanuja and His Predecessors :—When Uyyakkoṇḍār and Maṇakkālnambi were managing the affairs of the Srīrangam temple, there was a powerful invasion by one of the Gajapati kings of Orissa. When the news of it reached the island, the people removed the God Alagiyamaṇavāla to Tirumāliruñjōlai and kept it there for one year. At this time, several residents of Srīrangam proved themselves enemies of the god and most of those who performed worship in the temple, died. Persons belonging to other creeds occupied the temple premises and built houses of their own. Worship in the temple fell into the hands of *Nambis* who were conversant in the *Vaikhanasa* śāstras. Under the influence of these two managers, a certain Alavandār was induced to become a Vaishṇava and entrusted with the management of the temple which he ably conducted for a long time.

The successor of Alavandār in the office of the manager of the Srirangam temple was the great Vaishṇava teacher Rāmānuja. Of him the book relates a long story. He was born at Sriperumbūdur and was undergoing educational training under Yādavaprakāśa. When entrusted with the management of the temple, he went minutely into every account and fixed the scale of expenditure required for each occasion. In his scrutiny, he found out that the treasury was in a state of confusion and he, therefore, applied himself strenuously to organise a system for the better conduct of business. In this, he was strongly opposed by the temple servants who began to give him trouble. He was, therefore, forced to leave the place. He is said to have spent two years at Tiruveallarai where he built a tank. Coming back to Srīrangam, he divided the work of the temple in 10 different branches and appointed persons to carry them out. It is said that the arrangement made by him contributed largely to increase the wealth of the temple. After providing for the recitation of *Tiruvaymoli*, *Tirumoli* and other Vaishṇava hymns in the temple, he went out on a tour to establish the superiority of the Vaishṇava creed in all quarters, leaving Mudali Aṇḍān in his place at Srīrangam. Rāmānuja soon fell out with the Chōla king who was a staunch Saiva and whose persecutions of the Vaishṇavas drove the teacher to seek shelter in the country of the Hoysalas. Rāmānuja is said to have been in charge of the Srīrangam temple for a period of 60 years prior to the commencement of his religious tour. *Koyiloluyu* also records that a certain Kulōttunga succeeded the Chōla king who persecuted Rāmānuja and that the new sovereign was rather favourable to the Vaishṇavites.

It is interesting to note that Biṭṭi was the Hoysala sovereign that gave Rāmānuja protection. An important event in thec areer of this sovereign was his conversion from the Jain faith to that of Vishṇu by the apostle Rāmānuja who had taken refuge in his territory from the persecutions of the Chōla king, an uncompromising Saiva. This step accompanied by a change in his name to Vishṇuvardhana, by which he is principally known, probably took place in about A. D. 1117.[1] As Biṭṭi's conversion seems to have happened not long after Rāmānuja left Srīrangam on his religious tour, we may roughly assign A. D. 1057-1117 for his management of the temple. The date of the Hoysala king Vishṇuvardhana enables us to identify the Kulōttunga referred to in the *Koyilolugu* with Kulōttunga I. In this connection it may also be noted that in an inscription of Biṭṭi, he claims to have defeated Rājēndra-Chōla, who must be identical with Kulōttunga I, because the latter called himself by that name in his earlier records. It is nowhere stated who the Chōla king that persecuted the Vaishṇava teacher was ; but as *Koyilolugu* makes him the predecessor of Kulōttunga I, we may not be wrong to identify him with Vīrarājēndra, whose dates range from A.D. 1052 to 1062.

Hoysala Kings and Ministers.—We have now to notice some of the Hoysala kings and their ministers that are represented in the *Koyilolugu*. To a certain Vīra-Narasingarāja, the king of the Kanarese people (*Kannadiyaraja*) is ascribed the building of one of the *mandapas* in the temple. Without more details, it is not possible to say if this king is identical with Narasimha II or Narasimha III, both of whom had interfered with the politics of the Chōlas. Narasimha II rescued the Chōla king Rājarāja III at Sēndamangalam where he was kept as a prisoner by Kō-Peruñjinga. As Virasōmēśvara is called the uncle of Rājēndra-Chola III, it might be inferred that Rājarāja III had married a daughter of Narasimha II, and it was probably this relationship that induced Narasimha II to help the other when overpowered by the Pallava general, Peruñjinga. The establishment of the Hoysala capital at Kaṇṇanūr, *i.e.*, Samayavaram in the Trichinopoly district, might partly be to help the sinking Chōla power from the attacks of the Paṇḍyas and partly also to guard the extended Hoysala dominions. Gangaiyadēva Singaya-Daṇḍanāyaka, the secretary of the Hoysala king (*Pratapachakravartin*), is said to have improved or constructed the sacred hall (*arogyasalai*) and the covered enclosure (*tirunadaimaligai*) round the temple. In an inscription of the 23rd year of Vīrasōmēśvara, mention is made of a certain Singaṇa-Daṇḍanāyaka who might probably be identical with the person referred to above. The construction of the thousand-pillared *mandapa* in the temple was begun prior to the time of Jatāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I, by a certain Perumāle-Daṇḍanāyaka who was

1. I have extracted this from Mr. Rice's *Mysore*.

an officer under Kampaya-Daṇḍanāyaka. From an inscription[1] at Mannārguḍi in the Tanjore district, we know that Kampaya-Daṇḍanāyaka was the minister (*pradhani*) of Vīra Sōmēs'vara and that he set up an image of a god in the Kailāsanāthasvāmin temple at the place in the 26th year of the king. It is interesting to note that another officer of the same king was Appaṇṇa-Daṇḍanāyaka who figures in a record at Tirumaiyam in the Pudukkōṭṭai state[2] where he is styled as the conqueror of Kāna-nāḍu. The Tiruvēndipuram record shows that this general was originally in the employ of Narasimha II.

Koyilolugu next registers the fact that Kampaya-Daṇḍanāyaka the minister (*pradhani*) of Pratāpachakravartin Rāmanāthadēva a descendant in the line of Ballāla contributed very largely to the additions and repairs. The *maṇḍapa* in front of the shrine of Paravāsudēva, that in front of the goddess and the shrines of Sudars'ana-Perumāl and Lakshmīnārāyaṇa, as well as several other minor works, are attributed to him. Certain improvements are also ascribed to the minister's elder brother, Kariyamāṇikka-Daṇḍanāyaka.

Stone inscriptions of Vīra-Rāmanātha have also been found at Srīrangam. The date of his accession to the throne had been fixed at A.D. 1255 from the fact that one of his Kaṇṇanūr records couples the 17th regnal year with the cyclic year Prajāpati. One of the inscriptions of Rāmanātha at Srīrangaṃ is dated in his second year (=A.D. 1257), and this had been taken to show that the defeat inflicted by J. Sundara-Pāṇḍya I, on Vīrasōmēs'vara in A.D. 1255, had no lasting effect. It is worthy of note that Kampaya-Daṇḍanāyaka served both under Vīrasōmēs'vara and his son, Rāmanātha.

JATAVARMAN SUNDARA-PANDYA I.—We have now to notice the works of another and a more important person. This is Sundara-Pāṇḍya who, as his name indicates, was a Pāṇḍya king. *Koyilolugu* says of him that he defeated the Chēra, Chōla, the Vallāla (*i.e.*, the Hoysalas) and others, assumed the *biruda* 'who took every country' and made munificent gifts from the immense booty that he had obtained from the vanquished sovereigns. As agent to the royal donor, Pallavan Vilupparaiyan Kariyamāṇikkan, a native of the Pāṇḍya country, effected innumerable repairs and additions to the Ranganātha temple. Construction of several *tulapurusha mandapas* and the completion of the work in the thousand-pillared *mandapa*, already referred to, are ascribed to Sundara-Pāṇḍya and it is also said that the festival conducted in the latter place thenceforward came to be called after him. The king caused to be made two gold images, one of Nīlāms'ai *alias* Sērakulavalli which he set up on the southern

1. No. 97 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1897.
2. Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1907, p. 69.

side of the flower-*mandapa* and the other was of the god but was called Ponmēynda-Perumāl, after the donor. It was set up in the stone shrine or strong room on the eastern side adjoining the *Santana-mandapa* of *Periya-tiruvadi*. It is said that the donor originally wanted to present an image of himself in gold under the name Ponmēynda-Perumāl, but finding that the temple authorities did not very much relish this idea, he had to abandon it and shape the image after the deity. He made presents of jewelled ornaments and coat of gems to the gods Periya-Perumāl and Alagiyamaṇavāla ; a coat of gems to Tiruvanantālvār ; ornaments of ruby (*manikkam*) and diamond (*vayiram*), a coat and crown of gems, a garland of ruby (*manikkam*), a necklace of lotuses, a garland of gold *Senbaga* flowers, another of *Kalunir* flowers in gems, a cloth of gold and various other ornaments to Periya-Perumal. He then caused to be covered with gold plates several parts of the temple ; erected a gold flag-staff ; presented tubs, lamp-stands and dishes, all made of gold ; caused to be dug up a spring in the Kāvērī for the bathing of the god ; made a gold boat for the pleasure-roving of the god and his consorts ; provided richly for the sacred offerings in the temple and presented gold cars, *etc.* Sundara-Pāṇḍya is said to have expended 18 lakhs of gold pieces for covering the temple with gold plates and another 18 lakhs for other purposes and thus acquired the name 'he who covered the temple (of Srīrangam) with gold.'

The title *Emmandalamungonda*, given in the book to Sundara-Pāṇḍya-dēva, enables us to identify him with Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I, the date of whose accession fell in A.D. 1251. He appears to have reigned until at least A.D. 1271.[1] In the historical introduction of this king, he styles himself as the ornament of the race of the Moon, *i.e.*, the Pāṇḍya, the Madhava of the city of Madhura, the uprooter of the Kērala race, *a second Rama in plundering the island of Lanka*, the thunderbolt to the mountain—the Chöla race, the dispeller of the Karṇāṭa king, the fever to the elephant Kaṭhāka king, *i. e.* (the Gajapati) king of Cuttack (in Orissa), the jungle fire to the forest Vīraganḍa-gōpāla, the lion to the deer Gaṇapati (*i.e.*, the Kākatīya king Gaṇapati), who was the lord of Kāñchī, who performed the anointment of the victors at Vikrama-singapura, *i.e.*, Nellore. He is said to have taken Srīrangam from the Moon of the Karṇāṭa which means the Hoysala Vīrasōmēśvara. That the latter's capital, Kaṇṇanūr, *i.e.*, Samayavaram, was amongst his possessions has been surmised from the fact that he issued a grant from that city. Inscriptions of his reign are found from the distant Nellore to the extreme south, and point unmistakably to the vastness of his empire. Sundara-Pāṇḍya's conquest of the Hoysala king Vīrasōmēśvara and the capture of his new capital, Kaṇṇanūr, must have left him in possession of the Kongu country and what

1. No. 198 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1906.

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surrounded Trichinopoly. The victory over the Chōlas and Vīragoṇḍagōpāla should have brought almost the rest of the Tamil districts under his sway. The subjugation of the Gajapatī king of Cuttack in Orissa and the Kākatīya sovereign, Gaṇapati, should have secured the Telugu country for the invincible conqueror. His performance of the anointment of the victors at Vikramasingapura, *i.e.*, Nellore, is of the greatest significance in history, as it shows that not only the southern portion of the Presidency but the north as well acknowledged his supreme power. Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I. may thus be regarded as the greatest Pāṇḍya sovereign, as his dominions reached the utmost limit of expansion. In this connection we may note the remark made by the Muhammadan historian that 'Ma'bar (the name by which the Pāṇḍya country was known to the Muhammadans) extends from Qulam, *i.e.*, Quilon, to Nilawār (Nellore), nearly 300 *pharasangs* along the sea-coast; and in the language of the country, the king is called Dewar which signifies that he is the Lord of the Empire.' [1] Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I. seems to have issued coins bearing several legends. Some at least of those wit the inscription Sundara-Pāṇḍya are his. Dr. Hultzsch has adduced grounds to show that coins bearing the legend *Ellandalaiyanan*[2] belong to him. Mr. Tracy has secured a coin which contains the characteristic emblem of the Pāṇḍyas, *viz.*, the double fish on the obverse side, while the reverse bears the legend *Kodandarama*. There are reasons to suppose that this coin is one of Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I's. In his historical introduction, the king calls himself *a second Rama in plundering the island of Lanka*. There are also stone epigraphs of the same sovereign which provide for festivals called *Kodandaraman-sandi*, and these declare that the festivals were so named after the king himself. Nothing could be more convincing than the two grounds here set forth for the identity of the *Kodandarama* of the coins with Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I. A great conqueror as he was, there is nothing fabulous in the estimate of his munificent gifts to the Srīrangam temple.

The next royal personage referred to in the book is Kulōttunga. There were three kings of this name and it is not possible to say which of them is alluded to here.

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1. Sir W. H. Elliot's *History of India*, p. 32.
2. The legend of *Ellandalaiyanan* in Nos. 136 and 137 of Sir Walter Elliot's collection has been misread as *Samarakolahala* but appears to have been subsequently corrected.

MUHAMMADANS ADVANCE ON SRIRANGAM.

On page 44, *Koyilolugu* registers the fact that in Saka 1149 expired Akshaya-samvatsara, the Muhammadans (*tulukkar*) took hold of Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam and advanced southward passing Samayavaram (on their way). Consternation prevailed when the news of this reached the temple authorities at Srīrangam. Srīranganātharāja, who was then in charge of the affairs of the temple, is said to have ordered that the 12,000 images in the *Tiruvolakkam* should not be disturbed. To save them and the temple treasure from the destruction and plunder of the invading iconoclasts, a stone structure covering the particular spot was ordered to be erected. Some of the important deities and part of the treasure of the sacred place were sent away to the south. As apprehended, the Muhammadans entered the Ranganātha temple, mutilated and destroyed such of the images that they came by.

The same event is referred to on page 61 where Saka 1249 coupled with the cyclic year Akshaya is assigned to it instead of 1149. It may be noted that the cyclic year Akshaya regularly corresponds to Saka 1249 but not to Saka 1149. The latter is, therefore, an evident mistake.

God Alagiyamaṇavāla was removed by way of Jyōtishkuḍi where they kept it for one month, Tirumāliruñjōlai near Madura where it was kept for one year, Kōlikkōḍu in the Malayālam country where it was kept for one year and whither several deities from other parts of the country had also been removed, Tirukkaṇāmbai, Punganūr, Tirunārāyaṇapuram (*i.e.*, Mēlakōṭe) where it was kept for a long time and finally to the hill at Tiruvēngaḍam *i.e.* (Tirupati). In the last place it was worshipped for several years until Saka 1293.

It is worth while to note here what Dr. Burnell says about the advent of the Muhammadans in Southern India. "About the year A. D. 1311 (Nelson says A. D. 1324, but does not give his reasons) the Musalmans under Malik Kafur conquered Madura and held the country for 48 years. Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyar and his successors conquered and held both the Pāṇḍya and the Chōla countries till towards the end of the century when gradually the whole of the South of India fell under the sovereignty of Vijayanagar (A. D. 1370)"[1]. Though Malik Kafur's invasion of the Dekhan took place about A. D. 1310-11, yet it is reasonable to suppose that some time elapsed before the Musalmans could go so far south as Madura or Trichinopoly. Mr. Nelson's view that the Muhammadans entered Madura abōut A. D. 1324 seems to get some support from *Koyilolugu* which places the event at A. D. 1327. Dr. Burnell's statement that about A. D. 1370 the whole of Southern India fell under the sovereignty of Vijayanagar is completely borne out by the book under reference which assigns the reconsecration of God Alagiyamaṇavāla in the Srīrangam Temple to Saka 1293.

1. Mr. Sewell's *List of Ant.* Vol. 1. p. 284.

Koyilolugu records that, by the influence of Vidyāraṇya, the city of Anaigondi, where the Rāyas had established a dynasty, grew in importance. This statement is completely in accordance with the stone inscriptions. The first great sovereign of the Vijayanagara dynasty who added greatly to the dominions was Harihara I (Saka 1261-1271). In his reign flourished the highly learned Vidyāraṇya also known by the name of Vidyātīrtha and Bhāratītirtha Srīpāda, who in a record at Sringēri is said to have been greatly instrumental in founding the dynasty. This inscription registers that in order to celebrate the victorious establishment of his empire from the eastern to the western Ocean, Harihara with his five brothers made a grant of nine villages to the *matha* at Sringēri in Saka 1268, Pārthiva.

Continuing, the book relates that during the reign of Harihara II, Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam was conquered. One of the officers, of this king named Goppaṇa-Uḍaiyar who was resīding at Señjī (in the South Arcot District) visited Tirupati to worship the god and under orders from the lord of Chandragiri he went and resided with him for some time. Goppaṇa then removed the image of Alagiya-maṇavālā from Tirumalai (*i.e.*, Tirupati) to Singapuram near Señjī. He marched against the Muhammadans with a strong force and defeated them completely. In Saka-samvat 1293, the Paridhāvi-samvatsara, on the 17th solar day of the month of Vaiśākha, Goppaṇa brought back the image of Perumāl to Srirangam and reconsecrated the god and his consort (*Nachchiyar*). * * *

Goppaṇa-Uḍaiyar also granted to Uttamanambi for the benefit of the temple, 52 villages, the income from which amounted to 17,000 gold pieces. A certain Guṇḍu Sāluvaiya who accompanied Goppaṇa to Srīrangam cast in bell-metal the plate of the flag-staff and set it in place of the gold one which the Muhammadans had destroyed. At the instance of prince Viruppaṇṇa-Uḍaiyar, son of king Harihara II, Uttamanambi built a *tulapurusha-mandapa* to the east of the flag-staff. Viruppana-Udaiyar performed here his *tulabhara* ceremony. The gold presented on this occasion, together with what was given when Harihara performed the same ceremony, the gilding of the *vimana* of Kuṭṭikkōyil and the present of 9 gold vessels, form the rich gifts of the time. When Uttamanambi was managing the affairs of the temple at Srirangam, the Vijayanagara empire was ruled by no less than three kings. The names of these and those of their chief ministers are mentioned on p. 47. Here we find that during the 15 years from Saka 1304 expired, Rudhirōdgāri-Samvātsara, Uttamanambi went to Vijayanagar four or six times and received rich donations and endowments at the hands of Harihararāya-Mahārāya, Viruppana-Udaiyar,

Gōpana-Udaiyar, Muttaya-Daṇṇāyaka and Aṇṇar-Goppaṇar, the chief officer who executed the orders of Sōmaya-Daṇṇāyaka who was the minister of Kampaṇṇa-Uḍaiyar.

The dates of Kampaṇa II range from Saka 1283 to 1296, those of Harihara II, from Saka 1299 to 1324 and of the later's son Viruppaṇa II, from Saka 1301 to 1322. In the first place it is necessary to note that according to *Koyilolugu* Aṇṇar-Goppaṇar and Goppaṇa are two different persons. A record of Kampaṇa II, found at Dalavānūr, not far from Gingi in the South Arcot District, is dated in the cyclic year Subhakrit (=Saka 1285) and registers an order of Sāluva Mangu issued in accordance with a letter from Aṇṇar-Goppaṇar. It is evident from this that Aṇṇar Goppaṇar was an officer under Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyar. Mr. J, Ramayya Pantulu draws attention to a statement in the Telugu work, *Jaimini Bharatam*, which credits this Sāluva Mangu with successes obtained for a certain Sāmparāya in his battles which the Sultān of the South. The above fact coupled with what has been said of Goppaṇṇa-Uḍaiyar that he gained victories over the Muhammadans shows that the Bahmānī kings were a source of trouble during this period and that they were put down by the power of the Vijayanagara kings. Among the persons who took an active part in the war against the Muhammadans, we may mention Goppaṇṇa, Sāluva Mangu and Guṇḍu Sāluva. We have made a short notice of the first two, and it will be useful to note what we know of the last member who appears to be identical with Sāluva Mangu's father. Guṇḍu was the general of Kampaṇa (Saka 1283-1296) and his exploits are described in the following terms in a stone inscription discovered in the Mysore State:—'Into the flames of his valour the *Yavana*, the *Turushka* and the Andhra hostile kings, fell like moths. Dragging the elephant-like Sāipa, Patheya and other proud *turushkas* along by their hair in battle, he tied them up in his stables like monkeys'[1]. At Tiṭṭakuḍi there is an inscription[2] of Kampaṇa II, dated in Saka 1295, Paridhāvi, which registers gifts made by Sōmayya-Daṇṇāyaka. An Achchararapākkam record (No. 250 of 1901) of the same king mentions both Goppaṇa and Sōmappa as the ministers of the sovereign. There is little doubt as to the identity of Sōmappa of this inscription with Sōmayya; Goppaṇa is probably identical with Goppaṇa-Uḍaiyar. Muddaya-Daṇṇāyaka referred to in *Koyilolugu* is probably the same as Mudda-Daṇḍādhipa mentioned as donor in a record of Harihara II, found at Harihar (No. 142 of 1899). Another variant of his name occurring in inscriptions is Muddappa. He was the minister of Bukka I (Saka 1274-1298) and continued to hold the same office under Harihara II (Saka 1299-1324)[3].

1. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, Hassan district.
2. No. 13 of 1903.
3. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, p. xxix.

According to *Koyilolugu*, there was some dispute between the Saivites of Jambukēs'varam and the Vaishṇavites of Srīrangam between the Saka years 1294 and 1297. The management of the Srīrangam temple, in the interval between Saka 1304 and 1319, when Harihara II and his son Viruppaṇa were ruling at Vijayanagar, was in the hands of Periya-Krishṇarāya Uttamanambi. At the instance of Harihara II, he made an ivory cot and a fine bed for the god, and placed them in the *mandapa* of Alagiyamaṇavāla. At this time, Nāgamaṇgalam Aṇṇappa-Uḍaiyar gilded the pillars of *Amudu mandapa* and covered with silver-plates the plank on which food was served and distributed to the temple servants. Timmarāhuttarāya, the agent of Sāluva Gōpālarāja also contributed his mite of gilding. During the three years, *viz.*, Saka 1319-1322, a certain Vēdāryabhaṭṭa looked after the temple affairs. His arrogance and gross mismanagement led Viruppaṇṇa-Uḍaiya to interfere. * * *

The next Vijayanagara king represented in the book under review is Bhūpati-Uḍaiyar. The copper image of Garuḍa set up by a Chōla king in former times having been mutilated, a fresh one was made in its place * * *

The shrine of Srī Rāma, which was also built by a Chōla king, was now repaired and the image of Sūḍikkuḍutta-Nāchchiyār was placed in it. A kitchen was newly constructed to the shrine. Repairs of those parts of the temple which had suffered damage at the hands of iconoclasts as well as certain addtions are attributed to Chakrarāya who appears to have executed them at the instance of the king. In honour of the king's birthday a festival was also conducted in the temple on the day when Punarvasu was the nakshatra, the month Tai and the year Manmatha. It is said that on this occasion the goddess was taken round the town in a car. The cyclic year Manmatha fell in Saka 1337. Two kings are known by the name of Bhūpati Uḍaiyar. One of them was the son of Bukka II, while the other was the father of Dēvarāya II. At the dates of both range from Saka 1331 to 1343, it is not easy to say which of them is referred to in the *Koyilolugu*.

In Saka 1343 expired, Plāva-Samvatsara, Ellainilaiyiṭṭa Uttamanambi went to Vijayanagar, pleased Gejavēṭṭai Pratāpadēvarāya, received several *birudas* from him, secured for his younger brother Chakrarāya, the seal of the great Rāya (*i.e.*, the Vijayanagara king), performed a tour of pilgrimage to important centres of worship, returned to Srīrangam and resided there scrutinizing the accounts relating to the villages granted to the temple, until the cyclic year Promōdūta corresponding to Saka 1345. The king here referred to is Dēvarāya II, son of Vīravijaya *alias* Vijaya Bhūpati. Most of his inscriptions furnish him with the title 'who witnessed the elephant hunt.' As the da tes o

this sovereign range from Saka 1343 to 1368, Uttamanambi's visit to the court of Vijayanagar appears to have taken place soon after his coronation.

In Saka 1347, Bhūpālarāya was the Vijayanagara sovereign. This king must be identical with Srigiri Bhūpāla whose copper-plate grant dated in the same year is published in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VIII. pp 306 ff.

TROUBLES WITH THE SALUVAS.

Tirumalainātha Uttamanambi went to Vijayanagar in Saka 1366, Raktākshi-Samvatsara and in Saka 1374 Prajāpati during the reign of Prauḍhadēvarāya Mallikārjuna and received a grant of 22 villages for the temple. He effected certain repairs, constructed the hundred-pillared *mandapa* and bathed the god with 1,000 pots of water. At the instance of the Vijayanagara officer (Daṇṇāyaka), the same person built a shrine to Hanumat. A certain Kamparāja was sent in Saka 1380, Pramādhi, to Trichinopoly to put down the power of Sāluva Tirumalairāja who appears to have tried to assert his independence and in Saka 1383 expired, Chitrabhānu, he executed extensive gilding work at a cost of 1,600 *palam* of gold. About the same time Jannaya-Nāyaka set up on one of the *gopuras* the image of the *dvarapalakas* which had been mutilated by the Muhammadans. Two years after this, Sāluva Tirumalairāja contended that he must be left in undisturbed possession of the Trichinopoly district and this was the cause of quarrel between him and Kamparāja. The people of the Southern and Northern banks (of the Kāvērī) the members of the *sabha* (village assembly), all the country-men and ryots gathered together, destroyed the *simai* and lived for 12 years (*i.e.*, from Saka 1380-1392) in the hundred-pillared *mandapa* of the temple and outside of the town. Finally, in Saka 1392 expired, Khara, Sāluva Tirumalairāja established himself firmly over Trichinopoly and the Taṇḍalsīmāi. In the *mandapa* of Alagiyamaṇavāla, he raised a platform in sandal-wood and made an ivory bed to the god. Mallidēvaṉputtūr is said to have been granted by a certain Aṇṇappa-Uḍaiyar in Rudhirōdgāri-Samvatsara corresponding to Saka 1385. And in the same year, Aṇḍappa-Uḍaiyar Tirumalaitandār granted Guḍiyālam village to the temple and Nāgarasa-Uḍaiyar built the enclosure wall of the shrine of the goddess.

At Srīrangam there is a stone inscription[1] of Sāluva Tirumalairāja dated in Saka 1385 expired, Subhānu, which may, in all probability, refer to the chief against whom Kamparāja was sent. Another record of the same ruler dated three years earlier, *i.e.*, in Vikrama is found at Tirukkāṭṭuppalli[2].

1. No. 59 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1892.
2. *Ibid* for 1897.

About the first of these records, Dr. Hultzsch remarks that he is identical with the Tuluva king Timma, the founder of the second dynasty of Vijayanagar, as in the Sanskrit verses at the end of the inscription the king is called Gōpa-Timma.[1] The Gangaikoṇḍachōlapuram record[2] of Virūpāksha III dated in Saka 1405, Subhakrit, mentions Tirumalairāja and this is perhaps the latest reference to Sāluva Tirumalairāja. The inscriptions of the Sāluva king Tirumalai discovered in the Trichinopoly district and his final triumph in asserting his independence prove the weakness of the Vijayanagara sovereign of the day and the growing importance of the Sāluvas who in the end overthrew the Central Government.

SALUVA USURPATION.

Krishṇarāya Uttamanambi, the younger brother of Tirumalainātha Uttamanambi came to manage the affairs of the temple in Saka 1409 expired Plavanga. He secured as many as 20 villages from persons like Eramañchi Timmappa-Nāyaka and contributed his share of the repairs to the temple. Vira-Narasingarāya defeated Praudhadēvarāya in Saka 1409, Saumya, and ruled the Vijayanagara kingdom with Kaṇigiri[3] as his capital, Rāmarāja, the elder brother of the conqueror and a learned scholar, obtained from him an order to the effect that the 108 sacred places of the Vaishṇavas should be under his sway. He went to Srīrangam where he received the name Kandāḍai Aṇṇan. At this time Kōnērirāja, who succeeded Sāluva Tirumalairāja in the Government of the Trichinopoly district (*simai*) favoured the people of Tiruvānaikkāval, gave away the temple villages to Kōṭṭai-sāmantan Sennappa-Nāyaka, extracted *puravari, kanikki, pattu parivattam* and such other taxes and caused much annoyance to the temple authorities at Srīrangam. When the matter was repeatedly reported by Kandāḍai Rāmānuja to Narasā-Nāyaka, the latter came with a large army, put down Kōnērirāja and took away the charge of the district from his hands. Narasa then got back to the temple those villages which it had been dispossessed of, remitted the newly imposed taxes, and removed all the grievances of the people. Some persons, being unable to bear the oppression of Kōnērirāja, mounted up the *gopura* and put an end to their lives by falling from it. The images of these were set up on the *gopura*. As brother of the king and partly also on account of his good works, Kandāḍai Rāmānuja was treated with great respect. The number of villages got back to the temple from Sennappa-Nāyaka and others was 63. Two years after, *i.e.*, in Saka 1413, Virōdhikrit, a few of the *devadana* villages were sold away to

1. *Annual Report* on Epigraphy for 1892, p. 9.
2. Mr. Sewell's *Lists of Antiquities*, Vol. I, p. 265.
3. This place is in the Nellore district.

put right Rājamahēndran-tiruvāśal, which had suffered considerable damage by the fall of a thunderbolt during the commotion caused by the Muhammadan invasion.

Narasā-Nāyaka's action in the Trichinopoly district receives confirmation from other sources. It is well expressed in the following extract from Mr. Sewell. "The glorification attached to the name of Sangama coincides with that ascribed in a subsequent period to the then sovereign Narasa and it was probably a formula. It states that he worshipped at Rāmēśvaram, built a bridge over the Kāvērī, crossed it, defeated his enemy, and captured Śrīrangam." The statement that Vira-Narasimha defeated Prauḍhadēvarāya is not new to history. Mr. J. Rāmayya Pantulu in his article on the Dēvulapalli plates of Immaḍi Nrisimha sums up the events of this period as narrated by the Portuguese chronicler Nuniz. "According to Nuniz, the following are briefly the circumstances that led to the downfall of the *first* and the accession of the *second* dynasty. The last great king of the first dynasty was Dēvarāya II who ruled till about A.D. 1449. The next 40 or 50 years saw no less than five sovereigns. All of them were weak and imbecile. The last of them, whom Nuniz calls '*Padea Rao*,' seems to have been the worst of the lot. And in his time the empire declined even more than in the time of his four immediate predecessors. It occurred to Narasimharāya, who was the principal minister and general of the state, that a change of sovereign was necessary to prevent the kingdom from falling a prey to its hereditary enemy, the Bahmānī kings. And with the consent and support of the other generals and ministers, he seized the throne and kingdom, allowing the king to make his escape." As regards the date of the usurpation by Narasymgua, the same writer remarks "there are no means of fixing the exact year of the usurpation; but this event must be placed between the Saka year 1408 (=A. D. 1486-7) which is the latest known date of the first dynasty and Saka 1418, Rākshasa (=A. D. 1495-6) which is the earliest known reliable date of Immaḍi Narasimha." Narasymgua of Nuniz has been identified with the Sāluva king Vīra-Narasimharāya. The statement in the *Koyilolugu* that Vīra-Narasimharāya defeated Prauḍhadēvarāya places beyond all possible doubts the identity of Nuniz's '*Padea Rao*' with Prauḍhadēvarāya. It is also worthy of note that the date of the first usurpation by Vīra-Narasimharāya took place some time before Śāka 1411, if not in that year. An inscription of Vīra-Narasimharāya has been found at Varichchiyār in the Madura district. That Vīra-Narasimharāya prior to his obtaining the Vijayanagara throne was in the service of the last kings of that dynasty may be gathered from several stone records. He figures in an inscription of Saka 1390 when Rājaśēkhara-Mahārāja son of Mallikārjuna was king. His general Narasā-Nāyakka who put down the power of Kṓnērirāja, usurped the Vijaya-

nagara kingdom on the death of Vīra-Narasimharāya. And his records are found in the Madura and Trichinopoly districts, and establish in a way of his conquest and the extent of his dominions. Sennappa-Nāyakka is perhaps identical with Sennayadēva who figures in No. 4 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1896. It may be noted here that after Immaḍi Narasimha, Krishṇarāya and Achyuta had sway over the Trichinopoly district. It was during the time of these kings that the Nāyakas of Madura got more or less independent power; but it may be said that they acknowledged the central authority of the Vijayanagara kings.

THE NAYAKAS OF MADURA.

In Saka 1420, Trichinopoly and Madura were under the rule of Viśvanātha-Nāyakka. A certain Narasimha-Dēśika, son of Vāthūladēśika, with the help of the Nāyakka presented several gold vessels and gave three lakhs of gold (pieces) in addition. In Saka 1447 during the rule of Krishṇappa-Nāyakka, he presented many jewels to the god and built steps on the southern bank of the Kāvērī. As agent to Kumāra Krishṇappa, the same individual made for the god a coat of jewels and a crown at a cost of 1,50,000 gold pieces. In Saka 1500, Muttu-Vīrappa-Nāyakka was ruling. Now Uttamanambi and Bhaṭṭar Tirumalāchāri quarrelled and the Vijayanagara king (*rayar*) sent an army against Trichinopoly, which was encamped at Tōgūr, perhaps identical with the village of the same name near the Grand *Anicut*. Raghunātha-Nāyakka was the Rāyar's agent. The treachery of Uttamanambi led to the captivity of Bhaṭṭar Tirumalāchāri, who was removed to the *Durgam* and kept there for six months until redeemed by a Reḍḍi on payment of a ransom of 20,000 gold pieces. The famous Gattivāl-Nāyakkan flourished during this period. After Muttu-Vīrappa, Tirumalai Sauri, perhaps Tirumalai-Nāyakka, visited Śrīrangam.

This is the account given in the *Koyilolugu* of the Nāyakas of Madura and their connection with Śrīrangam. The dates furnished here appear to be incorrect. Stone and copper-plate inscriptions hitherto discovered prove the correctness of the chronology as given in Mr. Sewell's *Lists of Antiquities*, Vol. II, p. 200, for Muttu Krishṇa, Muttu Vīrappa Tirumalai-Nāyakka, Muttu Vīrappa II, or Viśvanātha IV, and Chokkanātha. Muddu-Krishna's line seems to have become extinct and it was only that of Viśvanātha III, that continued to the 18th century, as several records call Muttu-Vīrappa and his brother Tirumala the sons of Viśvanatha III. For an account of the origin of the Nāyakas, see *Annual Report* on Epigraphy for 1909. Mr. Moore in his *District Manual*, p. 126, states that up to Viśvanātha's reign Uraiyūr was the

capital of the country, and that he, if he did not found Trichinopoly, at all events fortified and enlarged it. Mr. Sewell adds that the fort at Trichinopoly was strengthened by Krishṇappa *alias* Periya-vīrappa, and Viśvanātha II, that perpetual fighting occurred during this period and that this district was the scene of constant bloodshed and strife. It is to Viśvanātha that the town and rock of Trichinopoly owes much of their present grandeur and importance. Though *Koyilolugu* stops with the mention of Tirumalai-Nāyakka, there are evidences of the rule of his successors over Trichinopoly. The present Taluk Katchery buildings are popularly ascribed to Mangammāl and a copper-plate of her time registers gifts to the Srīrangam temple.

CHAPTER XXVII.

KARUR.

Karūr or Tiruānilai called after its presiding deity Tiruānilai Mahadēva or Pasupathīsvara (Lord of the Cows), lies on the Trichinopoly-Erode line of the South Indian Railway. The town stands on the left bank of the river Amarāvati, 6 miles to the south-west of its confluence with the Kāvēri. It was at one time the capital of the Chēra Kings, and was also known as Vañji on account of the large quantity of fodder available here. The capital appears to have been removed from this place to Tiruvañjikulam, the modern Cranganore, on the West Coast (Malabar).

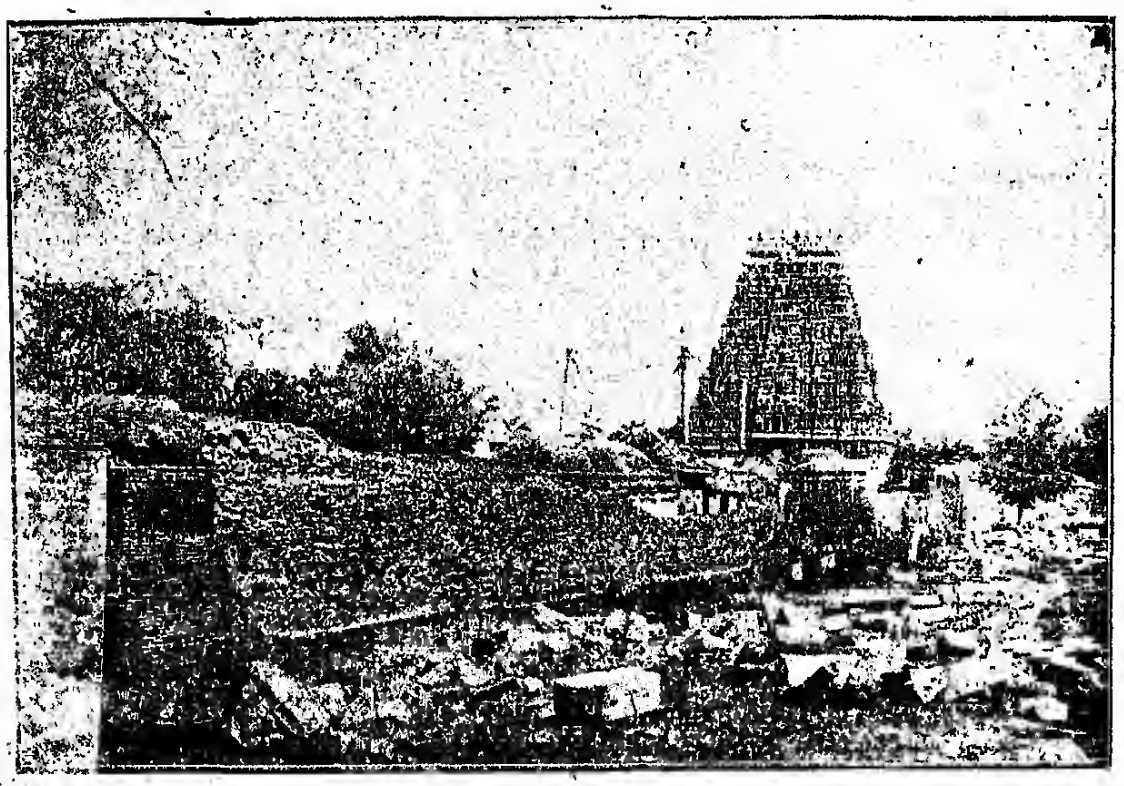

Fig. 77.—Pasupathisvara Temple, KARUR.

The town is said to have been a flourishing mercantile centre at one time, as will be seen from the several Roman coins that are frequently obtained in digging the earth. The temple (Fig. 77) inscriptions mention its having formed a principality of the Kongu country, and also its having been once under the sway of the Chōla dynasty.

Karūr is also known as BASKARAPURA or BASKARA KSHETHRA, and the name was probably given to it by the Chōla Kings who traced their origin to *Baskara* or the Sun and to inscriptions the surname Muḍivalangu Sōlapuram. The Chōla King, Veera Rājēndra I. (A. D. 1050—1070), fought with the Chalukyas and gained a decisive victory over them a third time at Kūḍalsangamam,* probably Kuḍali, at the junction of the Tunga and the Bhadra rivers in the Mysore State.

One of the inscriptions of the temple refers to the royal warrant issued to the *Kammalars*, or artisans of the temple, permitting them the use of double conches and beat of drums on the occasion of marriage or funeral the construction of two-storeyed houses with chunam plaster, and with a double door entrance, and the decoration of houses with festoons and water lilies. A duplicate of this warrant can be seen inscribed in the temple at Pērūr, near Coimbatore.

Old Tamil Works mention that Karur was a strongly fortified city, that it had drainage and water-supply, that the ditches were deep, all round its rampart walls with several kinds of lotus grown in them. Several old machines of war were mounted over the walls of the fort to throw stones and boiling oil at the enemy in times of war.

The Saiva devotee Sivakāmi Aṇḍār, who was carrying flowers to the temple was one day waylaid by an elephant of the Chōla King Pugazh.[1] Eripatha Nāyanār[2], another staunch devotee of Siva, had his salvation at this place,

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* The Kudalsangamam referred to herein is Bhavani, 9 miles to the north-west of Erode. It formerly belonged to the ancient Kongu Kingdom and was known as Mukkudal and Tirunan... at the confluence of the rivers Bhavani and the Kaveri and not Tungabhadra as inferred by the Madras Epigraphical Department. The three waters meant in the name Mukkudal are the Bhavani, the Kaveri and the holy water at the feet of the presiding deity in the temple at Bhavani *viz.*, the Sangamukhi-natha. There is also a shrine to the Vishnu God Adikesava within the temple of Sankamukeswara.

1. KING PUGAZH CHOLA was ruling in Uraiyur. He was so powerful a king that he received homage at Karur from the Chera and Kongu kings. Being a great devotee, at last he entered the sacrificial fire and joined the ranks of *Nayanmars*.

2. ERIPATHA NAYANAR. A native of Karur in the Kongu country. He used to do battle with anyone or anything that did the least harm to the God of the place or his devotees. Sivakami Andar, a Saiva devotee was knocked down by a State elephant belonging to then Chola King on his way to the temple with flowers. The Nayanar observing this killed the elephant, which enraged the king, who proceeded thither to punish him. At this moment the God appeared, explained the matter to the King and conferred salvation on both of them ! !

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CHAPTER XXVIII.

PALNI.

Palni or Palani, at a distance of about 40 miles from Dindigul on the Madras-Dhanushkodi Railway Line, is the most important hill shrine dedicated to the God Subrahmaṇya, an aspect of Siva.

Palni is also called Tiruvāvinanguḍi in the Purāṇas, probably from the fact that a herd of cows was collected there. Goddess Lakshmi, the Sun, the Earth and the Fire are said to have worshipped the Lord here.

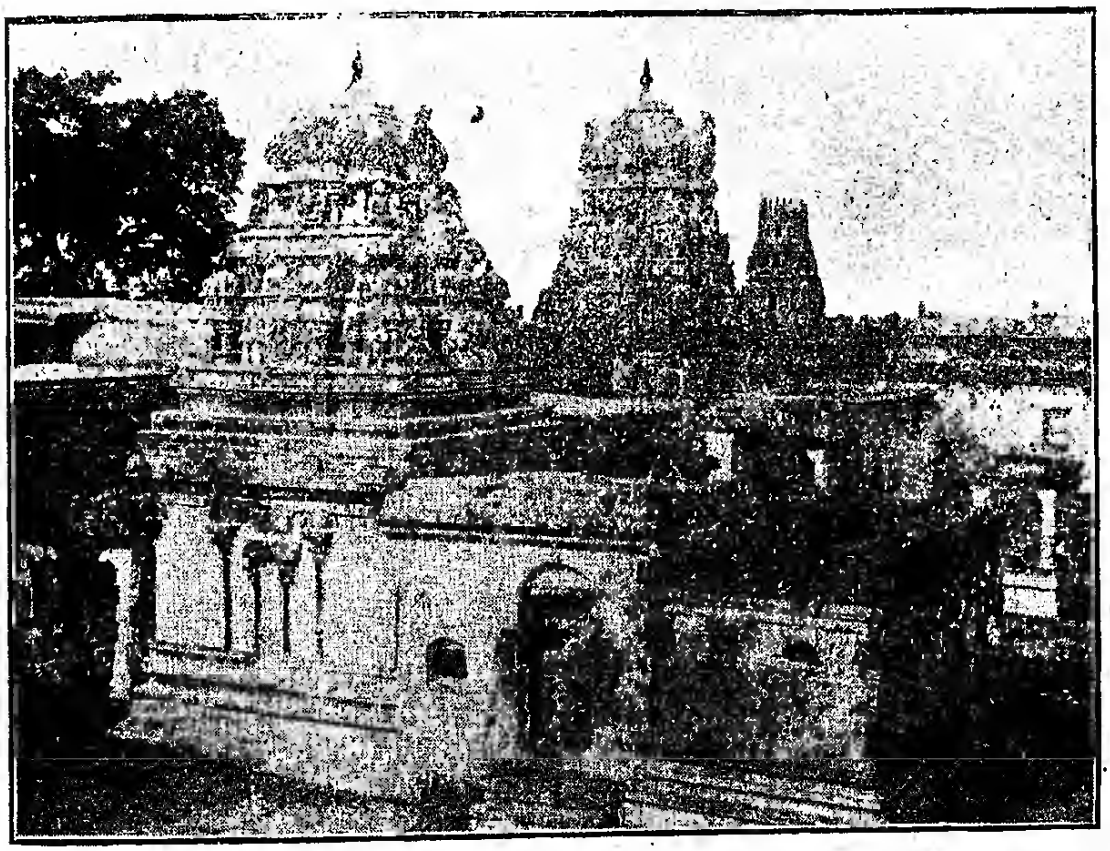

Fig. 78.—Shrines on PALNI Hill.

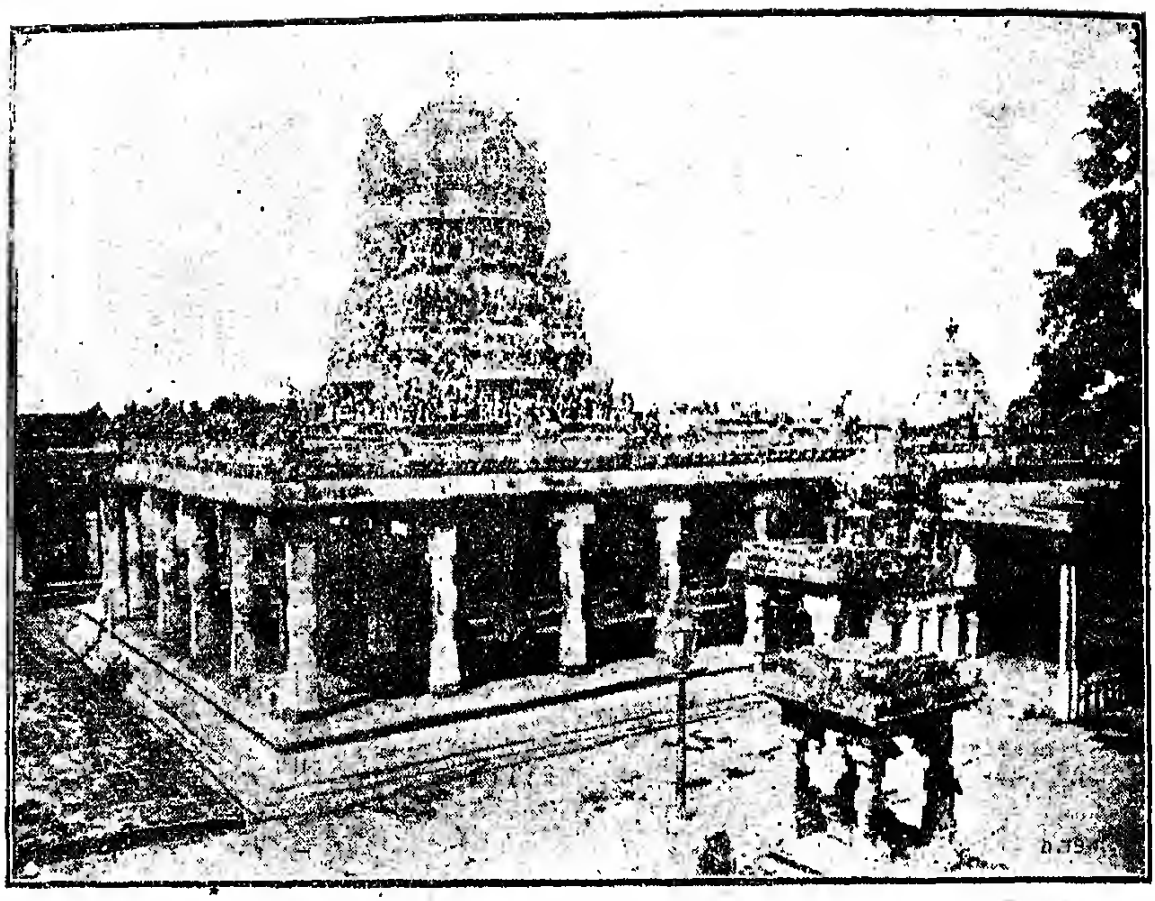

Fig. 79.—Central Shrine on PALNI Hill.

The temple (figs. 78 & 79) stands on a picturesque hill which is a continuation of the Koḍaikānal Range, and the image Pālni Aṇḍavar is the infant aspect of Siva. The hill is said to have formed part of the Mēru [1] mountains, or a couple of the hillocks thereof, called Sakthi and Siva. These hillocks are said to have been given by the God to Sage Agasthya to be installed in the South. The Sage in turn entrusted the task to his disciple Iḍumbāsura, a demon, and he carried them on his shoulders in the shape of a Kāvaḍi.[2] On the way the Kāvaḍi dropped down and the hills installed themselves. It was subsequently discovered that Subrahmaṇya or the presiding dēity here, who chose this place for his abode, was responsible for this miracle.

Sundarēsa, another incarnation of Siva, is said to have transformed himself into a Sow [3]. The object was to feed the youngs of another sow that died immediately after birth. This was in a forest round the hill, and this part is therefore known as VARAHAGIRI (Boar Hill).

1. The Olympus of India. This is supposed to be the central part of Jambudvipa within which is situated the sacred India.

2. This is worn on the shoulder to propitiate the God for the vow taken to cure ailments in the body and other troubles. Wooden pieces one on each side over which Gods Vinayaka and Subrahmanya are carved are fixed to a shaft to which small pots filled with milk or sugar are tied and taken round the temple. When the deity is satisfied milk is supposed to overflow !

3. One of the stone pillars of the Pudu Mandapam at Madura bears a sculptural representation of the event.

Siva is said to have made his Son Subrahmaṇya, Commander of the Celestial army. He is called by many names, such as Kārtikēya, Tārakajit, Shaṇmuga, Saravanabhaya, Sēnāni, Kraunchabith, Gangaputra, Guha, Agnibhu, Skanda and Swaminātha. His favourite vehicle is a peacock or goat, and they are found in all temples dedicated to Subrahmaṇya.

In the grant[1] belonging to this temple the following description of God Subrahmaṇya appears :—

"The son of Srī Parmēsvara, who burned the Tribhuvanās ; the God of gods ; the Lord of the *Daiva* (divine) world ; the Lord of the vast Universe which has many *Karors* of worlds under it ; the Kumāra, who argued with the Lord of the Swans (Brahmā), and, after cuffing him on his head and pushing him out by his lock, gave him his [2] Brahmāship ; the brave commander who comes riding on his peacock, which is as terror-striking as the battle-field of the Asuras, where the horse chieftains whirl amidst the tumultous cry of trumpets, and the Asura's blood collects in pools, turning the place into a very burning-ground ; the Kumāra of the cock-banner, who, shouting in the battle-field, tore (to pieces) the bodies of the Asuras without falling into the hands of the many by-standers ; the warrior that has (commands) the shining army of the Kūlis[3] that are howling and the Kūkais[4] and other devils that are bawling ; the brave soldier that has taken up the beautiful javeline in the cause of the weak and the old ; the Commander of the Dēvas who liberated Indra that cut the mountains, the trees of which extended to the skies ; the possessor of the emerald-coloured peacock—which shines as it were the ill-luck of the Tisira —as his vehicle ; the moon (Subrahmanya) born in the *yaga* (sacrifice) which Nārada bred up (Kindled), and who came to burn Tiripurakōdu ; he who taught Agastya the pure classive Tamil, the *Agamas* and the truth of the six letters [5] ; he who by his power gave happiness to the *Dhenu* (cow); he who acted so

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1. Vide page 129 of the Archæological Survey of Southern India, Vol. IV, by Burgess and Natesa Sastri.

2. It is said in the Skandapurana that Brahma came to pay a visit to Siva when Subrahmanya was very young and playing outside the mansion of Siva on the Kailasa. Brahma did not know who the boy was and hence did not behave respectfully to him. Subrahmanya was greatly enraged thereat, and, calling Brahma, asked him whether he knew the Vedas ; Brahma replied that he was the author of the Vedas. Subrahmanya then asked Brahma to explain him the meaning of "*Om*". Brahma was not able to do it and hence Subrahmanya imprisoned him ; after long captivity Paramesvara interfered, and by his kind recommendation Brahma was released. This story is alluded to in the above passage.

3 and 4. *Kulis* ; *Kukais*, dwarfish imaginary demons. They form part of Siva's *gana*.

5. The *Shadakshara*, mantram sacred to Subrahmanya, like the *Panchakshara* sacred to Siva.

that the Sun might see his path; he who granted the promised boon to the Vāṇi (Sarasvati); he who gave life and happiness to the mountain-daughter (Pārvatī); the slaughterer of the Asuras; the guard of Amarāvati; he who has for his vehicle the peacock of the flowing tail which shines like gold; the nephew of Sridhara (Vishṇu); Sivasubrahmaṇya; the fierce destroyer; the exceedingly fierce (god); the clamorous (god); the bold Kumāra; the Lord of the 600 Holy Places of Paṭṭamangalam, Avinanguḍi, Palani (and others); he who is fond of devotees; the possessor of the mountain on which live the devotees; the son of Pārvatī; the son of Siva-Gaṇapati himself; the Lord (breaker) of all obstacles; the brother of all the gods; the supreme javelin-armed God (Vēlāyudhasvāmī), the God of all the gods, and the jevelin-armed God Subrahmanya of the Palani mountain, who sits amidst worship, in the holy places celebrated in songs,——in Tiruppurankunram, Sīralavāy, Avinankuḍi, Erkalam, and Palamudir-Sōlai, among the mountains, the six Tiruppatis, otherwise called Yāgapati, and Tillai, Tiruvaṇṇāmalai, Tirukkālāttiri, Tiruttaṇi, Tiruvenkaṭam, and Tiruppadi".

God Siva, at one time, gave Sage * Agastya the two hillocks called Siva and Sakti that were in Mount Kailās with permission to remove them to the South in order that he could worship both of them as the God and Goddess. But the Sage left them there in a forest called Burchavanam and returned to the South. When at another time he was about to start to the North to bring these hillocks Idumban, the *Guru* (preceptor) of the Asurās, undertook to bring them himself. To enable Idumban to carry them with ease the Sage initiated him in certain *mantras* and also acquainted him with the route to go through. Accordingly Idumban proceeded to the forest where the hillocks were then located and offered *puja* (worship) to them. He was however feeling anxious as to how to lift them. Then the *Danda* or stick of Brahmā, the God of Creation, stood over the hillocks and the snakes of the earth stood there to serve the purpose of a rope to enable Iḍumban to carry them by tying them to the rod. So Iḍumban did, and bore them on his shoulders in the form of a Kāvaḍi and returned to the south. While nearing the forest at Palni, he kept them on the ground to rest a while. On attempting to lift them again, he found them fixed to the ground. To know the reason thereof he got over the higher of the two, *viz.*, Sivagiri, and on it he noticed a youth with stick in hand and wearing only underwear. This was no other than God Skanda in this disguised form, who then attempted to work out a miracle. On being asked as to why the hills would not move, he claimed them as his own. Then an altercation between the lad and Iḍumban ensued and the latter fell senseless in the scuffle. When the wife of Iḍumban appealed to this

* For the figure of Sage Agastya and other particulars relating to his life refer to page 103 *Supra*.

boy Skanda for redress Iḍumban was restored to life. Then Iḍumban prayed to Skanda that be should be made to stand at his portal for ever as the Dvārapāla gate-keeper and also that whoever should offer vows in this Kāvaḍi forms similar to the process adopted by him in bringing these hillocks, should be blessed fully. These boons were granted and it is from then that the temple over the hill was put up with the deity in the form that he then appeared to Iḍumban and with the figure of Iḍumban at the portal. From that time this Kāvaḍi worship was resorted to by people who were in difficulties. It is being done not only in this place, but also in most of the places where the God Subrahmaṇya is worshipped.

CHAPTER XXIX.

MADURA.

Madura, (Fig. 80) which was once the mighty capital of the ancient Pāṇḍya Kingdom, on the Madras-Dhanushkōṭi line of South Indian Railway, was originally known as Kaḍambavanam or the forest of Kaḍamba (*Nauclea Kadamba*). In proof of this fact a fragment of this tree still exists in the northern *prakara* of the shrine of Sundarēsvara. The legend goes that this is one of the four holy trees that grew on Mount Mēru; the other three being Nāval (*Eugenia Jambolana*), Al or banyan (*ficus indica*) and Arasu or Peepal (*ficus religiosa*). These trees grow in luxuriance in Southern India also affording a cool shade.

The discovery of the sacred place is originally attributed to a merchant by name Dhanañjaya of Maṇavoor, a few miles to the east of the present town of Madura. The merchant was returning from the West Coast, whither trade had taken him, and as he paced the forest depths, the sun set. The day was *Somavara* or Monday and the merchant observed Indra worshipping the *Swayambhu* or selfcreated linga. He reported the fact to the king who at once cleared the forest and built the temple and the beautiful city around it, as laid down in the *Silpa Sastras* or the science of architecture. The town is planned in the shape of a coiled serpent (*Halasya* in Sanskrit or *Alavoi* in Tamil) and it is said that the design of the town was suggested to the king by the God Sundarēsvara himself. At the earnest desire of the king, a serpent is said to have been sent out to mark the boundary of the town, and it curled itself bringing its head and tail to the centre and pointing by its outermost coils the circumference of the city to be constructed.

In ancient days Indra incurred the displeasure of his preceptor Brihaspathi and committed various sins. To expiate them he visited the God at Madura on the day of *Chitra Pournami* (full-moon day in the month of Chitra, March-April). It is in honour of this event that the shrine of Sundarēsvara is supported by the Ashṭa Gajas or the eight elephants Airāvata, Puṇḍarīka, Vāmana, Kumuda, Añjana, Pushpadantha, Sarvabhouma and Supradīpa, and the festival of *Chitra Pournami* is considered highly important here. It was in this place that the Goddess incarnated herself as Meenākshi, the daughter of the Pāṇḍya King and the God Sundarēsvara is said to have sought her hand in marriage.

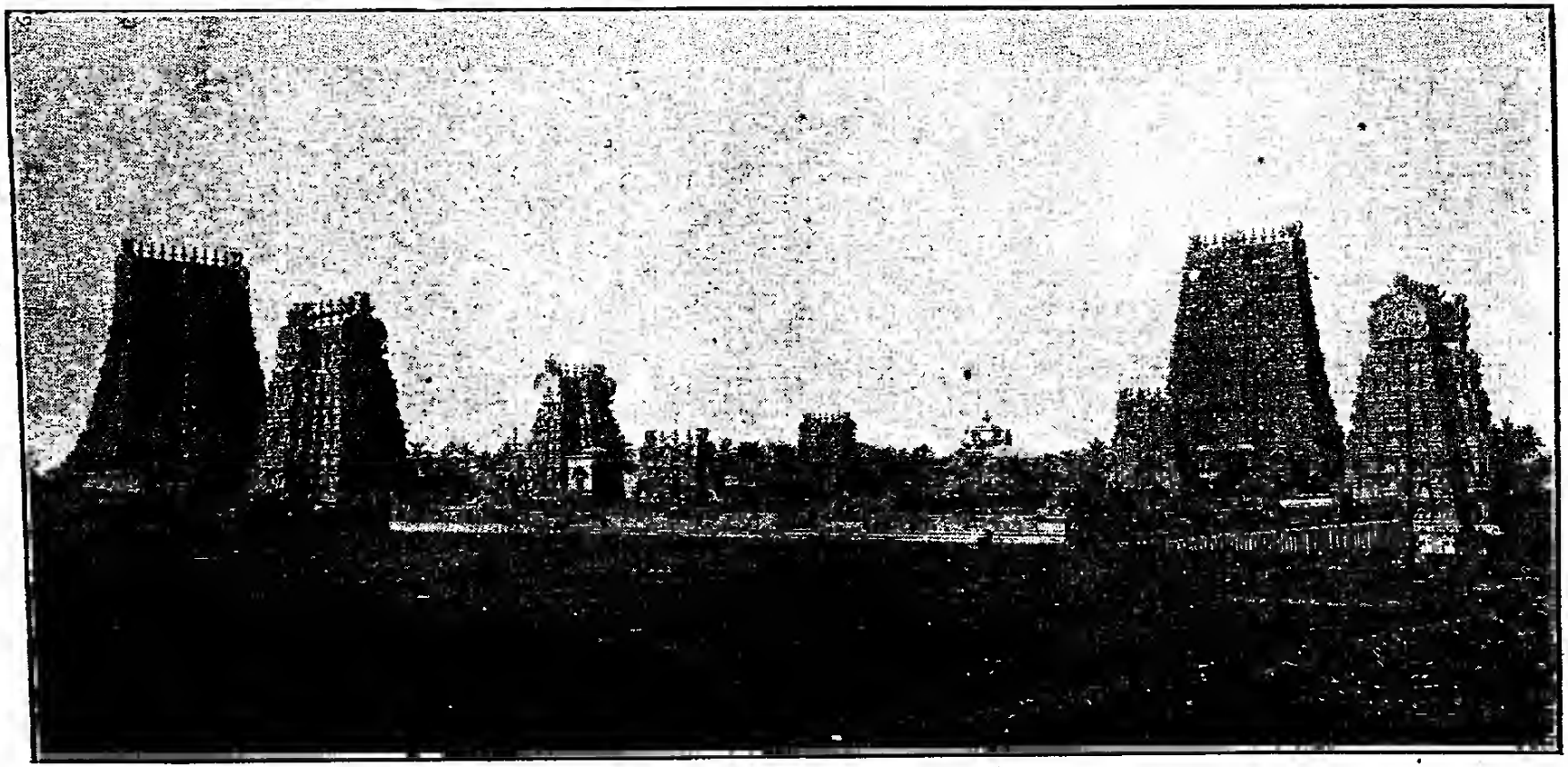

Fig. 80.—MADURA Temple.

The Āyirakkāl or thousand-pillared maṇḍapam of this place is a beautiful structure with sculptures on its stone pillars executed in accordance with the directions in the Sāstras.

In the corridor round the tank within the temple the 64 *leelas* (Sporting

Fig. 81.—Panel with a few of the sports of the Gods in MADURA Temple.

postures) of the God (Fig. 81) are painted on the walls ; the stories of the *leelas* in brief are as follows :—

1st story.—In the Krita Yuga Indra was so interested in a celestial nautch that he neglected to pay proper respects to Brihaspati, the spiritual adviser of the Gods. The latter grew indignant, and resigned his office. Indra appointed several men in succession but they did not discharge their duties properly and Vrittra, a powerful giant defeated Indra, and compelled him to retire ; and consequently there was no king to rule his kingdom. Eventually a mortal named Nahusha who had performed a hundred *Aswamedha* (horse) sacrifices, was elected in Indra's place. After his coronation, Nahusha by the right of his having become king, announced his intention of being the husband of Indrāṇi, wife of Indra ; and it looked inevitable. However, Indrāṇi agreed to take Nahusha as her lord provided that he went to her in a palanquin borne by the seven great Rishis. As the Rishis were carrying him on, Nahusha grew impatient of the delay, and cried out to the Rishis "*Sarpa, Sarpa*" which meant "get on," "get on", and also "a serpent." Disgusted at the indecent

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treatment meted out to them by a mortal, the Rishis transformed him into a serpent, which saved the chastity of Indrāṇi. Incidentally Indrāṇi accompanied by the celestials, and Brihaspati, went in search of Indra and found him out. In the course of their pilgrimge they came to the Kaḍamba (*Nauclea Kadamba*) forest where the sins of Indra were expiated, by a Linga near a tank in the forest. Indra then sent for the celestial architect Visvakarma, and instructed him to build a splendid shrine for the *linga*. In a very short time the shrine was completed, and surrounded with a golden structure, gorgeous with precious stones and containing figures of eight elephants (standing around the sanctum), 32 lions and 64 celestial messengers. And near to it was erected a shrine for Iswari, wife of Siva. Indra then worshipped the *linga* and the Iswari and named the former Sundaralinga. Greatly pleased at the devotion of Indra; Siva granted him all that he asked for. One of the boons was the inestimable privilege of worshipping Siva by Indra on a full-moon day in the month of *Chitrai* (March-April). The Chitrāpouṛṇami festival in Madura is significant of this event.

2nd story.—Ayrāvatha, the white elephant of Indra, was cursed by Rishi Dūrwāsa, and was roaming in the jungles. When it came to the Kadamba forest the curse was removed; and to signify the event Ayrāvatha set up an image dedicating it to Siva's son and called it *Ayravatha Vinayaka*. A tank was also dug up. To the east of the same place it set up another linga and named it Ayrāvatha linga, from which, the town Ayrāvatha derived its name.

3rd story.—In the days of King Kulasēkhara Pāṇḍya of Maṇaviūr, a merchant named Dhanañjaya reported to the king of his discovery of a linga in the forest of Kadamba. The King who had also a dream to this effect cleared the forest and within ten days built round the shrine towers, walls, temples and a city. Brāhmins were sent far from Kāsi (Benares) to conduct worship in the temple. When the king was thinking of a name by which the new city was to be called, Siva appeared unto him, and as a special favour, sprinkled drops of nectar out of his locks. Hence the town was called Madhurā (Sweetness).

4th story.—Malayadwaja, son of the founder of the Madura city, married the daughter of Sūrasēna, the Rāja of the Chōla country, but failed to get a son. He filled his seraglio with many wives and concubines, but none bore him a child. In despair he performed the *Putra-Kameshti* (sacrifice to get a child) and this was speedily accomplished; for Iswari or Mīnākshi, Siva's wife, rose out of the sacrificial fire on Aḍi-Pūra day in the form of a child,

having three breasts ! ! When the parents were much concerned at this unusual phenomenon a fairy appeared unto them and alleviated this anxiety.

5th story.—The fifth story gives a description of Mīnākshi's marriage with Siva, and the disappearance of her third breast at the sight of Siva. After the marriage, Siva was crowned King of Madhura and assumed the name of Sundara Pāṇḍya. The event is observed on the *Panguni Uttiram* Day in Panguni (February-March). There is a fine piece of sculpture representing the marriage on one of the stone pillars of Puduman̤ḍapam in front of the Sundarēsvara temple.

6th story.—Here we are told of a grand entertainment in connection with Siva's wedding with Mīnākshi, and of the grant of a boon to dance in the Silver Hall in the Madura Pagoda. The Arudhra Day (in December-January) signifies this event.

7th story.—After the wedding, enormous quantities of food remained unconsumed, and the goddess Mīnākshi did not know what to do with them. Siva's attendant dwarf Guṇḍōdhara having been seized with an insatiable hunger, ate the whole thing and asked for more. Siva then summoned Annapūrnīsvari (Goddess of Plenty) to appease his hunger. The pit named *Annakkuli* (food-pit) in the temple maṇḍapam is a representative of this event.

8th story.—Treats of the summoning of Ganga, the Goddess of water, by Siva to quench the thirst of Guṇḍōdhara and of Siva's boon to Ganga making her holier than the Ganges and ordaining that the bones of all corpses thrown into the river should become lingas. Ganga crossed the river Kritamāla, also known as Vēgavathi, and flowed north of Madhura.

9th story.—Here we are told of the conversation between Sage Dūrvasa and Kāñchanamāla, the putative mother of Mīnākshi, regarding the holiness of the sea and a bath in it. Siva hearing this caused the springs of all the seven seas to be filled in the neighbourhood of the Madura Pagoda. The *Ezhukadal* tank that is seen to-day represents the seven seas.

10th story.—Speaks of the appearance of Kāñchanamāla's deceased husband before her, and of her departure to paradise with her husband.

11th story.—Treats of the birth of Ugra Pāṇḍya, the son of Mīnākshi, on a Monday when the Arudra asterism prevailed ; and of his education.

12th story.—In this story we are told of the marriage of Ugra Pāṇḍya with Kānthimati, daughter of the Chōla king Sōmasēkara of Kāñchīpura.

After the wedding Sundara Pāṇḍya of Madura crowned his son Ugra as King and gave him three precious gifts, weapons by which he was to conquer (1) Indra (2) God of the Sea and (3) Mount Mēru and the weapons were named Valaya, Sakti and Cheṇḍa respectively.

13th story.—In this we read of Ugra Pāṇḍyan's 96 Asvamēdha sacrifices, and as four more would entitle him to rule in Indra's place, obstruction was caused by Varuṇa to prevent the completion of the one hundred yāgams. At Varuṇa's bidding the waters of the seas flowed up to the walls of the Madura Pagoda. At the advice of Siva in a dream, Ugra Pāṇḍya hurled his *Sakti* and saved the city from a deluge.

14th story.—This deals with the irregular movements of the planets resulting in a drought for 12 years on earth. The Pāṇḍya, the Chōla and the Chēra kings, observed the Sōmavāra (Monday) fast at Madhura and went to Indra's kingdom on the advice of Sage Agastya. Instead of sitting on a seat provided by Indra, Pāṇḍya sat himself beside Indra on the throne. Annoyed at this, Indra placed on Pāṇḍya's breast a *hara*, or breath plate of great weight with intent to crush him. Pāṇḍya bore it as if it were a chaplet of flowers. Hence he was called Hāradhāri Pāṇḍya. One day when Pāṇḍya saw the clouds grazing, he seized and confined them in his capital. Enraged at this, Indra came down from heaven on his white elephant and attacked Pāṇḍya. But the latter overcame Indra with his *Valay*. Indra promised to send rain on condition that Pāṇḍya liberated the clouds. On the security of Ekavira, the proprietor of a village, the clouds were set at liberty and the country became most fertile.

15th story.—This speaks of the miraculous way in which Ugra Pāṇḍya subdued the spirit of Mount Mēru, and distributed gold among the people and enabled them to buy food when the Pāṇḍya Kingdom was visited by famine.

16th story.—This deals with the rigorous penances of the sages in order to get the correct interpretation of the Vēdas from Siva, who appeared before them in the form of a Brāhmin.

17th story.—Here we are told of the loss of the crown jewels, just before the coronation of Vīra Pāṇḍya's son Abishēka over which there was a dispute among the sons of Vīra Pāṇḍya. Siva incarnated himself as a jeweller, and appointed the rightful heir Abhishēka to the throne.

18th story.—This treats of Pāṇḍya's refusal to allow Indra to worship Siva on a Chitrā-Pournami day until he had done it. Indra became wild and summoned Varuṇa to destroy Madura, which was prevented by Siva's intervention,

19th story.—Being thus thwarted, Varuṇa again sent the clouds to destroy Madura and this time also he was repulsed. Seeing that his enmity was of no avail Varuṇa came to the tank and purified himself in it. His sin was purged, and a dropsy which greatly troubled him was cured.

20th story.—The performance of several miracles by Siva as a prophet is mentioned.

21st story.—Hearing of the miracles Pāṇḍya sent his messengers to bring the prophet before him but they failed in their duty. He then sent his ministers, who were treated in a most contemptious manner by the prophet, and were told that a prophet had nothing to do with a king. The king himself went in person on a *Makara Sankaranti* day and asked the prophet if he could make a stone elephant which stood hard by, eat sugarcane. To his surprise the stone elephant lifted its trunk and advancing towards the king tore from off his neck, a necklace of pearls and swallowed it with a sugar cane!! There is a fine sculptural representation of this event in the Pudumaṇḍapam outside the temple. Seeing this, the king's attendants made a rush at the prophet with the object of chastising him for his violence, but the look of the prophet made them powerless. The king perceiving that the prophet was none other than Siva, fell at his feet and implored forgiveness. The shrine of this *Siddhar* (prophet) is near the sanctum of the Deity, in the north.

22nd story.—In this we are told of the attempted destruction by magic of Madura by a heretic (*Shamana*) Jain King of Kāñchipūram. He created an elephant for the destruction of Madura. Paṇḍyā hearing of the enemy's approach prayed to God; and He promised to remove the danger, on condition that the king constructed a 16-pillared hall to the east of the city. On the completion of the hall Pāṇḍyan was surprised to see God standing in it as a warrier. Sundaralinga (the deity) recited a prayer called *Narasimha Japa*, and with the co-operation of the lion, the king shot the elephant dead, which forthwith turned into a rock now called the Anamalais.

23rd story.—This consists in rewarding the faith of Gouri, a girl of Saiva Brahmin sect, who was married to a Vaishṇava husband. One day Gouri was left at home, and all the rooms of the house were locked up. Siva visited her as an old man and asked her for some food which she could not give as the room where the food was kept was locked. At Siva's bidding the room opened, and Gouri gave him food. He then transformed himself into a handsome young gallant, and at the approach of the girl's relatives changed himself into a baby of 3 months, and began to cry. Gouri's husband seeing this and the rooms being open, grew exceedingly angry, and turned her out. From her agony and shame Siva saved her, and finally took her to the realms of bliss.

24th story.—Rāja Sēkhara, son of King Vikrama Pāṇḍya, was very proud of his learning. One day a poet came to his court and gave out that the King of the Chōlas was more learned than Rāja Sēkhara. Annoyed at this the Pāṇḍya King learnt the art of dancing in which the Chōla king was said to have been more learned than the Pāṇḍya king. Some time later Rājasēkhara Pāṇḍya besought the God Siva to change legs and stretch up the right leg in place of the left. The God pleased with his piety danced as he requested. Madura is the only place where Natarāja danced with his right leg.

25th story.—When Kulōttunga Pāndya was reigning a very strange thing happened. A Brahmin of Navapuram (Tirupputtūr) was travelling with his family to Madura. As they were fainting with the heat, he went to find water, leaving his wife under a shady tree. In his absence an arrow accidentally hit the woman and killed her. The husband seeing this on his return, accused a hunter who happened to be there then, and he repudiated the charge. The Brāhmin disbelieving the hunter's repudiation took him to the king, who could not come to a conclusion as regards the guilt or the innocence of the hunter. He then went to the temple and prayed to God to throw light upon the matter. The real murderer having been identified the innocence of the hunter was established. The king then gave handsome presents to both the Brāhman and the hunter.

26th story.—This tells us of a young Brahman who obtained forgiveness for two heinous sins, through the grace of Siva. The Brāhman committed incest with his mother, a young and handsome woman, and when his father discovered it he murdered him (father). Providence soon commenced to punish him. As he was one day wandering towards Madura, he was advised by Sundaralinga and Mīnākshi in the disguise of a hunter and his wife, to go to the Madura pagoda for worship on a Sivaratri day. He followed this advice and learnt wisdom and lived happily afterwards.

27th story.—In this, God Siva punishes a young sword player who wanted to seduce the wife of his *Guru* (teacher). She quietly prayed to God and He responded to her prayer.

28th story.—This begins with the reign of Anantaguna, son of Kulōttunga. The *Shamanas* or heretics wanted to destroy Madura by performing a *Yagna* (sacrifice), out of which there arose a huge giant-serpent who did great havoc with his poison. Sundaralinga helped Anantaguna in the destruction of the serpent, which was subsequently petrified into a rock and is now called Nāgamalai (Serpent hill) and is close to Madura.

29th story.—Refers to Pasumalai or cow-hill near Madura. This is also similar to the previous one in all its circumstances except that a giant-cow

came out of the sacrificial fire to destroy Madura. It is said that during the time Sri Rāma had encamped near the hill with his army of monkeys.

30th story.—Here we are told that Siva incarnated himself as the leader of a huge army to help Pāṇḍya against the hunter king of Chēdi country who attacked Madura.

31st story.—In this we read that owing to the oppression of the Brāhmins by Pāṇḍya the country was visited by a terrible famine. Pāṇḍya prayed unto God Sundaralinga, who sent rain in abundance.

32nd story.—Deals with God's amusement with some young women; who in a previous life were the wives of some Rishis and fell in love with Siva, when he went as a monk begging alms. In consequence of this misconduct the wives were cursed by their husbands. Siva visited them again as a bangle seller, to have his amours with them, and they bore him children.

33rd story.—The events of this relate to the removal of the curse spelt on the celestial wet nurses of Siva's son Subrahmaṇya, and to the interpretation of the eight principal magical arts or Aṣṭamā Siddhi.

34th story.—This speaks of the clandestine visit of the Chōla King of Kāñchipura to the Pāṇḍyan Madhura, in which the deity Sundarlinga of Madura helps the former. This incident removed the long standing enmity between the Chōla and the Pāṇḍya Kings.

35th story.—This relates to the miracle done by Sundarlinga by causing a booth furnished with inexhaustible supply of water on the battle ground occupied by the Pāṇḍyan army against the Chōlas, who were completely routed.

36th story.—This refers to a Dāsi or dancing girl named Hēma of Sri Pushpavana (Tirupuvana), who was an ardent devotee of Siva, and of charitable disposition. She had a desire to install a golden image of Siva. Siva fulfills her desire with his grace. The idol which bears the mark of the dancing girl's kiss is placed in the temple.

37th story.—The events of this refer to the piety of the Pāṇḍya King Sundarēswara Pādasēkara, who in his extreme devotion neglected the defences of the country, which gave an advantage to his adversary the Chōla King, who marched a big army against Madhura. God assisted the Pāṇḍya, while the Chōla king was drowned.

38th story.—This relates to an inexhaustible store of paddy having been given to a Sūdra couple. Both the husband and wife were great devotees of the Deity, even under a severe test.

39th story.—The adopted son of a dead merchant was dispossessed of his property by his kinsmen. The mother of the son prayed unto the God Sundaralinga to help her in the matter, which was laid before an arbitration board. In answer to the woman's prayer Sundaralinga appeared in the shape of the deceased merchant and decreed that the kinsmen had no right over the estate.

40th story.—This records the methods of Varaguṇa Pāṇḍyan's expiation of the sin of Brāhminicide whose ghost was perpetually tormenting Varaguṇa. The God Sundaralinga directed Varaguṇa to go to Madhyārjuna (Tiruviḍamarudūr). When he did so the ghost left him and took its abode in the gate (tower) of the shrine! A sculptural representation of this incident can be seen in the temple.

41st story.—A famous musician gave a performance before Varaguṇa Pāṇḍya, king of Madura, who in appreciation of the musician's talents amply rewarded him. The court musician, Badhra, hearing this, got up a similar performance. Siva having disguised himself as an old labourer went and played on a guitar outside the foreigner's house, and attracted his attention. On being questioned the old man said that he was once a pupil of Badhra. The foreigner seeing that he had no chance of vanquishing the court musician left the city, and this made the latter more honored by the king and his subjects.

42nd story.—In this we are told that God Sundaralinga disguised himself as a thief, to reward the court musician. When the king found out the theft, Sundaralinga wrote a letter to the Chōla king to present the bearer of the letter, Badhra, with money and jewels.

43rd story.—This tells us that God Sundaralinga was so much pleased with Badhra, who found his way to the temple in the midst of a heavy storm, and presented him with a thick plate of gold as a talisman.

44th story.—The wives of King Rājarāja of Madura, and his court musician Badhra, were well versed in music and they were jealous of each other's abilities. The queen induced her husband to send for a foreign musician, and arrange for a performance. The king who acted as judge, awarded the honor to the foreigner. The unsuccessful lady protested against the injustice and invoked the aid of Sundaralinga who miraculously caused the king to decide in favour of Badhra's wife. The king who came to know of the God's intervention became a great devotee.

45th story.—In this we are told of Siva's incarnation as a wild sow, to feed its babies, who in a previous birth were 12 young men. The parent pigs were killed by Rājarāja when he was hunting. The body of the dead boar was transformed into a huge hill now called Varāhagiri or 'Boar hill.' It was learnt that the boar was at one time an angel and was cursed by a Rishi, for disturbing his meditations. The twelve young pigs were soon after transformed into young men, but their faces still resembled those of the pigs. There is a fine sculptural representation of this incident in the Pudumaṇḍapam opposite the temple

46th story.—This deals with the appointment of the 12 young men as Pāṇḍya's ministers and their marriage with the daughters of his nobles.

47th story.—In this we are told that a pious soul was cursed to be transformed into a raven called Baradwāja. To deliver itself from the curse, the bird went to Madura, where Sundarlinga pleased with its piety gave it salvation.

48th story.—In this a pious person is said to have been tempted to feed on the fish in the sacred tank of Madura. Realising that it was a great sin to do so, a heron is said to have prayed to God to kill its sinful body, and to cause the extinction of the fishes and frogs in the tank, so that other birds might not be tempted to do so. The God is said to have answered the prayers, and no fish or frog is found in this tank within the temple to day!!

49th story.—In the reign of Kirtibhūshaṇa, the 23rd descendant of Suguṇa Pāṇḍya, there was a great deluge, and with the exception of the adjacent precincts of Sundarlinga and Mīnākshi's shrines, the sacred hills and the seven seas, the whole world was destroyed. When the world was recreated a ruler from the lunar family was enthroned as king of Madura. He was a very pious king and greatly improved the city, in which he was assisted by God Sundaralinga. The city was called Hālāsya. The four gates of the city were named Pusphāvanakshētra or Tirupuvanam (East), Patrikapuri or Tiruvēḍagam (West), Rishabagiri or bull hill (North) and Parachala or Tiruppārankunrum (South).

50th story.—This relates to a battle between the Chōla and Pāṇḍya kings. The latter being unable to resist the enemy prayed unto Sundaralinga. Sundarlinga appeared as a hunter, killed and wounded many of the Chōlas with his arrows, on which his name was engraved. The Pāṇḍya king made a gold arrow and bow and consecrated them to the use of the God.

51st story.—This relates to the foundation of the Tamil college of Poets at Madura, and the curse on Sarasvathi, wife of Brahmā, for finding fault

with her husband. According to the curse Sarasvati's soul was transferred into 48 human beings who became famous poets, came to Madhura and were led to the shrine by God Sundarlinga who represented the 49th aspect. It was in this connection that the college hall or the *Sangam* were built. Sundarēsa subsequently became the Principal of the college, and many poems were composed in his honor.

52nd story.—This speaks of Sundara's miracle in aiding a Brāhman poet in getting the king's prize for the best poem embodying the king's thought. Narkīra, another poet getting jealous of the Brāhman, put to the latter a question which he was unable to answer. God Sundara again came to the aid of the Brāhman poet and at the sight of the deity, Narkīra leapt into the golden lily tank to escape being reduced to ashes by Sundarlinga.

53rd, 54th and 55th stories.—The next three stories relate respectively to the recall of Narkīra, his tutelage under sage Agaṣtya and the selection of three best poets *viz.*, Narkīra, Kabila and Bāṇa.

56th story.—This informs us of the punishment dealt to Kulēsa Pāṇḍya, the conceited king of Madura when he slighted the learned Madhyāranyēswara, an up-country poet. The deity Sundaralinga removed with his consort Mīnākshi and the College students to Tiruvāppuḍaiyārkōyil on the northern bank of the Vaigai river. Kulēsa on hearing this besought the God to return to his city and also made up for his former discourtesy by setting the stranger upon a throne of gold, and hearing his works read.

57th story.—During the reign of Arimardhana, Sundaralinga was one day explaining the Vēdas to Mīnākshi. As she was inattentive, she was cursed to become a fisherwoman with a promise from Sundaralinga that he would become a fisherman and marry her. The God's two sons Subrahmaṇya and Ganēsa became angry and threw the Vēdas into the sea. Nandēswara, the head portar of the deity, was also cursed to become a fish for having allowed the sons to throw the Vēdas into the sea. Subrahmaṇya was cursed to become the son of a merchant. On Ganēsa curses were of no avail, he having formerly obtained a boon of indestructability. These curses came to pass and the deities once again asumed their real aspect. It is in connection with this miracle that Taṇḍuraipākkam and Uttarakōsamangai near Rāmnād have become famous.

58th story.—In this we are told of a young Brāhman Prime-minister's neglect of duty when he was sent out to purchase remounts for the cavalry. The minister took the money, went to Avaḍayārkōil and spent the whole in constructing a temple dedicated to Siva, sending excuses to the king that the ponies would arrive in *Aḍi* month.

59th story.—In this story the minister is tortured by being made to stand in the sun with a heavy stone on his back and wooden pinchers on his hands, which however did not give pain to the delinquent. Siva appeared unto the king as a cavalier, mounted on a grey pony made of the Vēdas bringing with him several horses for the royal stables. It is in connection with this, that the *Avanimulam* day in Madura is considered a holy day.

60th story.—In this we read that the horses became jackals, did great havoc and finally ran away to the forest. The king again had the minister tortured. Siva became angry at seeing his favourite thus tortured, flooded the river Vaigai and threatened to destroy the king's capital. The minister was set at liberty and he prayed to God with a serene mind.

61st story.—In order to avert the impending danger the king summoned a council of his citizens and it was resolved to raise the banks of the river, each citizen having been assigned his portion. Ambu, an old woman, who was selling cakes could not find any labourer to do the work allotted to her, whereupon Sundaralinga assuming the form of a labourer, agreed to finish the work in consideration for some cakes. Instead of doing the work, the labourer was idling away his time. The king became wroth and whipped the man. The labourer started up and throwing a basketful of earth into a gap disappeared. The king and his courtiers surprised at this miracle approached the Ambu, the old woman who trembling with fear at the approach of the king, fell down dead. Her soul was then taken to heaven in a celestial vehicle. The king prayed to Siva to forgive him. At the divine command the king liberated his Prime-minister and allowed him to visit Chidambaram. This minister, who subsequently became the Poet Mānicka Vāchagar, did many miracles in Chidambaram, and converted the Buddhist king of Kāñchipuram and his subjects to Hinduism.

62nd story.—Kūṇ-Pāṇḍya or the hunch-back was a valiant prince and he conquered the Chōla king. Kuṇ-Pāṇḍya allowed the vanquished king to retain his kingdom, and he married his daughter Mangaiyarkarasi. The Chōla minister, Kulachcherai was also appointed Prime-minister of Madura. The king some years later became a *Shamana* heretic and issued a mandate prohibiting the worship of Siva. One day a Brāhmin informed the Pāṇḍyan that in a certain Brahmapura (Shiyali) a child three years old called Gñanasambhandamūrthi was performing many miracles. On the recommendation of the queen and the minister the child was invited to the Pāṇḍyan's Court. Gñanasambhandamūrthi accompanied by his 16,000 disciples came. The heretics became angry and attempted to destroy the supposed intruder by an act of incendiarism, in which they failed. Gñanasambhanda caused a violent fever to the king, and the heretics having failed to cure it, the former cured it. He subsequently established the Saivaite faith and returned to his country.

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63rd story.—The heretics, who put the new apostle Gñanasambhanda to many trials to establish his divine origin, were severely dealt with. To commemorate the several miracles, the king constructed a shrine dedicated to Gñanasambhanda and called it Partikapura (Tiruvēḍagam).

64th and the last story.—This relates to a dispute between two jealous wives of a merchant. The senior wife did not believe in the validity of the junior's marriage with the husband. On the latter's prayer to God Siva, the marriage was proved. The linga, the well and the Vanni tree, which were said to have been cited as witnesses by the woman, appeared by the grace of Siva, and they are still to be seen in the Madura temple on the north-east of the first *prakara*.

The inscriptions in the temple record a curious incident. In the reign of King Vijayaranga Chokkanātha of the Nāik dynasty the officers of the palace levied unauthorised taxes from certain *sarvamanya* or rent-free lands of the temple servants. Unable to endure the unjust measure they made up their minds to commit suicide in a body and one of them actually climbed up the eastern *gopura* of the temple, jumped down and died. This tower is considered as haunted and even to this day people do not enter the temple for worship by this gate. Visvānatha Nāicka granted a plot of land near Tribhuvanam for maintaining and lighting a mosque for the use of Fakirs on the 17th April, 1560. The Pāṇḍya King Māravarman *alias* Neduñsaḍayan is said to have conquered the Chōlas, Pallavas and Kēralas and constructed the walls of the city of Karavaṇḍapuram. The ways and means adopted with the unanimous consent of the members of the Paḍayāchi caste in Madura for financing the Dharma temple constructed by Nāchiyan Paḍayāchi in the waste land situated between the Maravan Maṇḍapam and the mosque in the east Māsi Street near the north *gopura* are also recorded. This Dharma temple was constructed on 31st January, 1762, with the permission of the Nawāb who then ruled Madura. Muhammad Ali was the Nawāb of the Karnātic at the time. According to an inscription in the Pañchanadēsvara temple at Tiruvāndārkōyil near Pōṇḍichēry dated the 10th year of Chōla king Rājēndra I, it is evident that this king constructed at Madura a huge palace (*maligai*) "by whose weight even the earth became unsteady" and anointed his son Chōla-Pāṇḍya as the Viceroy of the Pāṇḍyan kingdom at Madura.

Madura has been famous as the seat of Tamil Literature in Southern India and conferences of scholars—*Sangams*—were held from remote ages. In one of those gatherings of scholars, God Sundarēsvara is said to have played the part of a poet.

The history of the place is described in detail in the Hālasya Mahātmya in Sanskrit and in the Thiruvilayāḍalpurāṇa in Tamil. This place is also

famous for the representation of the God Siva dancing as Naṭarāja with the right foot on the ground, while in all other representations, he stands with the left foot below. The hall where Naṭarāja is said to have danced here, is known as *Velliambalam* or the silver hall.

The porch leading to the Meenākshi temple is named "Ashṭa Sakti Maṇḍapam" on account of the eight Sakties being figured therein. There is also a shrine of the female saint Kāraikkāl Ammai,[1] who by her staunch devotion to Siva and very severe penance, became famous as one of the 63 devotees of Siva. Mūrtināyanār's [2] fame is also connected with this place.

Opposite to the temple of Sri Sundarēsvara is an excellently well-sculptured maṇḍapam 333 feet by 105 feet, that goes by the name of PUDUMANTAPAM or new mandapam that was put up long after the other important buildings in the town as a summer resort of the God and so it is also called the "Vasanta maṇḍapam." In the middle row of pillars are the statues of ten of the Nāyaka kings of Madura together with their wives. The pillars on the outer rows contain elaborate sculptures of the various forms of Siva. Amongst those one relating to the marriage scene of Parvati-Kalyānasundara, one relating to an elephant eating sugarcane and one wherein Sundarēsvara as a sow feeds a number of young pigs are worthy of admiration.

The palace known as TIRUMALNAICK'SMAHAL, (Fig. 82), said to have been constructed during the reign of Tirumali Nāick between 1623-1645 A.D, is on the south-east of the town at a distance of about a mile. The stucco work in the domes and arches herein is splendid and attracts the admiration of all visitors. The portico in the front goes by the name of "Swarga Vilāsam" or the celestial pavilion. To the north of this building stand 10 huge stone pillars known as "The Ten Pillars," and they are said to have been intended for the elephant stables. This structure stands so pre-eminently both from the beauty of design and perfection of workmanship, a short account of the circumstances under which it was built will not be uninteresting. About the middle of

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1. KARAIKKALAMMAIYAR was born in Karaikkal with the name Punitavatiyar. She was married to one Paramadatta of Negapatam and he lived with her in her native village. Admiring her devotion God made a mango fruit, which she had already disposed of, to reappear in order that she may satisfy her husband thereby. The husband went abroad trading and at last settled in Madura, whither she proceeded to join him. But realising her devotion he used to worship her as a saint. There is a shrine in the Sundaresvara temple at Madura dedicated to her. She had the rare merit of having witnessed the dancing of Nataraja in Tiruvelangadu near Madras.

2. MURTINAYANAR was born in Madura in the Vaisya caste. He was in the habit of supplying sandal for the daily worship of the presiding God of the place. At that time the country was overrun by Jainas, consequent on its having been taken by the king of the Carnatic. Then this Nayanar found it impossible to secure even sandal wood as they did not want to encourage Saivism. In consequence of this trouble this Nayanar attempted to make use of his elbows, when the God blessed him!!

the 16th century Muthu Tirumala Naik of the Nāik dynasty reigning then at Trichinopoly, was suffering from a bad catarrah and all medical aid proved unavailing. When he was resting during his journey to Madura God Sunda-

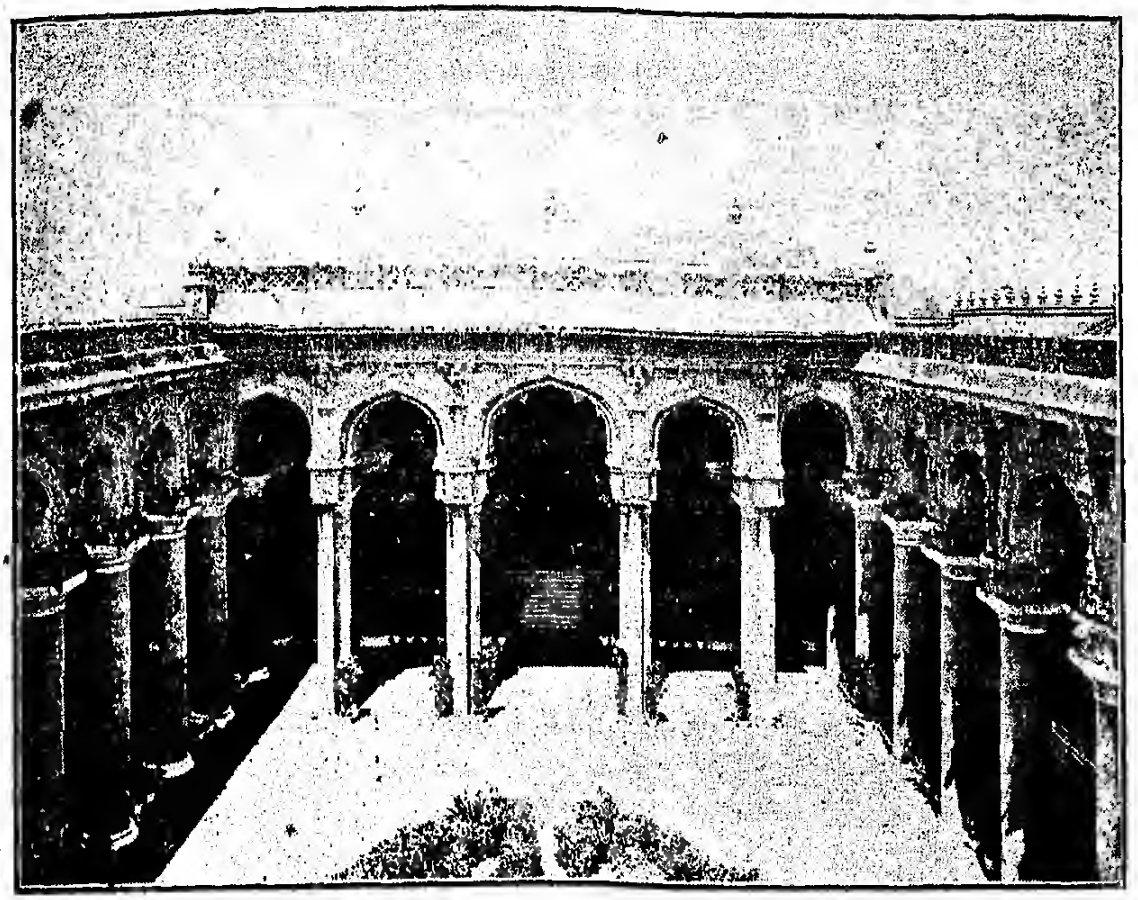


Fig. 82.—Tirumalai Naik's Mahal, MADURA.

rēswara and Goddess Minakshi appeared into Tirumala Nāik in his dream and told him that if he changed the seat of his Government from Trichinopoly to Madura, and improve the temple with all grandeur his disease would be cured, and they also offered him some ashes, with directions for use both internally and externally. When he got up from his sleep, he narrated the vision to the Brāhmin priests, and his court officials, vowing that if he was cured he would endow large sums of money for the construction of the hall. He was soon after cured of the disease, and in fulfilment of his vow, he built the hall, and settled at Madura. This magnificient building was shorn of its splendour by Tirumal Nāik's grandson Chokkanādhan, who changed his court from Madura back again to Trichinopoly. In order to provide himself with a suitable palace, Chokkanādha removed the best parts of his grandfather's residence, to Trichinopoly. To-day we see only one block of the splendid residence, with its ten pillars, and a small dome and the site of the old Noubat Khana (Band stand). The surviving building consists of two oblong portions running east to

west. The smaller of these measures about 140 feet long and 70 feet wide and 70 feet in height, "possessing all the structural propriety and character of a Gothic building." The larger building is more architectural in style and character. It measures about 252 x 151 x 40, connected with well-designed brick arches. At the back of the arcade runs a line of cloisters 43 feet wide, and supported by rows of huge pillars. The portico is splendid and measures over 50 feet high.

M. Langles says of this, Swarga Vilasam (heaven) as follows :—"This pavilion is so constructed as to cause it to be said that in no other country is there a court equal to it by reason of its splendid ornaments, their excellence, number, extent, curious workmanship and great beauty. To the west in the midst of a great dome shaped hall is square building of black stone, inside which is a chamber made of ivory. In the middle of this is a jewelled throne, on which the king is accustomed to take his seat at the great nine nights festival surrounded by all his banners or ensigns of royalty, and before which all kings are accustomed to do homage."

This building was taken over by the Government during the administration of Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, the Governor himself taking a personal interest in the matter of its restoration; though it will take a very long time to restore it to its original grandeur, it has now been considerably improved. Most of the public offices are located in the building to-day.

THE MANGAMMAL PALACE, built during the days of Queen Mangammāl between 1689 and 1704 A. D., is an edifice which has not been preserved in full. Only parts now remain with some beautiful highly polished stone pillars and plaster domes. This Queen was celebrated for her acts of virtue among which was the making of roads and the planting of avenue trees for the shelter of the travellers.

To the east of the temple, at a distance of about three miles, is a picturesque tank of about 1,000 feet square known as VANDIYUR TEPPAKULAM, (Fig. 83) with a square island in the middle wherein is a small temple. This is close to the river Vaigai and a channel connects this tank with the river. The sanctity is attached to this tank as when it was excavated for removing earth therefrom to build the Tirumal Nāick's Palace, the huge Vināyaka now in the temple is said to have been found buried therein. On this account the spot was considered holy and it was converted into a Teppakulam, *i.e.*, a tank wherein the floating festival is celebrated.

There is a shrine of Vishnu called Kudal Alagar (*Kudal* being one of the former names of the town) and it is said that Vishnu came down to this place

to give away Meenākshi in marriage to the God Sunderēsvara. The *Vimana* or tower of the god in the temple is of a very fine workmanship and is known as

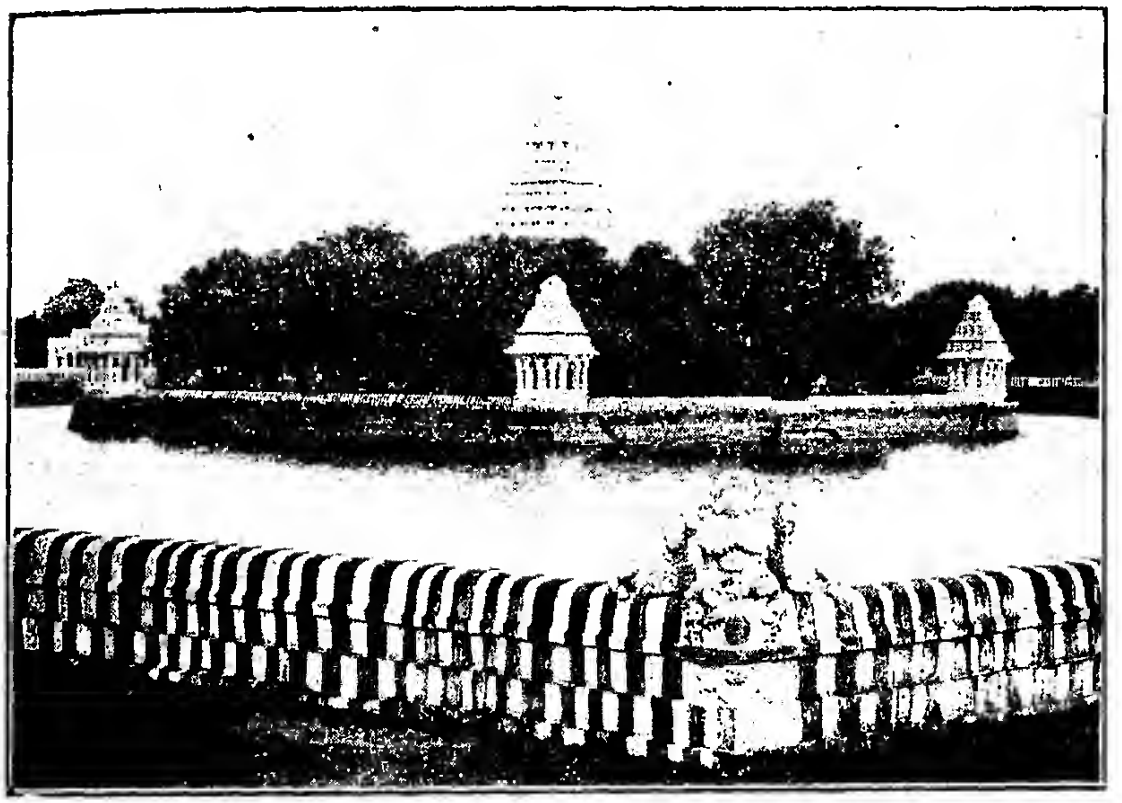


Fig. 83.—Vandiyur Teppakulam (tank), MADURA.

the Ashṭāṅga Vimāna. The marriage of Meenākshi is said to have been celebrated on the day of *Panguni Uttara*, generally occurring on the full-moon day of the month of Panguni (February-March) and an important festival is still held to mark the event.

TIRUPPARANKUNRUM.

To the south of Madura, at a distance of about 7 miles, is to be seen the celebrated cave temple of Tirupparankunram of the presiding god Subrahmanya. He is said to have married Dēvasēna, daughter of Indra, in this place and performed also several of his miracles. Great sanctity is attached to the hill as a whole and people circumambulate it on that account, on all important days.

ANAMALAI.

To a distant view this huge hill, at a distance of about 6 miles to the north-east of Madura, has the appearance of an elephant in a lying posture with its face turned to the west and tail to the east. On the northern side of it are 3 caves of which one is natural and this is on a slightly detached rock while

the other two are cut into the hill, on the rock overhanging the natural cave are the sculptures of Saptakannimārs with inscription below each. Another cave is popularly known as Shamanālkōvil. The central shrine of Narasinga-perumālkōvil is also a rock-cut cave.

JEWELLERY OF GOD SUNDARESA AND GODDESS MEENAKSHI.

The Jewellery of God Sundarēsa and Goddess Meenākshi in the great Temple at Madura (Figs. 84 to 87) are one of the finest and most valuable collections in Southern India.

Hindus invest large sums of money in jewels and are blamed for it by Europeans as well as Indian economists who hold that the money spent in purchasing jewels should go to improve the economic resources of the country, since progressive countries in the world are straining every nerve to improve their economic condition; while in India a very large portion of the country's wealth remains as dead stock, being locked up in jewels. The custom that has seen centuries should not be brushed aside as a meaningless thing, eminent people and kings credited with great political and social acumen having originated and sanctioned such customs. They would not have done so, unless there were weighty reasons for sanctioning and strengthening this jewel mania, as it is called by modern economists. Ancient kings have spent large wealth in making jewels to decorate their persons with, as well as the persons of their wives and children. Even modern kings and zamindars vie with one another in this ancient custom of wearing costly jewels. This is evident from the number of firms dealing in them flourishing in the various parts of the country. Reformers in this direction, should if at all they are earnest about it, study the rationale of the custom before they try to catch the ear of the public. They will do well to understand the several kinds of ornaments used by Hindu ladies in ancient ages as well as in modern times. For their edification it is proposed to give a brief account.

Of the several kinds of ornaments worn on different parts of the body one going by the name of Thāli, is, the most common, since it is incumbent on every married woman to wear it on her neck for life or till the death of her husband and hence it is a very common article of jewellery in every household. It consists of two *Tirumangalyams*. Two flat thick gold plates cut in the shape of double U and four gold beads each having four facets called in Tamil Kuṇḍu strung originally in a piece of cotton string steeped in a solution of turmeric but now-a-days in a twisted string of gold wire called Saraḍu or Koḍi, *Tirumangalyam* and two beads form one set and one set is to be got ready by

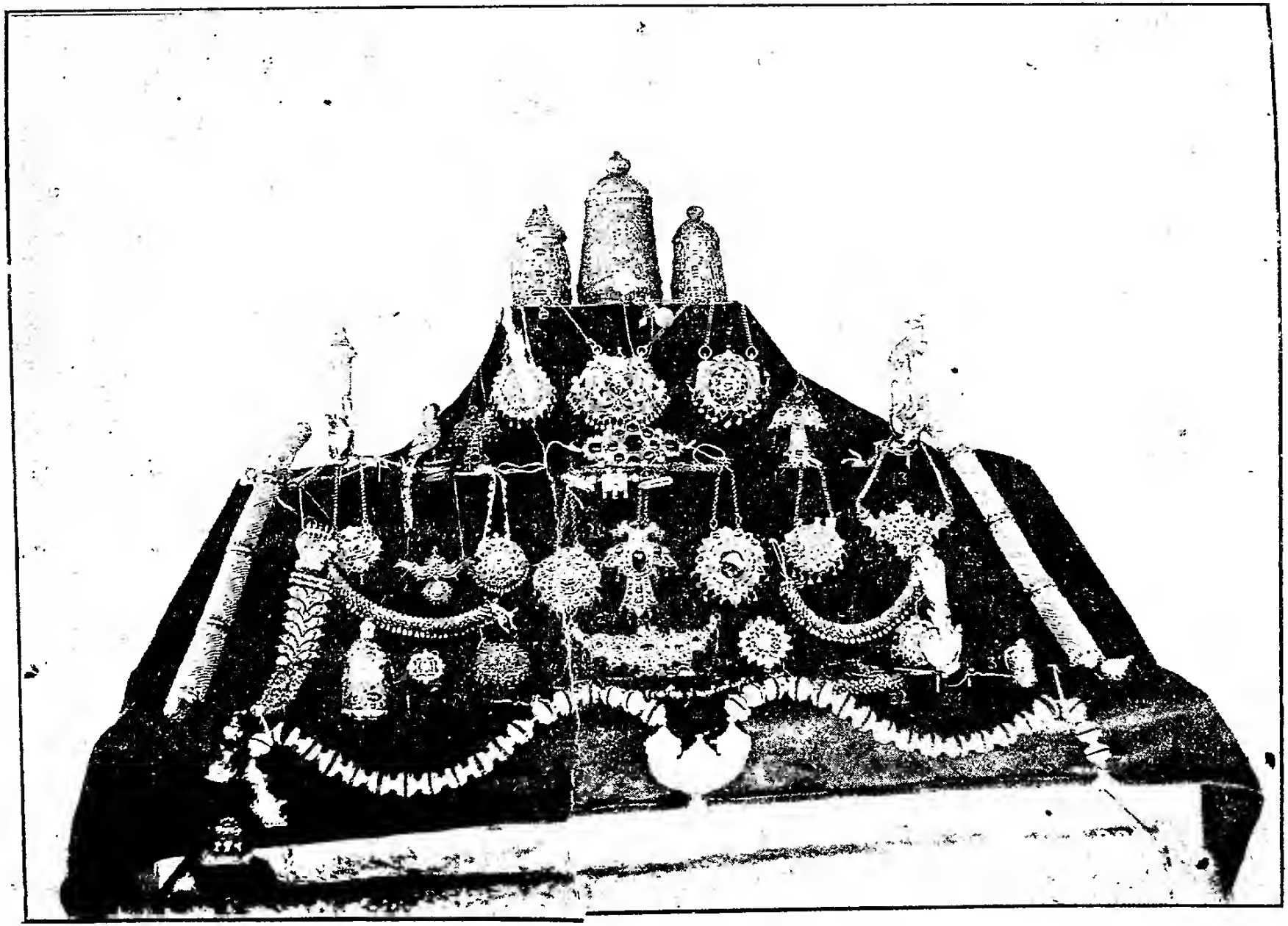


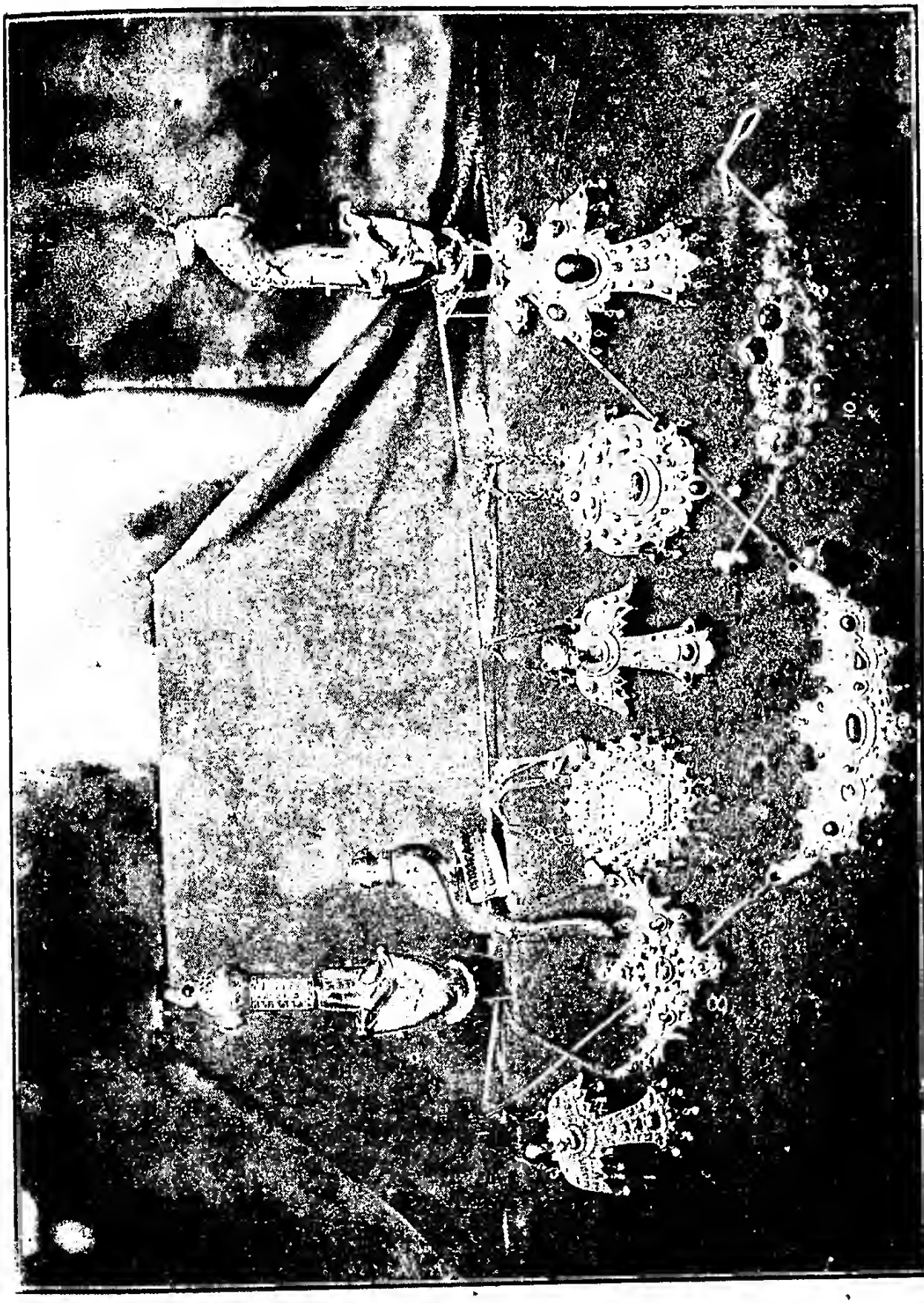
Fig. 84.—Jewellery of the God and Goddess, MADURA.

the husband, while the other set has to be prepared by the parents of the girl. After a preliminary performance of certain marriage rites, the *Thali*, is tied round the bride's neck by the husband and then double knotted by his sisters. The true spiritual significance of this custom was known to the Hindus of old, but has been lost sight of by the present generation. The first and foremost use of this custom is to distinguish the married from the unmarried, just as a marriage ring on the finger of an European lady is to single her out as one joined to a husband in wedlock, from among a crowd of women.

The next ornament of importance is the ear-ornament called by the ancients *Olai*, perhaps from the custom in existence even long before their time, of wearing a roll of cadjan or palmyra leaf. This ornament was made entirely of gold in the beginning, but was subsequently replaced by brackets set with precious stones, rubies in the beginning and diamonds afterwards and called Thōḍu. A woman who does not wear this ornament is called a Mūli, *i.e.*, a woman of whom a portion is missing. Two other ornaments in common use in ancient times may be mentioned. One was called *Kodai Kadukkan i.e.*, umbrella-shaped ear-ornament and it was worn hanging from the lower lobes of the ear. The other called Vāli or *Koppu* nearly approached a dumb-bell in shape and had a cluster of small pearls as fringes at one end. It was worn suspended through a hole in the upper part of the ear. A third ornament called *muruhu*, a moon-shaped bracket, set with precious stones was also similarly worn by the women in former times. Modern civilization has dispensed with all these ornaments. If at all any lady wears them, she is considered an old fossil (*sic.*) and she generally belongs to out-of-the-way country places.

The next portion of the body graced by ornaments is the nose. Here also were worn by Hindu ladies of old, two kinds of ornaments. One was called Bulākku, a heart-shaped bracket set with rubies at first and with diamonds afterwards, with a pearl as a pendant hanging from one of its extremities and it was worn suspended at the lower portion of the wall separating the nasal cavities. The other was called *Naththu*, a bracket-shaped link, the ear of an elephant, set with precious stones, fringed with small pearls and corals at one side and having a single cluster of small pearls hanging down from the pointed end, and it was worn suspended through a hole in the left side of the nose. People have now given up the use of these ornaments and if at all Hindu ladies use any ornament in their nose, it is a diamond screw passing through a tiny hole in the right side of the nose.

The ornaments worn on the wrists now-a-days are gold bangles and gold Gōlusus. The former has a plain flat burnished surface whereas the latter has an ornamental rounded surface of embossed designs. There is also a thin



ornament for the wrist called Pāṭli in Tamil. It is nothing but a bracelet with two flat pieces of burnished gold at its two extremities. The design at present in vogue is an innovation, the primitive ornaments being rather crude consisting only of a ring of gold. Glass bangles called *Valayals* in Tamil, as well as bangles made of lace and covered with plain or embossed tinsel and called *Kankanam*, were also worn as wrist ornaments by Hindu ladies. The use of these has not completely disappeared, and people who could not afford to buy gold bangles, usually go in for glass and lacquered ones.

When a woman becomes enciente for the first time, her parents perform a ceremony called Valai Kāppu in the fifth or the seventh month after her conception, when her wrists are decorated with *Valayals*, *Kankanams*, and embossed gold and silver bangles. On that joyous day, all the woman present to grace the occasion including maids and children are also decorated with *Valayals* and *Kankanams* at the expense of the host.

A gold ornament called *Vanki* is also worn by Hindu ladies on the middle of the upper arm.

The ornament worn round the waist is a zone or belt, made of either silver or gold. Bunches of gold or silver beads called *Salankai* in Tamil are suspended from holes in the bottom fringe to some length on both sides from the front.

The ornaments worn on the ankles were solid rings of silver. There were also two other kinds of anklets worn by the ladies of old. One of them was called Thaṇḍai, an embossed hollow circular cylinder and the other called Pādam was a broad flat piece of embossed silver plate encircling the ankles. The last two ornaments, the *Thandai* and the *Padam* are not worn now by ladies. Only in temples they are used to decorate the images of the Goddess.

There are also ornaments worn on the toes. They are rings of silver, named Meṭṭi. If the ring has a plate of silver at the top, it goes by the name of Peeli. It is worthy of notice that the ornaments worn on the feet were made of silver only and not of gold.

The ornaments worn on the hair of the head are called Sirōbushaṇam or (1) Rākkaḍi, a slightly concave bracket either of gold plate set with precious stones or made doubly of embossed gold plate (2) Koṇḍai, a jewel in the shape of a dome provided with a screw made of silver to fix it in the hair, (3) *Tirugupoovu* shaped like the rose flower made in gold, and also provided with silver screws. (4) Jadaisingāram, a number of separate jewels provided with hooks to fix all along the pig-tail. These jewels

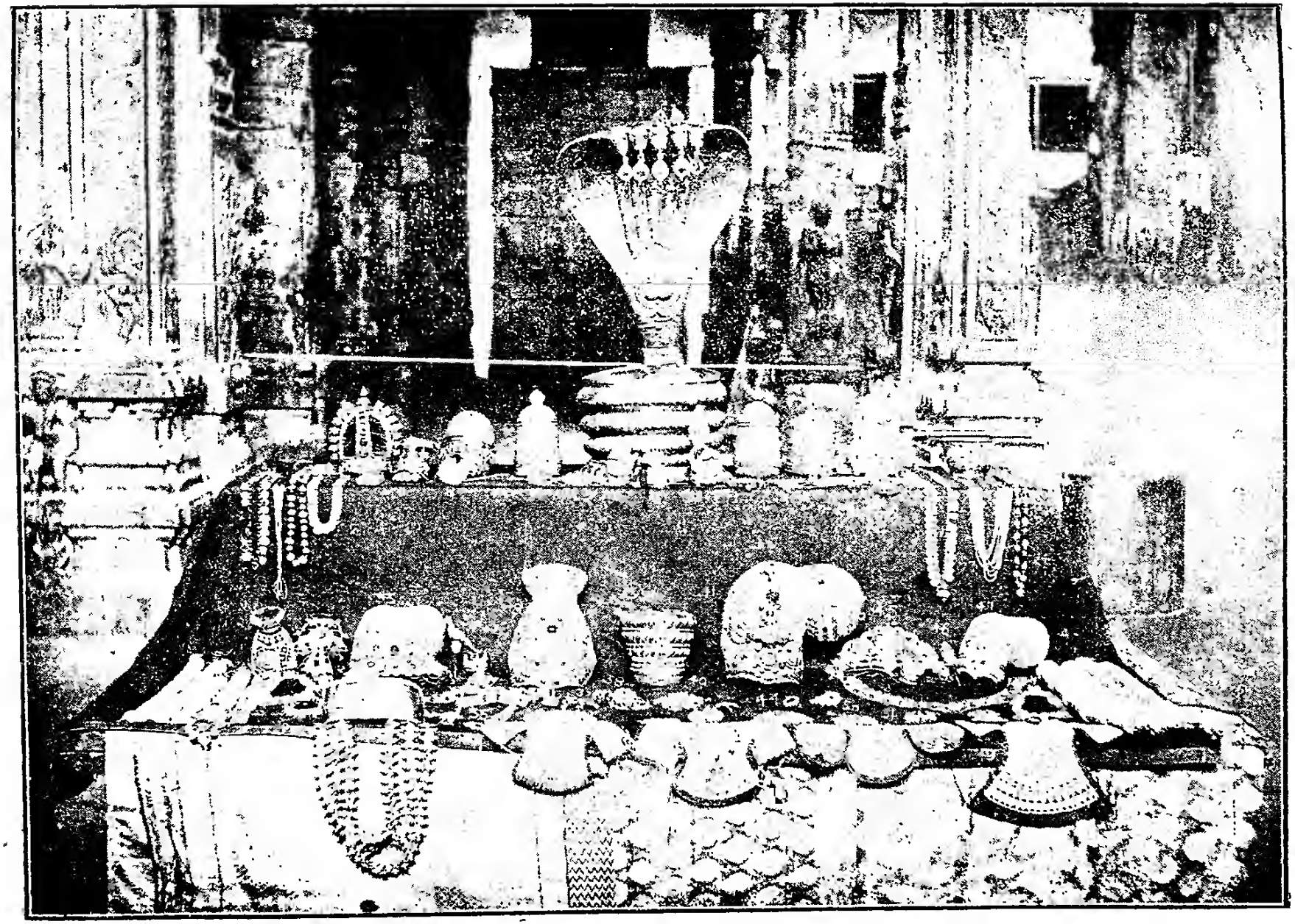


Fig. 86.—Jewellery of the God and Goddess, MADURA.

are either of pure gold or set with precious gems and (5) Jaḍaikōssu, two tufts of black silk threads hanging at the extremity of the pig-tail. Besides the ornaments described above, there are also ornaments called Kārai embossed gold beads in a ring of gold, Kāsu Mālai, a garland of gold string, Chandrahāram, a garland formed of circular discs linked together, chains of different patterns and garlands of coral beads, pearls and precious stones worn over the neck.

Now we have described the most important of the ornaments worn by the Hindu ladies. Let us now consider the circumstances and causes that might have contributed to the custom of wearing these jewels as well as the rationale of the custom itself.

The ancient Hindus were scientists of no common order. They had attained proficiency in every department of science. Several works of theirs disclose their wonderful knowledge in anatomy describing very minutely the physiological structure of several portions of the human body taking for example their "GARBOPANISHAD" which treats very minutely about the structure of the womb. Their intimate knowledge of botany is shown in their works in Sanskrit on the subject which tell us that the rays of sun-light made to fall on plants after passing through coloured glasses produce definite results in the growth of the plant. They also give us various other kinds of information along this line. They were great astrologers, astronomers, physicians and scientists. As geologists and mineralogists, their knowledge was more than physical and they were proficient in super-science. They had after series of experiments found out that gold, silver and various precious stones remaining in close contact with the physical body produced definite results, physiological, moral and mental.

Moral and mental improvement especially in the rich and the powerful are far more important for helping humanity than wealth applied for the bodily comfort of the people. Humanity as a whole will be the better for the refined moral and mental magnetism radiating from them. If people in power and those that are rich are mentally and morally elevated, everything they have or they may attain to will be at the service of humanity. We have the examples of the altruistic ancient kings like Harischandra in the moral plane and king Sibi in the emotional. The former sacrificed all for truth and the latter himself for the sake of a dove. What more does the country require than its rulers and men placed in power, becoming Harichandras and Sibis? This result is possible by the steady flow of magnetism and reflected rays of light from gems and proper combination of gems pervading and saturating rich men and men in power through and through. To gain this end, a knowledge of the effect of metals and precious gems singly and in combination on the human system is essential. For this purpose it is proposed to deal with them one by one.

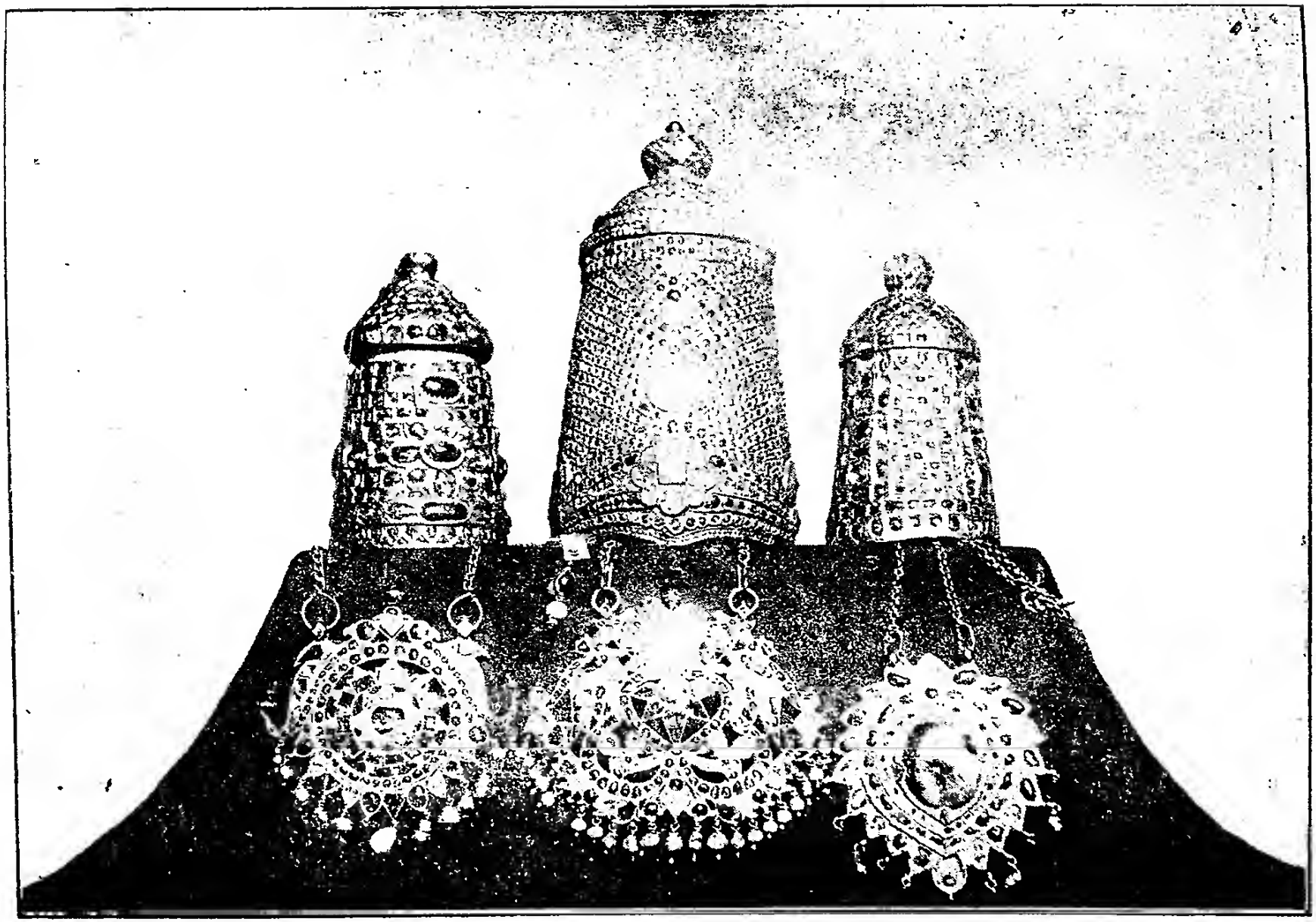


Fig. 87.—Jewellery of the God and Goddess, MADURA.

Water kept in clean copper vessels for a sufficiently long time gets the germs in it killed has been scientifically proved and may be verified now. It is recognised by Hindu Medical science that drinks from various metallic vessels or cups after remaining in those vessels or cups for sufficiently long time, produce definite physiological results in the human system when taken for a sufficiently long period. Hot milk kept in gold cups is supposed to infuse vigour in the system, when continuosly taken for a number of days. To gain this end, a thin plate of pure gold is put in milk and boiled and drunk after cooling it. The medical value of gold and silver leaves is known even to a tyro in medical science. Such being the case we will pass on after mentioning the fact that Musalman kings and nobles took gold and silver leaves with their betel. Further there is a belief current among the people that a gold ornament secures immunity from the danger of thunder-stroke. Diamonds of pure water and without blemish as well as pure pearls are said to confer on the wearers immunity from passion. Corals and Rubies are said to be agencies inducing in the wearers unselfish love. Sapphire is said to be favourable for a devotional attitude of mind. Emerald is said to make a man who wears it next to his body support the weak against the strong and forget personal danger when danger threatens others.

All these results will be brought about only if the tendencies are in the individuals latent waiting for the opportunity to become patent. It is just like manuring and watering seed to draw the plant out since the possibility of a plant was latent in the seed and it became patent with the aid of the manure and the water. The effect of the precious gems in all cases will be similar. A bad man cannot become a good man by the mere act of wearing precious gems. He may be before any appreciable improvement becomes manifest in him. But he will be helped in his attempts at improvement and not hindered by the influence exerted by the gems.

The other causes contributing to the custom of wearing jewels lie in the fact that the kings in those days were favourably disposed towards the development of various arts. Further, the aesthetic instincts of the Hindus found went through various channels, carving of various designs on metallic utensils being the most common. Hence an impetus was perhaps given to people engaged in jewel-making and jewel-wearing.

The secondary value, which the custom has as per modern view of things, is as under :—

It prevents a spendthrift husband from utter ruin, since the jewels are considered the personal property of the woman wearing them and only circumstances of grave necessity would make her part with them. Money can be

raised on their security in times of need. It further gives the lady a measure of independence inasmuch as it makes her the owner of a certain amount of wealth and secures for her care and attention from her sons and daughters in her old age which she might otherwise not be able to secure from them. It is a custom among the Hindus that the personal effects of a woman go to her daughters and this alone is enough to secure her the care of her children in her last moments.

CHAPTER XXX.

RAMESVARAM.

Rāmēsvaram is an island in the Bay of Bengal, and it is connected with the main land by railway by the Madras-Danuskōḍi line.

The town of Rāmēsvaram derives its name from Sri Rāma, and the sanctity of the place is due to the installation of a liṇgam by Sri Rāma himself. Its sacredness has been recognised from the earliest times by all sects of the Hindu community.

Purāṇas have it that to purge himself of the sin of Brāhminicide committed by Sri Rāma by killing Rāvaṇa, who was the son of a Brāhmin by a Rākshasa woman, Rāma was advised by the rishis to establish a *lingam* on the 'Gandhamādhana hill' whereon Rāmēsvaram stands; that for the fulfilment of the event, Hanumān was sent by Rāma to get a *lingam* (Fig. 88) from the sacred river Narmada: and that as Hanumān did not return by the auspicious time fixed for the event, Sri Rāma installed a lingam made of sand, and called it Rāmalinga or Rāmanātha. Hanumān on his return, heard of this and got angry.

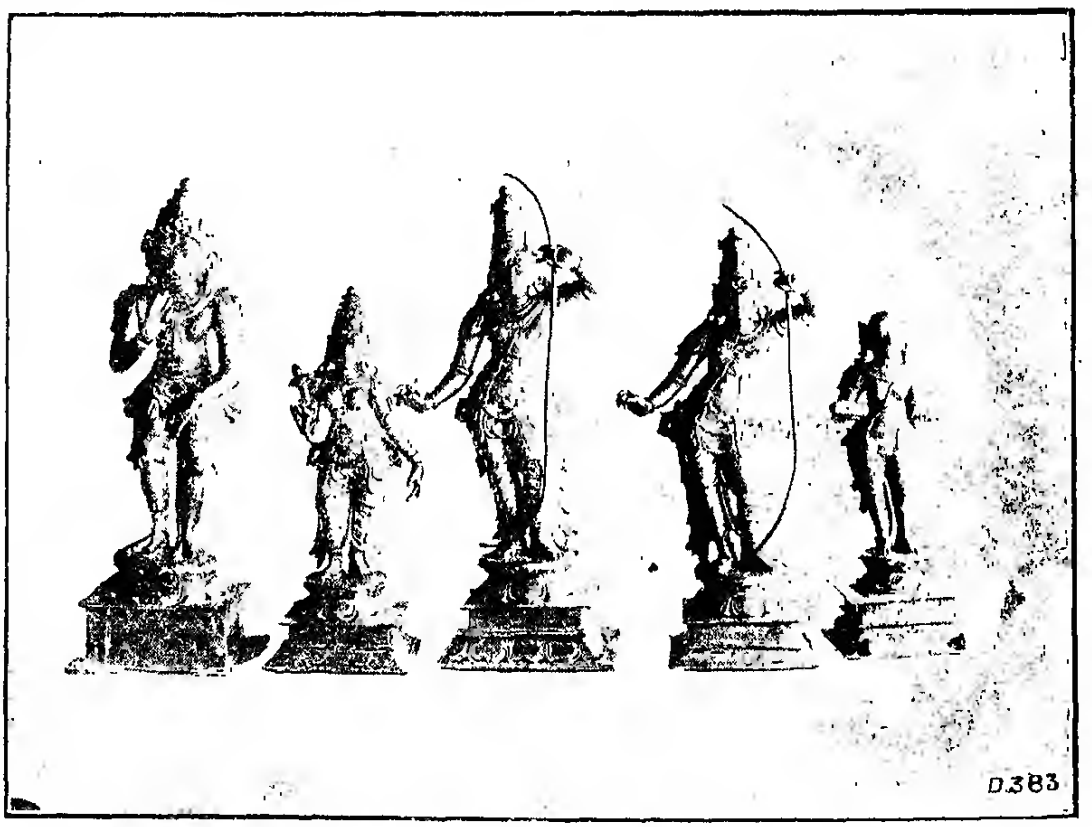


Fig. 88.—Hanuman delivers two Lingas to Sri Rama in the group; RAMESVARAM.

Rāma advised him not to grieve over the matter but to instal the linga he had brought, a little to the north of the sand *linga* and call it Hanumān linga, and also gave to his linga the precedence of worship. Not satisfied with this, Hanumān tried again to displace Rāmalinga by his *linga*, but he failed in his attempt. The marks on the Rāmalinga speak to the above incident.

There are several tanks and wells within the temple precincts (Fig. 89) and

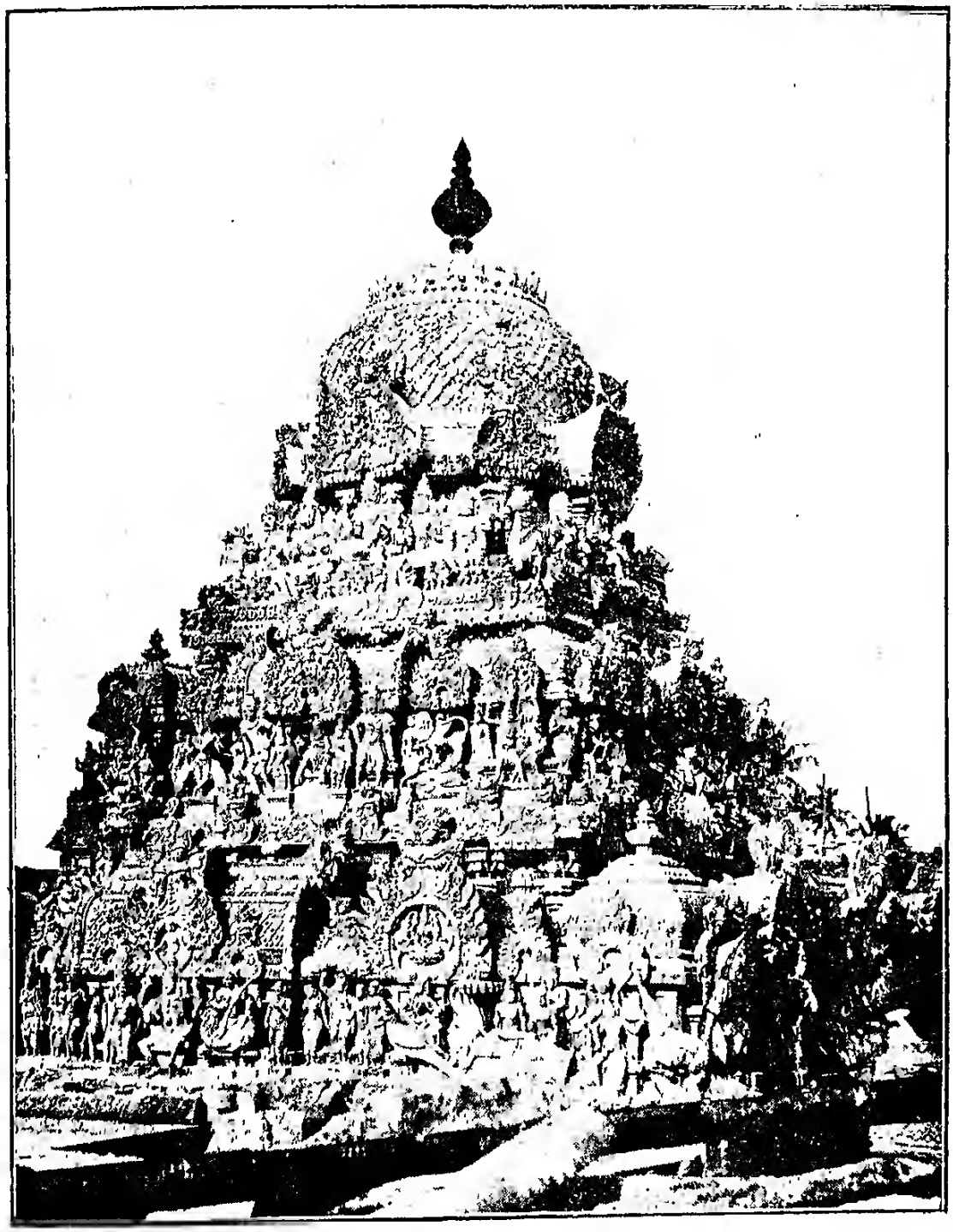


Fig. 89.—Ramanathaswami Shrine, RAMESVARAM.

great sanctity is attached to them. Sēthumadhavar shrine is another important shrine and it is sacred to the God Vishnu, who it is said to have appeared in the aspect of a Brāhmin called Sēthumādhavar and seduced Guṇanidhi, daughter of the Pāṇḍyan king. Guṇanidhi, who is supposed to be another aspect of the Goddess Lakshmi, was married to Sēthumādhavar ; but before the marriage Sēthumādhavar was said to have been imprisoned by the king, who was, however, informed of the God's incarnation.

The Sēthupathis or the Rajas of Rāmnād who are lords of Sēthu, have long been worshipping the God Rāmanātha here, and they have made large endowments to this shrine. Statues of the Rajahs are sculptured on the pillars of the *mandapams* and *prakarams* (Court-yard). The shrine of Sēthumādhavar is visited by pilgrims all the year round. A bath in the sea at Rāmēswaram at the junction of the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal, is very sacred. The junction itself is ascribed to Sri Rāma, who is also said to have dēstroyed the invincible bridge with his Kōthaṇḍ, when the people complained that Rākshasas from Lanka might come across the bridge and do harm to them.

There are several inscriptions in the temple, which relate the exploits of various kings. One of them relates that Raghunātha Sēthupathi who ruled a small principality near this place about 1669 A. D., defeated the armies of the Rāja of Tanjore in a battle, and annexed the towns of Mannārgudi, Pattukōttai, Arantāngi, Dēvakōttai and Tiruvārūr. Another inscription mentions that the mighty Thirumalai Sēthupathi (1645-1670) assisted the Madura king and defeated the Rajah of Mysore who invaded Madura. In appreciation of his services the king of Madura gave to Tirumalai Sēthupathi the villages of Tirupuvanam, Tiruchuli and Pallimadai. The copper plates relate (1) that Dalavōy (Commander-in-chief) Kattadevar made a gift of five villages to the temple of Rāmanadha on 20—11—1606 for worship and offerings and again on the 8th July 1607 eight villages near Pamban. (2) Hiranyagarbha Ravikula Sēthupathi ordered that Muthuvijayan Sērvai should get food every day from the temple in appreciation of his having dragged the king's elephant by its tail dated 8th June 1627. (3) Sri Tirumalai Ragunādha Sēthupathi performed Hiranyagarbhadānam at Danushkōti on 12th January 1659 (4) Sasivarna Periya Uḍaya Tēvar *alias* Vijaya Raghunādha constructed a *mutt* (monastry) on the bank of the Vaigai, and gave a plot of land for its maintenance to Satyavasagaswami, who came from Chidambaram on the 26th November 1734. Jaffna was also brought under his control. An agreement was entered into between the Darmakartha Rāmanādha Paṇḍāram and 512 Mahājanas of Rāmēsvaram ōn the 29th August 1772, consequent on the resumption of certain temple villages, by Nawab Asarat, who confined the Sēthupathi at Trichinopoly. The temple servants went to Chennapatnam, paid homage to Nawab Asarat and his Dewān Rāyar, and redeemed the villages.

* THE RITUAL OF RAMESVARAM.

The temple buildings are very large, and like others in the south they are surrounded by a high wall on the four sides, covering an area measuring about 865 feet from east to west by 657 feet from north to south, [1] with unfinished *gopuras* or gate towers on the east, south and north, and a single complete one about 78 feet high on the west side towards the village. On the east side is the largest unfinished *gopura*, not on the wall of the present outer enclosure, but on that of an inner one surrounding what is known as the second *prakara*, or enclosure, while outside the main wall on that side are two large porticos, one opposite this *gopura* and leading up towards it, and the other a little to the south, leading in towards a subordinate *gopura* in the line with the last, and surmounting the gateway in front of the temple of the Goddess or Amman.

Inside the great enclosure is the third *prakara* abutting on the east wall, and measuring about 690 feet by 435. A passage about 18 feet wide with raised corridors of about the same breadth on each side, leads from the western entrance into this outer *prakara* or enclosure, which contains the great corridors surrounding the inner buildings, and is by far the most imposing feature of the temple. Like the entrance passage it has a corridor on a raised platform on each side of it, and runs round the four sides of the rectangle which it encloses.

This third corridor or *prakara* alone is open to all castes. Within it, and nearer the east face than the west, is an area 386 feet from east to west by about 314 feet from north to south, also surrounded by a high wall enclosing the second *prakara*, which is by no means so imposing, though somewhat older than the third; and within this again are the first *prakara* or inner enclosure round the shrines of the God RAMALINGASWAMI and of his consort PARVATAVARDHINI AMMAN, OF VISWANATHASWAMI AND VISALAKSHI AMMAN, besides a number of smaller chapels and rooms. The principal shrines are said to have been built by Uḍaiyān Sēthupathi, with the aid of a Ceylon prince styled Pararāja Sēkhara in S. 1336 (A. D. 1414), the latter having had the stones hewn at Trinkōnamalai and numbered on the spot, ready to be put together. This is said to be supported by the architectural style of these buildings themselves and by inscriptions on the base of the chief shrine. The north and south *gopuras* are unfinished, and ascribed to one Kīraṇa Rāyar, of the Dakhan, about 1420 A. D.

The western *gopura*, like the others, built entirely of hewn stone, and the outer surrounding walls are said to be the work of Uḍaiyān Sēthupathi and a

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* From the "Indian Antiquary", December 1883.

1. This represents an area of 13 acres 5 poles.

Kōmaṭṭi of Nāgnr, near Nāgapaṭṭaṇam, (1434, A. D.) and statues of the merchant and his wife surmount the eastern wall. In 1450 additions were made to the inner buildings by a wealthy Hindu from Madura, and others in S. 1490 by Chinna Uḍaiyān Sēthupathi Kāttatēvar, then a feudatory of Viswanātha Nāyakar of Madura, whose statue and that of his son Krishnappa were set up in front of the Nandi. An inscription relating to this by the side of the door into the first *prakaram*, in front of these, was destroyed, with others, some twenty years ago, or more, during a suit between the Paṇḍāram of the temple and the Zamindār of Rāmnād[1].

The southern half of the second *prakara* was erected, it is said, about 1540, by Tirumalai Sēthupathi, whose statue and that of his son Raghunātha stand by the side of the south entrance into the Amman temple, and are honoured with garlands and an offering of betel nut and flowers[2] every Friday night when the image of the Swāmi is brought to this place on its way to the bed (*Palliyarai*) in the Amman temple. Raghunātha Tirumalai Sēthupathi, just named, built the rest of the second *prakara* about S. 1580.

The great unfinished eastern gopura is ascribed to Dalavai Sēthupathi in S. 1571, who also built the Ṣabhāpati shrine in the north-east corner of the third *prakara*. In S. 1624 Hiranyagarbhayājī Ravikula Vijaya Raghunātha Sēthupathi, besides other buildings, erected the *Palliyarai*, or bedroom of the Amman temple and the maṇḍapa in front—in which are statues of himself[3] and his brother Kaḍamba Tēvar.

About S. 1662 the Sēthupathi began the third *prakara*, setting up the entrances into it from the gōpuras on all four sides, and it was completed by Muttu Rāmalinga Sēthupathi (born S. 1647 A.D. 1725-6) in S. 1691. The statues of the latter and of his two *mantris*—Muttirulappa Pillai, son of Saundara Pāṇḍiyan Pillai, and Krishna Ayyaṇgār,[4] with members of his are conspicuous in the western entrance corridor.

The temple therefore is not the work of one age, but extend, over a period of 350 years, and has been erected and endowed almost exclusively by one

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1. The suit was conducted by one Appavu Pillai, still living, who had a number of inscriptions forged and inserted in the walls, and produced translations of them as evidence against the claims of the Sethupathis. This evidence never seems to have been questioned. The suit, appealed to the Privy Council, was given in favour of the forgers, and the Sethupathi deprived of his right to appoint the Dharmakarthas or interfere in the management of the temple which his ancestors had built and so richly endowed. The older copper plate grants disappeared at the same time.

2. These go to the Zemindar's servants if any are present.

3. His statue appears also in two other places with his *mantri*, Tollakadu Muttirulappa Pillai opposite, together with others of his friends; but about 1935 a Pandaram had some of them chiselled into ascetics, affixing beards of lime, etc.

4. To his grandson Satavadhanam Muthuswami Ayyangar, and able Pandit and Poet, I am indebted for much of the information given below respecting the puja.

family, the Sēthupathi Chiefs of Rāmnād. It is one of the last great works of the Hindus, and the latest addition to it is the finest of all[1].

The *puja* or ritual of this temple may deserve notice, as it will be found peculiar in some details, and differing from what is the practice in temples north of the Tungabhadrā and Krishṇa.

At half past 4 or 5 A.M. the *padasaiva* (Tam-*Osan*) comes into the east porch in front of a shrine of Hanumān and blows thrice on a conch, tinkling on a *jayaghanta* (Tamil *Sekandi*) or small gong hung on his right wrist with a small stick held between the fingers of the same hand. Then he proceeds to the south, west, and east gates in succession, and repeat the summons. During certain seasons he visits the temples outside, and blows also on the sea-shore. Then come the *melakarans* or musicians—three with drums, *bheri* (Tamil *peri* or *nagara*), *mridangabheda* (Tamil *tavil*), and *damaruga*, two pipers (*nagaswara*), a castanet (*kaitalam*) player, and one with a trumpet *kakala* (Tamil *ekkalam*), and play in front of the Hanumān shrine in the east entrance. The Sthānikars, who keep the keys, and have charge of the jewels, the Bhaṭṭars or priests, and the dancing-girl (*Muraikari*) officiating for the day, with *rudraksha* beads in place of jewels, dressed as a Brāmanī and her heir uncombed—all having already bathed—come with the peons and servants of the Dharmakarthā or Superintendent, and open all the doors up to the Mahāmaṇḍapa, and light the lamps. The cooks go to the kitchen and the store-keeper gives out rice and other provisions for the day. A hundred and eighty measures of rice is said to be the daily dole—40 to the servants, and 140 to be cooked for the worship.

Besides these officials it may be as well here to enumerate also the following :—

The *Gurukkal* is the priest whose duty it is to make the *puja*. His assistant is the *Sadachārya*. The *Savaiyar* assists at the *abhisheka*, bringing the *Naivedya* and the water (*tirumanjanam*) in a silver pot (*ghata*) on the elephant.

The *Nayinar* is Superintendent of all the temple servants.

The *Mantrapushpa* repeats the *Mantra* when the bhaṭṭar or Gurukkal asks forgiveness at the conclusion of each *puja*.

The *Agama* assists in making *samprokshana* according to the *Agama-sastra*.

The *Vedaparayana* repeats the *Veda* behind the image when it is carried out during a festival.

1. See Fergusson's History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, pp. 355-358.

The *Kattiyam* holds the silver baton when the image is brought out at the time of *diparadhana* and repeats the *Kattiyam* every evening when the Swāmi is carried to the *Palliyarai*.

The *Sripadam* carry the image in the palanquin. Inside the temple the *Siviyars* (*Sivikayars*) bear it.

The *Periamurai* bring the curds, milk, etc., from the Araivāsal and also light all the *dipas* and give them to the Gurukkal during the *pujas*.

About half past five, when the cooks have prepared the *naivedya* (food) the doors of the Mahāmaṇḍapa of the temple itself are opened. The pūjākārs are bhaṭṭars, sthānikars, and dharmakartā's servants then go to the Mahāmaṇḍapa of the Amman temple with the musicians and open the door, and the priest presents a camphor light at the bed in which the images lie, with fruit and betel-nut. A sthānikar[1] in a reverential attitude then says to the image or Swāmi :—

"Awake Lord of the Universe, author of good to this whole world, and for the world's benefit, be pleased to accept my daily worship."

They then place the image, which is of gold, in a small palanquin, and carry it out at the south door, and preceded by musicians and dancing-girls, two silver sticks, two torches, a silver umbrella and a *chamara*, it is carried round the second prākāra by the west, to the east entrance of the Swāmi temple and placed in the Ardhamaṇḍapa or room between the shrine (*garbhagriha*) and mahāmaṇḍapa. The bhaṭṭar next goes into the shrine[2] and removes the old garlands (nirmālya) from the *linga* and puts them upon the image of Chaṇḍikēswara, which is in a small chapel just behind the shrine[3]. If this were not done, the pūja would lose its merit or be of no benefit to the God.

The bhaṭṭar next performs a short *samkalpa*, thus—sitting in the Mahāmaṇḍapa facing the east, he puts a *pavitra* of *darbha* grass on the fourth finger of the right hand, and bending two other stalks of *darbha* round the same finger he makes prānāyāma, *i.e.*, holds his nose with the third and fourth fingers and thumb and repeats a *mantra*.

Then he puts his hand to his right ear and joins his hands, he says :—

"By Siva's orders and for Siva's kind acceptance, I perform the sacred rite of the morning worship as prescribed by rules."

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1. The Sthanikars prepare the lights, carry the water, flowers, food, etc., used in the Puja, keep the jewels, carry the silver sticks in processions, cook the rice, *naivedya*, ring the bell during *puja*, and hold torches to let the Sudras see where they are not permitted to enter.
2. As the same ceremonies are gone through in all the four shrines if will be sufficient to confine this account to the principal shrine.
3. Those from the Amman temple are carried to the image of Chandikeswari.

Then he performs punyāvachanām—pouring water into a brass vessel after fumigating it with lighted camphor, he places it on some rice laid on a raised stone (punyāvāchanakuraḍu) in the floor, having first tied a thread round the pot four times over the shoulder and bottom, and putting akshatāh, (rice grains coloured with turmeric) on four sides of it, tying a small piece of cloth round the neck, putting mango leaves in the mouth of it, laying a cocoanut on them, and a garland over it, he knots together three *darbha* stalks and spreads out the lower ends (*darbha* kūrcha) so that it may stand over the cocoanut, and make prānāyāma, saying :—

"By Siva's order and for Siva's kind acceptance I perform the Puṇyāvāchana ceremony, for the purification of the place and the vessels during the holy morning time (service)".

He then lays down the cocoanut, and *darbha* kūrcha, and taking the mango leaves, dips the tips of them six times into the water and dropping it into a smaller vessel. The bhaṭṭar now pours the water back into the first pot and replacing the cocoanut he takes 5, 7 or 9 *darbha* stalks and touches the pot, while the Sādāchārya (adhyanabhaṭṭa) repeats the Veda[1]—the bhaṭṭar following him; this last takes 10 or 15 minutes. Again the bhaṭṭar takes off the cocoanut and garland and lays them down, and dipping this *darbha* and mango leaves in the water he drops it on his head. This is called *atma-prokshanam.* The rest of the water he sprinkles over the floors and of the Mahā and the Ardha maṇḍapas and the shrine, and on the vesels used in the pujā,—to purify them.

A sthānikar brings water from a well called the Kōṭitīrtha, in the first prākāra, and fills a large vessel that stands in the shrine. The bhaṭṭar then takes a handful of sandalwood paste[2], and rubs it on the linga and the pīṭham in which it stands. Next he pours water over it from the large vessel, repeating certain *mantras.*

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1. Printed in the Punyavachnapanchadi.

2. Composed of sandalwood powder, musk, saffron, flowers, sandalwood oil, civet (*javadu* and *punuhu*) bezoar (*goroachana*, and *Pachha karpura*. There are sixteen kinds of baths.

"First of all, by the scented oil; second, by the lime juice; third, by the flour of green pulse; fourth, by turmeric-powder; fifth, by the wet cloth; sixth, by the *Panchagavya*; seventh, by the milk bath; eighth is said to be curds; ninth is said to be ghee; tenth, is Panchamrita; eleventh, the fruit juice ought to be poured; twelfth is said to be honey; thirteenth to be sugar-cane juice; fourteenth, the tender cocoanut (juice); fifteenth, fragrant water; and sixteenth comes the pure water. Thus sixteen kinds of baths with the pouring pure water in the midst, are enumerated."

"The performance of the bath-worship in the morning takes away all our sins. The performance of the bath-worship at the noon gives us all prosperity. The performance of the bath-worship in the evening drives away all our sickness."

"The Śri Chakra Tirtha (holy water) which is powerful to wipe off the sin of the Bētāla[1], was created by Paramēswara. The holy waters, Sītāvāpi, Mangalavāpi, Amrita-saras, Brāhmia-saras, Hanumat-saras, Agasthya-tīrtha, Raghurāma-tīrtha, Jaṭā-tīrtha, Lakshmana-saras, Chakra-tīrtha, Siva-tīrtha, Samkha-tīrtha, Yamunā-tīrtha, Gangā-tīrtha, Gayah-tīrtha, and others, form the karōr of holy waters. The holy Sādhyāmritha-tīrtha, the holy (water) named Mānasa, which is as it were another Mānasa[2] itself, and the Dhanushkōti-tīrtha, (also form the number").

"May the Sindhu, Sarasvatī, Yamunā, Gōdāvari, Narmadā, Kāvēri, Kapila, Prayāganiyatā, Vētrāvatī, Krishna, Bhimarathī, Palgu, Sarayu, Gaṇḍakī, Gōmati—May these rivers that take their source from the feet of Harī ever give prosperity".

A sthānikar then draws a curtain, that runs on a rod, across the Ardha maṇḍapa, and brings a dry cloth to the bhaṭṭar, who dries the linga with it, and with rest of the water he washes the floor round the vēdī and ties two cloths round the linga, one of them in front and round the middle of it (for *vastra* and *upavastra*); then he dips the second and the fourth fingers [3] of his hand in sandalwood paste and draws them across the front of the linga, leaving 3 lines on it, and on these he makes a round spot—forming the *tilaka*. Then he puts a garland over it and lays three *bilva* leaves (*bilva dhalam* upon it).

About 6 o'clock a sthānikar, accompanied by musicians playing, brings to the door of the shrine naivēdya of boiled rice, bread, curries,—more than an ordinary meal to a single person. The bhaṭṭar sprinkles the food with a few drops of water and repeats certain *mantras*.

Then he takes water thrice in his hand and pours it on the floor, the Adhyyanabhaṭṭar saying *Arghyam*, Pādhyam, āchamanīyam, as he lets them fall in succession. Then taking *bilva* leaves in his hand he sways or waves them thrice towards the linga, the other saying (for rice)—*Annam* Naivēdyāmi for bread—apūpam Naivēdyāmi, and for curry,—vyañjanam Naivēdyāmi. Again he pours water thrice on the floor saying as before—*arghyam*, etc., and the curtain is withdrawn.

A sthānikar next gives the bhaṭṭar a lamp[4] (*dhupa*) in which gum Benzoin (or incense) is lighted, and he incenses the linga, moving it first downwards in

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1. *i.e.*, of a man possessed by the Betala.
2. The famous Manasa Saras.
3. Sometimes this is done with three fingers.
4. Formed somewhat in the shape of a quadruped, with the cup for the light in place of the head.

a wavy line, then thrice round, and up and down once. Another lamp (dīpa) is given and waved as before; then a camphor light. The bhaṭṭar during all these services faces the north, and now, at the close of the morning pūjā (Suprabhātam, Tamil *Tiruvanandal*) he requests the Swāmī, or God to accept the food.

> " O thou, that art worshipped by the Dēvas, be pleased to accept the rice, pāyasa, (Rice boiled in milk) and puddings and cakes mixed with sītālēhya (chilly powder,) together with curd, milk and ghi". And prostrates himself with joined hands in front of it.

About 7 A.M., the second service (Udayamārtāṇḍa) begins. The bhaṭṭar taking water in a vessel goes into the shrine, joins his hands, and thus asks the Swāmī to accept this pūjā.

"Salutation to Rudra, to Bhīma (the fearful), to Nīlakaṇṭha, to Vēdhas, to Kapardin, to Surēsa, to Vyōmakēsa. O Sankara, accept my worship which is performed with fruits, holy incenses, holy rice of various kinds, and the sixteen kinds of external honours".

Then he dips his fingers in the water and castes it on the linga and says certain *mantras*.

"Whether pure or impure, in whatever state of body (physical or mental) a man may be, if he only contemplates the lotus-eyed (Vishnu) he becomes pure both externally and internally."

He next throws water thrice on the floor, saying *arghyam*, etc. A sthānikar then brings naivēdhya—rice mixed with curd (dadhyōdhana), bread, fresh butter and curry and the curtain is drawn. The bhaṭṭar sprinkles the food with water, and then waves his hand four times towards the linga and says some *mantras* with the successive movements.

The curtain is again removed and sthanikars bring dhūpa, dīpa and camphor lights, which are successively waved as before. Then the bhaṭṭar locks the door and goes out.

The same is done in all the four temples, and the food is distributed to the temple servants.

The third or Udayakālapūjā commences about at 9 o'clock. A sthānikar takes water in a silver pot from the Kōṭitīrtha and with it he mounts an elephant which is ready in the second prākāra and comes out by the east gate with

musicians, chāmara, umbrella, and the dancing-girl of the day[1] in advance, and before them a second elephant. The procession turns to the south and comes round the temple, re-enters at the east gate[2] and proceeds round the third Prākāra to the east entrance, where the sthānīkar dismounts with the water and carries it into the Ardhamaṇḍapa. Then the bhaṭṭar comes, and the sthānīkar brings water in another vessel into which the bhaṭṭar dips his fingers and drops it on his own head and says certain mantras.

"The five kinds of purity: Let there be first of all purity of soul".

This is called ātmasuddhi: he also drops some of it on the floor as (sthālasuddhi) and says *mantras*.

"Secondly, purity of place".

Again he sprinkles the vessels (*dravysuddhi*) and says certain *mantras*.

"Thirdly, purity of things (accompaniments)".

"Fourthly, purity of the linga".

And to prevent his yawning, coughing, etc., and makes *mantrasuddhi* repeating some *mantras*.

"Fifthly, let there be the purity of the *mantras*. Thus five kinds of purities are enumerated." He then sits down in the Mahāmaṇḍapa and worships Sūrya.

"Rule for covering the ground. The best mode of covering is by two measures of Sāli grain; a medium mode is by half of that quantity; a low mode is by half a measure; these (three) form the definition of Sthaṇḍila. The lowest mode is by a quarter measure."

And the rule for worship is,—

On a raised stone in the floor in front of him a sthānīkar places 4 measures of rice, which the bhaṭṭar spreads into a square and traces on it a circular flower with it 8 petals. On it he places *darbha* grass and flowers, saying:—Srīdēviayainamah,—and then puts a little sandal paste on it. He then takes an empty vessel like a tea pot without handle, and after fumigating it with lighted camphor he ties a thread over it, passing it five times at equal distances down the sides and over the shoulders and bottom, and putting sandal paste, and akshathā on four sides, he places it over the figure drawn on the rice. Next,

1. They serve in turns each a whole day.
2. Here the other elephant makes his *Salam*, and retires

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taking akshathā in his left hand he places it on the rice at the bottom of the vessel saying,—Pādē, Brahmānām āvādhayāmi[1]. Again he puts more on the body of the pot, saying:—Madhyē Vishṇum āvādhayāmi; on the lip saying certain *mantras*.

"The precept for defying the water in the vessel. Inside the vessel, Gangā, Yamunā, Narmadā, Sarasawātī, Sindhu, Gōdāveri, Kāvēri, and Tāmbraparnikā, are to be worshipped. At the spout of the vessel Vignēswara is to be worshipped."

Lastly, he puts some into the spout, and says certain *mantras*.

"I worship Vignēswara at the spout (of the vessels)".

A sthāṇikar now takes the silver pot full of water and pours it into the vessel. The bhaṭṭar puts a *pavitra* of *darbha* grass on his finger.

"The rule for making *Pavitra*:—Two *darbha* grasses each of twelve finger-breadths long must be twined together. Two finger-breadths in length must be devoted to form the ring of the *pavitram*; one finger breadth for the knot; four finger breadths for the tail; this is the description of the *pavitram*".

The sthānikar brings a large flat brass tray called tāmbūlam with half a measure of rice, some betel nut, fruit, (plantains), sandal paste, flowers, sugar, darbha grass, cocoanut and mango leaves, and sets the tray on the south of the *kumbha*.

"The rule for the collection of the things required for Puṇyāhāvāchana:—In the vessel rice, betel-leaf, fruit, sandal powder, and flowers; molasses, *darbha* grass, and mango leaf must be placed to the right."

The bhaṭṭar sits facing the east, and the Sadhāchārya and any other Brāhmans knowing the Vēda who may wish to join, sit down near him. The bhaṭṭar asks:—

"Charitable people: Permit me to pronounce the Punyāhāvāchanam!"

They reply.—"Let it be said".

He says:—*Akshtah?*

The reply.—"Let there be *akshatas*".

Bhaṭṭar.—"Fees"?

Brahmans.—"Let there be fees".

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1. The precept for defying the vessel. At the foot of the vessel, Brahma is to be worshipped. In the middle, Vishnu must be worshipped. On the brim, Rudra is to be worshipped. And on the two sides, Nandi and Kala are to be worshipped.

The bhaṭṭar then takes the mango leaves, cocoanut, *darbha* grass and a cloth, and lays them on the *kumbha*,—the head of the cocoanut pointing to the east. Then the bhaṭṭar performs *sankalpa*, as before. A sthānikar brings him a cloth and garland, and the bhaṭṭar ties the cloth round the neck of the *kumbha* and puts the garland over it. Then taking down the cocoanut, he dips the mango leaves into the water thrice, and drops the water into another vessel with the same formula as in the first pūjā. Next, touching the pot with some *darbha* stalks, he and the Brāhmans repeat portions of the Vēda for about an hour. The bhaṭṭar then offers betel-leaf, sugar and flowers, as naivēdhya to *kumba*, saying, Varunarājāyanamah, and from another vessel he sprinkles water thrice on the floor with the usual formula—*Arghyam*, etc. Now taking water and a flower in his hand, he waves it twice, as an offering, towards the *kumbha*, saying certain *mantras*.

"Be pleased to accept betel-leaf with nuts, the tender leaves of Nāgavallī, and camphor powder".

Then he adds Tāmbhūlam naivēdhyāmī, and taking akshathā, he joins his hands and says certain *mantras* :—

"Salutation to Varunarāja. I consecrate him in his usual place".

He next dips the mango leaves and *darbha* in the water and drops it on his head, then on the floor, and on the vessels (as prōkshaṇā). The kumbhā is now set aside[1] and a sthānikar brings the pañchagavyam curds, ghi, milk, cow urine, (gōmūtram) and dung (gōmayam) for which five cups are arranged in the form of a cross; the milk is put in the centre, the curd on the east, the ghi on the south, the cow-dung on the west and the urine on the north.

The bhaṭṭar taking the *akshtah* in his left hand, lifts a little of it with his right and puts it on the curd, saying :—I worship the curd (placed) in the eastern direction.

Again on the ghi saying :—

"I worship the ghi in the southern direction".

Next on the gōmayam,—

"I worship the gōmayam on the west".

Then on the gōmūtram saying :—

"I worship the cow urine on the north".

And lastly on the milk saying :—

"I worship the milk in the middle".

1. The bhattar gets the rice, etc.

He now presents the molasses as Naivēdhya saying certain *mantras*. "Salutation to the God, Pañchagavya. I offer molasses as Naivēdhya".

Then taking a little *akshathai* and holding it out in his joined hands, he says certain *mantras*. "I consecrate it in its usual place".

Next he pours into the milk, first the curds, next the ghi, third the gōmayam, and lastly the gōmutram, and takes the vessel into the *garbhagriha* or the shrine, and sets it on the north side of the *linga*[1].

Again a sthānikar brings four measures of rice and places it on the raised stone or flag and the bhaṭṭar spreads it in a square and draws on it a lotus flower with ten petals, the 3rd pointing to the south and the 8th to the north, the numeration commencing from the east. On it he places sandal paste and flowers, and putting *akshatha* in his left hand he places a little of it on the petal.

Placing a large pot (ghaṭam) on the centre of it and ten smaller ones (*kalasam*) round it on the petals, all fumigated first with camphor, and with threads tied round each in the usual fashion here, he puts *akshatha* and sandal paste on the four sides of each. A sthānikar then brings water (from the Kōti-tīrtha) and pours into each pot, and ties a cloth round the neck, placing mango leaves, a cocoanut, *darbha* and a garland on all. The bhaṭṭar now washes his hands and feet at a well close to the maṇḍapa and returning into the Mahā-maṇḍapa, he sits down facing the east (the *pavitra* being still on his hand), and here he makes prānāyāma in the usual way, then crossing his forearms, with closed fists he beats his temples with the knuckles and muttering "Srī Ganēsya Namah". Then he begins the *Sankalpa*[2] and says certain *mantras*. "For the pacification of all obstacles let us think on him who is dressed in white robes, who is Vishṇu himself, who is of the colour of the moon, who has four hands, and who is of pleasing appearance."

And then holding his two hands clasped on the right knee, the right hand above, he repeats certain *mantras*.

In the second—southern division of the Continent of Brahmā which is going (its round) by the command of the great and revered Siva; in the (*present*) time of Svētavarāha in the reign of Vaivasvatha-manu; the twenty-eighth; in the first quarter of the Kaliyuga; in Jambūdvīpa; in Bhāratavarsha, in Bharathakhaṇḍa; in the southern direction from Mēru; in the Saka-era; in the Samvatsara Chitrabhānu of the cycle of 60 years beginning Prabhava; in

1. The North is the proper side in all marriage and propitious ceremonies; in *Sraddahs* and ceremonies relating to the dead the South is the proper side.

2. Mental vow or resolution.

the Hēmanta season ; during the (sun's) northern course ; on the auspicious day Monday the 7th tithi of the light half of the month Makara ; on the auspicious day in which is the asterism Rēvati, the Siva Nakshatra, Siva Yōga, Siva-karaṇa, the Subha Yōga, Subha-karaṇa, and other (auspicious) times are in conjunction ".

Then he says,—Sri Rāmanāthēswarasya prātahkāle abhishēkārtham snāpanapūjam vidhivadaham karishiyē.— " For the holy morning-bath Rāmanāthēswara, I perform the necessary worship of the bath as prescribed by rules ",—and taking akshatha in his right hand he puts small quantities of it, with his left ; 1st on the ghaṭam or large pot, saying :—Sapta-vīdha-samudra tīrthan āvādhayāmī.—" I deify the seven kinds of ocean waters in the vessel " ; 2nd into the kalasa, on Petal No. 1 saying—Gangām avapayami : " I fill up water from Ganga ". Into the 2nd Kalasa saying :—Yamunam avapayami ; into the 3rd—Narmadam avapayami ; into the 4th—Sarasvatim avapayami ; into the 5th—Sindunadhim avapayami ; into the 6th—Godavarim avapayami ; into the 7th—Kaverim avapayami ; into the 8th—Tamraparnim avapayami ; into the 9th—Sivatirthan avapayami ; and into the 10th Kalasa saying :—Sarvan Punyatīrthan avapayami.

A sthānikar brings betel-leaf, plantains and sugar, and another brings a single dīpa and dhūpa and the bhaṭṭar waves the dhūpa.

Then he sprinkles a few drops of water over the betel-leaf, sugar, and fruit and offers them in succession as naivēdya.

" I perform all the obeisances."

A sthānikar next brings, in separate dishes, honey, plantains, curds, milk, ghi, and sugar[1] thus enumerated :—

" Of the curds, honey, milk, ghi, and sugar, begin from the middle and place them all in the five sacred spots, pronouncing the *Brahmamantra*.[2] Twice two, and a quarter times of sugar must be in the mixture. This kind of mixture, which is called Pañchāmrita must be offered three times to the god ".

The bhaṭṭar goes into the shrine and removes the garland, flowers and bilva leaves, and hands them to a second sthānikar, who takes them to the chapel, of Chaṇḍikēswara. Then the bhaṭṭar stands before the figure of Gaṇapathi or Vignēswara, in the Ardhamaṇḍapa with joined hands and says :—

" Thou elder brother of Skanda, the lord of all the *ganas* ! I have begun the worship of Siva with his beloved wife ; be pleased to favour me with freedom from all obstacles".

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1. At the Ardra feast (Tam. Trivadirai) on the Ardranakshtra in Marghasirah, jack fruit, mangoes, pomegranites, tender cocoanuts, grapes, sugar-cane and butter are added.

2. Five mantras beginning with it are called Brahmamantras.

Then he goes to the Nandī and removes the garland of the previous evening, and those on all the other images in the temple, and takes those of the gods to Chaṇḍikēswara—those of the Ammans to Chaṇḍikēswari. This takes half-an-hour to do.

Returning to the *garbhagriha*, he sprinkles water on the *linga*, (prōkshaṇa), and now begins the abhishēkha. The curtain is drawn and a sthānikar has already filled a large vessel in the shrine with water from the Kōtitīrtha, and now brings the sandalwood paste or ointment already described and the bhaṭṭar, rubs it over the linga, and pours water on it. The sthānikar next brings powder of sīyakkāy (*mimosa abstergens*) and the bhaṭṭar mixes it in a brass cup with water, forming a very thin paste, and pours it on the *linga* and again water. The same follows with powdered cinnamon, and turmeric; then the sthānikar opens the tender cocoanut and the bhaṭṭar pours the water of it into a bowl and thence over the linga, followed by water; then the curds, the ghi, the milk, the sugar mixed with water and the honey are successively poured on, and each followed by an ablution of water. Next the pañchagavya already described is brought and poured on, and again water, and lastly thin sadalwood ointment. Then he ties a cloth to the middle of the linga, and offers naivēdya of mudgannām (Tamil *pongal*) made of boiled rice, green dhal, ghi, pepper and cumin, first sprinkling it with water and then moving his hand five times towards the linga saying:—Mudgānnam naivēdyāmi. Next he waves a dhūpa with 4 or 5 lights on it whilst the sthānikar rings the bell; then *dipa*, then camphor, and the curtain is withdrawn and again drawn. The bhaṭṭar now takes the cloth off the linga and pours water over it, and a sthānikar brings over the ten *kalasas* of water in the order in which they have been already numbered, and gives them to the bhaṭṭar who pours them over the linga and gives the empty vessel to another sthānikar. The ghaṭam (or large vessel) is next brought, and the sthānikar holding it, the bhaṭṭar takes a mango leaf and dips the top of it into the water thrice dropping it each time on the linga. Then throwing the leaf into the Ardhamaṇḍapa, he takes the *sankh* and the sthānikar pours water into it which the bhaṭṭar pours over the linga: this is repeated thrice. The sthānikar now gives him the *ghatam*, which he empties also over the linga. Next the sthānikar brings to the bhaṭṭar a vessel of Ganga[1] water, which he pours in the same way. Then a dry cloth is given with which to dry it. Next he washes all round the linga with water from the large vessel in the shrine. Then two cloths are brought for *vastra* and *upavastra*, which are tied round the middle and thrown over the top of the linga. The sthānikar next brings the silver *tripundra* or mark, of three horizontal

1. Pilgrims from the north often bring Ganges water which is received with great eclat; elephants and dancing girls, going out with music to convey it to the temple.

bars, and the bhaṭṭar, making the usual mark with sandal paste, presses the *tripundra* against it so that it sticks and puts a *tilaka* or round mark over the central bar. Then silver eyes are brought which are similarly stuck on; and lastly a garland is put over it.

The sthānikars come out of the maṇḍapa and pour water in front of the great Nandī—which is built up and plastered over, and is of great size. Water is also poured on all the other lingas. The bhaṭṭar takes sandalwood paste in a cup and *bilva* leaves in a plate, and goes round to all the lingas and images, putting a *tilaka* on each, and laying two bilva leaves on the top.

The sthānikars next brings with music from the kitchen, *mudgannam* (Tamil *pongal*), gulānnam (or rice prepared with sugar, ghi, green dhāl, cardamoms, milk, and cocoanut), sambhānnam, (rice cooked with tamarind, sesamum oil, chillies, mustard, and salt); bread made of black gram, (*phaseolus radiatus*), bread of rice-flour with sugar and ghi, a cake made of rice, flour drawn into threads like maccaronni, rice with milk, dhāl boiled with salt, curds, ghi and curries. This is brought into the Ardhamaṇḍapa near the shrine door and the bhaṭṭar sprinkles it with water, and taking a bilva leaf he places it at the foot of the linga.

Then pouring water thrice he says, as before :—*Arghyam*, etc. Next he waves a bilva leaf towards the image waving his hand five times; meanwhile music is going on in the Nandimaṇḍapa and a sthānikar rings a bell in the temple.

The sthānikars now remove all the food to a room to the south-east of the Amman shrine, besides the kitchen, delivering it into the charge of a Maṇiyakāran, who locks it up. In the temple a sthānikar takes a bell in his left hand and a dhūpa and dīpa in the other, and ringing the bell gives the dhupā to the bhaṭṭar and withdraws the curtain. The bhaṭṭar waves the dhūpa, saying:—Dhūpam āghrāpayāmi, and pours water; thrice on the floor (āchamanīya) then waves a dīpa with one light (ēkamukha) saying :—Dīpam darsayāmi; then a sthānikar gives him a lighted saptasthāna dīpa which he waves with both hands, saying :—Alamkāra dīpam darsayāmi. He returns each in turn to a second sthānikar. Then he pours water on the floor saying:—Achamanīya, and receives the pañcha-sīrsha-nāga-dīpa, which he waves saying, dīpam darsayāmi, and so in succession he receives the *vrishapa dipa*, the *purusha-mriga-dipa*, the *nakshatra-dipa*, and the *kumbha dipa*, and waves each, first in a wavy line from above downwards, then thrice round going up on the left and down on the right side and lastly bringing it straight downwards, and saying

the same words[1]. Here the sthānikar stops ringing the bell, and the priest repeats certain *mantras.*

"First the incense is to be offered; then the priest presents the sacred meal; then after presenting betel-leaf the light must be presented; then the mahādīpa, bhūta rudra dīpas; the nāga dīpa; the sēsha dīpa; the purshāmiriga dīpa; the nakshtradīpa which is arranged in three rows of five, three, and one respectively; all these dīpas each with its worship must be waved before the God; then the *digbanda* and *Apakuntha* ceremony with sandal powder and incense must be performed; the Pañdhamudra and Dhēnumudra must be presented; the waving of the Aratrī with the five Brāhmans and the six *angas* must be performed; then the waving of camphor ceremony must take place when the sound of the bell must be stopped; after the Nīrānjana the āchamanīyaka must be offered; then the sparkling mark of *kumkuma* must be placed between the eye-brows."

Then the bhaṭṭar pours water on the floor, saying, āchamanīya, and with ashes, kept by the door-jamb, he puts a *tilaka* on the linga. A sthānikar next gives him a looking-glass which he shows to it; a small umbrella which he holds over it for a little; a chāmara that he whisks twice or thrice, and a fan of peacock feathers which he waves for three or four minutes. Then he takes flowers and bilva leaves, and presenting them to the linga, with joined hands he repeats certain *mantras.*

"For the atonement of any mistakes that I may have committed in my worship, I have now performed the worship. May it give you pleasure (satisfaction)!"

He next commences the archanā; facing the north, and holding a tray in his hands with bilva leaves, the bhaṭṭar stands in the shrine, while the Adhyāna bhaṭṭar, standing in the Ardhamaṇḍapa.

A sthānikar has now brought back the food from the *arai* or pantry, and the bhaṭṭar sprinkles it with water and waves his hand from it towards the linga and says some mantras.

Next, he gives holy ashes (vibhūti), bilva leaves and water, to those who are worshipping in the Mahāmāṇḍapa. A sthānikar then takes some boiled

1. At a festival I observed that the bhattar who waved the lamps held down his hand after each, that one of the sthanikars might pour a little water on the fingers of it, then he took a flower out of his left hand and threw it at or upon the *dipa* he was about to receive. A second time bhattar always repeats the formula at his left hand.

rice in a basin and covers it with a cloth, another brings a bell in his left hand and a dhūpa and dīpa in his right, and they go with music to all the lingas in the enclosure, the bhaṭṭar following. To each linga the sthānikar lifts the corner of the cloth, the bhaṭṭar waves his hand, offering naivēdya, and presents the dhūpa and dīpa. The same is then done at the shrines of Vināyaka, Subrahmanya, &c.

Next the bhaṭṭar pours water and lays down bilva leaves and rice on each end of the threshold of the each door of the Mahāmandapa. A copper image like a trisūla (Sīvali—a Balidēvata) fixed in a hemispherical base is now carried in a small palanquin by two men out at the east door of the Mahāmaṇḍapa, down the north steps, and round the shrine by the south, the bhaṭṭar following and putting water, bilva leaves, and food on all the balipītams—of which there are nine to the south and three on the west of the shrine outside, and three in front of the Mahāmaṇḍapa. Coming round by the north the palanquin is carried out to the Nandī maṇḍapa, round the north side of it, out into the second prākāra and to the Yāgasāla in the north-east. There the sthānikar puts fire into one of the hōmakuṇḍas and the bhaṭṭar goes in and taking as much food thrice as his fingers will lift, he puts it into the fire, saying, Dēvabali, Bhūtabali, and Isvarabali. The palanquin is now brought back to the great gilt balipītam behind the *dhvajastambha*, on which the hhaṭṭar pours water, and lays bilva leaves and a ball of food from the tray carried by the attendant sthānikar, this he sprinkles with water and offers saying :—" Bāhya-dēvatāphyō balim naivēdyami ". This food is then given to the attendant whose duty it is to blow the *sankh*. The bhaṭṭar then pours the remaining water on the balipīta and throws the rest of the bilva leaves upon it, and the palanquin proceeds by the south side of the Nandī to the Mahāmaṇḍapa, ascending to the east door by the south steps. The bhaṭṭar now locks the door of the Ardhamaṇḍapa, and the third or Udayakālapūja is closed, the time being now about noon.

The fourth service or Uchhikālapūja begins soon after the close of the last, and is exactly like the first after the Swāmi or image has been removed from the Amman temple, then it need not be gone over again. It lasts about an hour and a half, after which the doors are locked and all go to their houses for meals.

Again about half-past five the drummers and some of the musicians sit in the entrance porch and play with might and main in the shrillest of keys. At sunset the *sankh* is blown in the porch and the lamps are lit, servants being appointed for that purpose. The sthānikars then open the doors and light the

temple, [1] and the bhaṭṭar having bathed and having put on a clean cloth and ashes, comes and makes the Sāyarakshāpūja, which is a repetition of the third or Udayakāla described above. This is attended by many pilgrims, and lasts till 9 or 10 o'clock P.M.

The sixth and last pūjā—Ardhajāma, is also a repetition of the first, including the abhishēka. After this, the bhaṭṭar puts the golden image into a small palanquin and waves a camphor light before it; then the sthānikars, preceded by musicians and the attendant dancing-girl, (dāsi) carry it out by the north steps from the east door, the bhaṭṭar presenting dhūpa and dīpa and offers betel-nut and leaf (kālāñji) in front of the Nandī, they bring it round the north side of the Nandi, in front of the treasury, (karuvēlum) were again dhūpa and dīpa are presented, and again on the north-east, opposite the store room. It then proceeds east and south along the second prākarā to the south entrance into the Amman shrine. By the sides of the door out of the prākāra are statues of Tirumalai Sētupathi (on the east) and his son Raghunātha Tirumalai Sētupathi[2] where it stops, and the statues are honoured with garlands before it enters. At the south entrance of the Amman temple, the bhaṭṭar takes out the image and places it in the bed beside Amman. There a camphor light is waved; the sthānikar brings milk, and the bhaṭṭar offers it naivēdya.

He now comes out, and the dancing girl at the door repeats a Ṭēvārā ūñjal or verse in honour of Siva.

"Mandara and Saduragiri mountains are turned as it were into two pillars for the suspension of the swing; Mahāmēru and Ponmalai are converted into beams; the powerful Sēsha has made himself into two cords; the true wisdom itself which shrines supreme is turned into a plank; Vishṇu and Brahmā hold the cord and sway the swing to and fro; the learned Vēdic Brāhmans stand near and perform the necessary rites; the beautiful goddess Malaināyaki (Sanskrit *Parvatavardhani*) sits by your side. Let us rock the swing".

And a Paṇḍāram (ōduvār) also repeats another tēvāra. "That the daughter of Vidēha (Sīta) seeing the deer mistook it, without knowing that it was a Rākshasa come in disguise to entrap her, has after all taken a beautiful turn by establishing for ever the name of Rāmēsvaram".

The sthānikar meanwhile swings the cot to and fro and fans the images, and people attending for worship are supplied with sacred ashes.

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1. The shrine being perfectly dark, lights are kept burning behind the linga all day.

2. In S. 1562 Tirumalai is said to have given to the temple the villages of Puliyankudi, Kumarakurichi, and Karumal with its hamlets, and a copper-plate deed; and in S. 1570 Raghunatha gave Mututtakam, Nambitalai, and Attur, with separate copper-plate deeds for the first, and the other two. None of these copper-plates are now to be found in the temple.

Other sthānikars now lock and seal the doors of all the shrines ; all go out, and the sthānikar counts the jewels on the images, closes and seals the door, locking the prākāra doors and departs about midnight.

THE PUJA UTENSILS.

In observing the ritual detailed already a number of utensils are made use of on the occasion. A set of five vessels is made use of when the pūja commences. It goes by the name of "Paĩcha Kalasam" or "Paĩcha Pātram". The word "Pāthram" means 'that which holds or contains the drink' and that is water ordinarily. Hence these vessels are for containing water. There is of course nothing extraordinary in the use of a few vessels for containing water during the performance of the pūja, when it is viewed from an ordinary standpoint. But the study of its rationale is highly interesting since it reveals the profound spiritual truths on which the usage is based. A rational explanation can be given for the use of five vessels for holding water and five *only* neither more nor less.

When a distinguished personage or a very holy person visits one's house, it is ordained in the Dharma Sāstras that he should be welcomed with "argya-pādhya" and "āchamaneeya." *Argya* is water offered to wash the hands. *Padhya* is water offered to wash the feet. And *Achamaneeya* is water offered to be taken in small spoonfuls thrice. The three vessels, out of the five used on pūja occasions, contain water for the purpose referred to above. The fourth "Snānīyam," contains water for bathing and the fifth for general use such as cleaning the vessels and so on.

First taking the vessel containing water for general use and examining its rationale, it will be seen that from a hygienic standpoint, it is highly desirable, that a vessel used to contain drinks as well as water for bathing and other purposes, should be kept scrupulously clean and hence a separate vessel for containing water for cleaning such vessels is a *sinequanon*, on all occasions. It is a store of water to be used to wash things generally clean. Spiritually it is meant to represent the physical body which serves the purpose of refining the emotions and the mind.

Argya is water offered for washing the hands as has been already pointed out. The science of health requires the hands to be very clean if food is taken with the hands. We might have touched many undesirable things and hence the hands must be thoroughly cleansed before sitting to eat. We require clean water to do so; hence a separate vessel is kept for containing water for that purpose. The spiritual significance is the wish that the hands

of the holy men may be raised to bless the house they visit and to purify its inmates just as the water offered purifies the hands of the holy men and makes them feel the cool and pleasant sensation of contact with water.

Padhyam also may be similarly explained. We might have trodden on undesirable things such as the sputum of a consumptive patient or any such other things and hence it is desirable that we wash our feet before entering a house, to avoid the possibility of bringing into the house we visit, microbes of contagious diseases. From a spiritual standpoint, it means a prayer to the holy person that his visit should be friendly and not inimical. "Snānīya" is to have the same effect as *argya* and *padhya* but rather in a higher degree.

This procedure of every day before taking one's meals has a highly beneficial effect since it creates a sort of mental atmosphere that everything in the house is pure and consequently no sickness, etc., can occur in that house.

The several pūja vessels are made use of in various ways. The most prominent of them, the BELL—is rung whenever the attention of the God is desired to be attracted by the devotee just as we ring a calling bell or make a noise to invite the attention of any person. Spiritually it signifies that effort on our part is essential to attract special notice of God towards us.

The MIRROR, called in Sanskrit *Dharpanam* is shown to the God as a mark of reverence and attention to his comfort and luxury. Spiritually it signifies that everything in the universe is only his reflection and nothing else.

The UMBRELLA and its holder may then be taken. It is called *Chathra* in Sanskrit and is intended to protect God from the suns rays. Spiritually it means that He is the supreme consciousness under whose shade everything else remains protected. An umbrella, in Hindu scriptures, means power.

There is also a crescent-shaped utensil which is shown to the deity at the time of worship. It is called in Tamil *Chandravattam*. It shows spiritually the secondary light emanating from the moon, the primary light being that from the sun.

There is also a vessel for burning incense in. From a hygienic standpoint, it may be to serve the purpose of a disinfectant. Spiritually, it means that the organ of smell is his gift, just as the bell may be taken to indicate his gift of the organ of hearing.

Then we have a number of utensils for showing the deity light, emanating from one flame, five flames, six flames, seven flames, and so on. The light is

acknowledged to be the most precious gift of God to man. It is the source of all knowledge. Some people have more of it and some less. Even animals, plants and minerals have consciousness varying only in the degree of intensity. So in the worship of deities, light occupies a very prominent and important part. Waving one flame before the deity is to indicate that creatures of only one sense are of course his creatures. Similarly waving five, six, and seven flames indicate that creatures of diverse degrees of intelligence are his children.

There is also a utensil resembling the image of a five-headed serpent, from each head of it a wick soaked in oil projects and burns giving out a flame. A serpent, in Hindu Scriptures, generally indicates infinite space. Mahā-Vishṇu sleeping on the serpent Sēsha is allegorial and means he is floating in space permeating all his creatures through and through with his vitality. Hence these flames from the five heads are meant to indicate the knowledge in the five states of consciousness—the waking consciousness—the dream consciousness, the consciousness in deep sleep and two other states beyond the above three. Each of the above states of consciousness is experienced in worlds of matter of different kinds of intensity, by the living things, Mahā-Vishṇu alone having the unified consciousness of all these states.

There is also another flame from an image in brass of a bull. A bull, the vāhana of Siva as well as the other vāhanas *viz.*, Garuḍa of Vishṇu, swan of Bṛahmā, the creator, and so on, are used to indicate the play of forces of nature in matter, the deities from whom the forces emanate remaining behind. Hence this flame in an image of a bull indicates the supreme consciousness in matter of utmost tenacity since the bull is the *vahana* of Siva, the lord of the burning ground, meaning thereby matter from which every kind of impurity is burnt out.

There is also a flame at the top of a POT to indicate the intelligence in man, the flame representing the head, the seat of intelligence and the pot itself the trunk.

A brass utensil resembling a CAR throws out 108 jets. This is to indicate one intelligence becoming many even as one cell becomes many cells in the human body.

The last light is the flame of burning camphor waved before the deity to indicate the play of forces in matter which is at the same time no matter; camphor evaporating and readily disappearing in space is taken to typify the

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same. Even from a hygienic standpoint, the burning camphor, has a cooling and soothing effect on the nerves of the people.

Thus we find that by performing pūja, understanding the rationale, a man tries to remind himself of God and His inseparable relationship to everything in the world, which fact he might otherwise forget in the struggle for existence in this mundane world.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TINNEVELLY.

Tinnevelly or Tirunelvēli, denoting the sacred hedge for paddy, formerly formed part of the Pāṇḍya country. The inscriptions in the temple speak of the deity Vrihivritēsvara's assumption of the form of a hedge and a roof to save from rain a devotee's store of paddy.

Tinnevelly is also called Venuvana (a forest of bamboos) from the fact that there was an extensive growth of bamboos in the temple and under which the deity is said to have appeared. Naṭarāja's shrine in the temple (Fig. 90) is known here as Tāmbara Sabhā or the copper hall, and there are many sculptural representations in it. Some of the architectural pillars of the temple

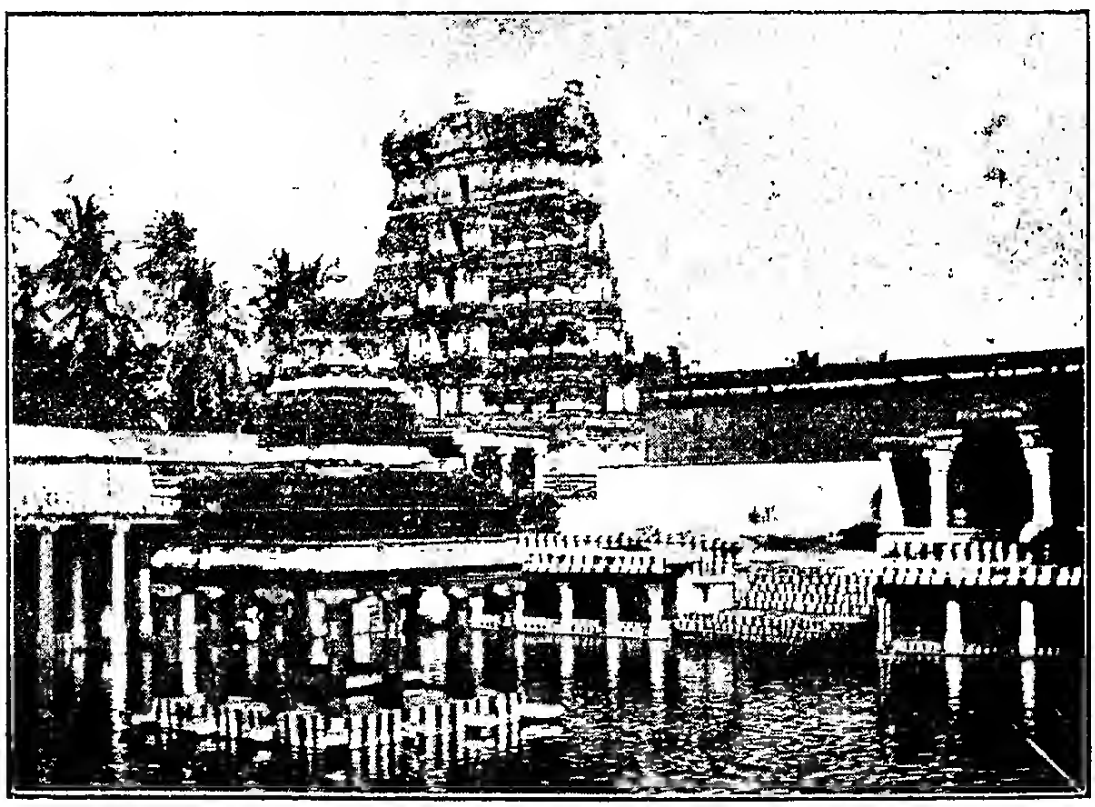

Fig. 90.—Tinnevelly Temple.

(Fig. 91) when struck produce a musical sound. Vishṇu, who is said to have given away the Goddess Pārvati in marriage[1] to Siva, is here represented in a metallic figure with a *Gindi* (a vessel with a spout), in his hands.

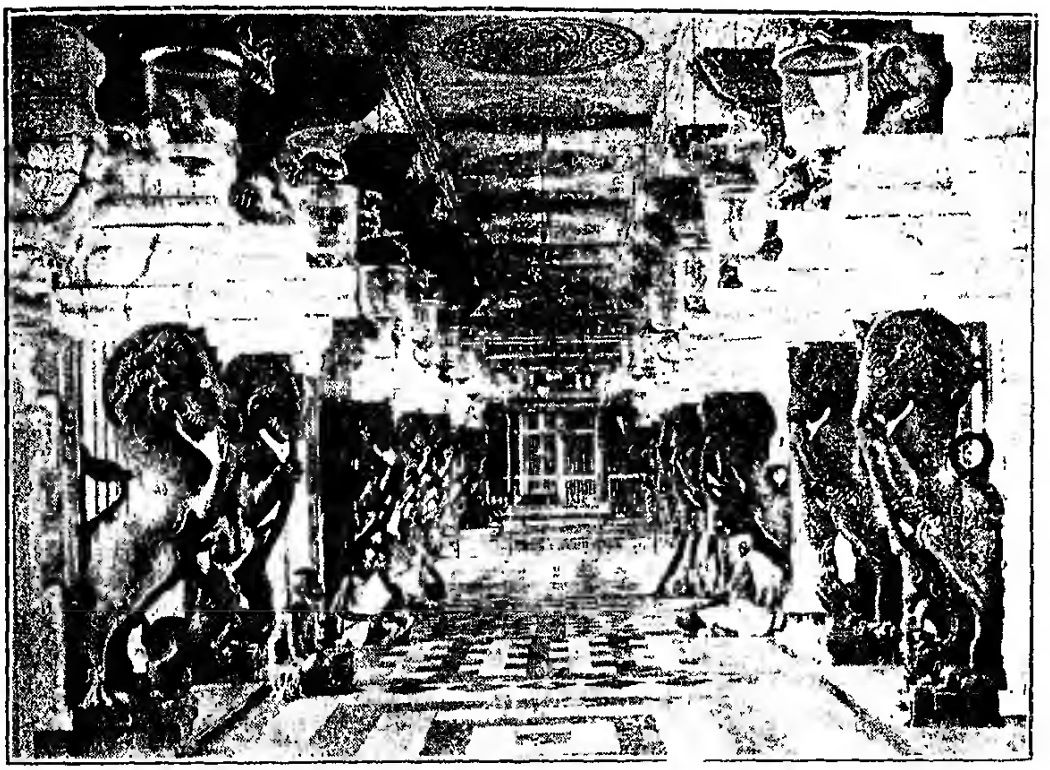

Fig. 91.—Interior of TINNEVELLY Temple.

Maṇalur, for some time the Pāṇḍya capital, is within easy reach from Tinnevelly. The existence of several mounds about the place represents the relics of the ancient grandeur of the place.

God Subrahmaṇya's shrine situate in the middle of the river Tāmbraparaṇi is known as KURUKKUTHORAI TEMPLE, and it is submerged during floods in the river. The representation of Subrahmaṇya with his consorts is a fine workmanship.

1. On the occasion of this divine marriage the two consorts of Vishnu, (Lakshmi and Bhumidevi) are also said to have been present. Siva stands with his right leg forwards holding in his right hand the right hand of Parvati in the act of *Panigrahana* (the ceremony of taking hold of the hands). The face of Parvati is in the attitude of her eyes looking below to show the modesty of women on such public occasions. Brahma is seated in front of a square sacrificial pit with blazing fire in it. Meenaka attends on Parvati. Sage Sanaka and Sanandana are on the left of Siva. It is to satisfy Agastya (the dwarfish sage), Siva is said to have appeared here in this marriage form, known familiarly as KALYANASUNDARA.

CHAPTER XXXII.

TIRUCHCHENDUR.

Tiruchchendur, meaning a sacred and beautiful town, is a sea-coast town 18 miles to the south-east of Srivaikuṇṭam in the Tinnevelly District. The temple (Fig. 92) dedicated to Subrahmaṇya, (Fig. 93) the warrior aspect of Siva, is built on a small rock.

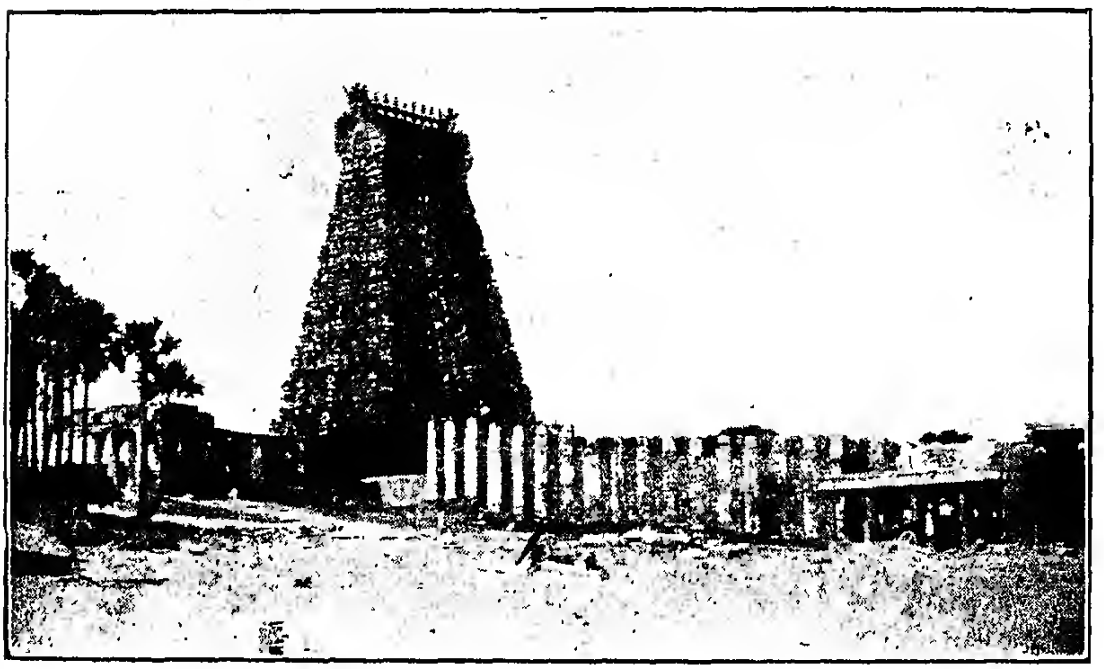

Fig. 92.—TIRUCHCHENDUR Temple.

The town was so small when Subrahmaṇya came here with his army that he ordered Visvakarmā, the celestial architect, to extend and improve it. Since then it assumed the names TIRUCHCHENDIL or JAYANTIPURAM or TIRUCHCHIRALIVAY and SRISANDHINAGARAM. The second signifies the conquest of the demon Surapadma by Subrahmaṇya, the third a fertile sea-coast, and the last was a rendezvous for Subrahmaṇya prior to his going to war and after return. Tradition is that Subrahmaṇya's demi-gods desired to select a place which was to be a mountainous tract by the side of a river and the sea to worship him. Tiruchchendur having these advantages was selected for the purpose.

There are some rock-cut temples and natural caves by the sea-side and in close proximity of the temple with sculptural representations of Subrahmaṇya. The image of Dattatrēya[1] in the cave close by is also an object of worship.

Fig. 93.—Subrahmanya. 2.

The temple is said to have been constructed by Ugrapāṇḍyan, the fifth descendant of the Pāṇḍya dynasty of Madura. The sculptures on the right wall represent Subrahmaṇya sitting on a peacock and engaged in war with Surapadma. On the left Subrahmaṇya and his goddess are seated on an elephant.

The early inscriptions of the Pāṇḍya King Varaguṇa speak of his monthly grant of 1,400 gold *kasus* or coins to the temple, and the injunction that this sum should be invested as a permanent loan among village assemblies, so that the interest therefrom might be spent on the temple. There is also mention of a shrine to Narkīradēvanāyanār, which speaks highly of the literary advancement of the period when famous poets were defied and worshipped. Narkīra was the author of "Tirumurugārruppaḍai", the first of the ten idyls called "Pattupāṭṭu". Narkīra was also the commentator of "Iraiyanār agapporul."

1. DATTATREYA is an *amsa* of the God Vishnu. At one time Sage Ani Mandavya cursed the leper Kausika, that before the next sunrise, he should die. Though a leper, his chaste wife feeling this curse upon her husband, prayed for the non-rise of the Sun. So it happened and the Devas approached Anasuya, wife of Sage Atri, for redress. This made Anasuya appeal to the wife of Kausika to give up her prayers to the Sun promising to spare the life of her husband. Besides granting this boon, Kausika's wife was also blessed with three sons, one as the *amsa* of Brahma, another of Vishnu and the third of Siva. It is this Vishnu *amsa's* son that was named Dattatreya, who is represented as a wandering mendicant with ashes rubbed over his body. He is also followed by the four Vedas in the form of four dogs. He was permeated by the quality of goodness by destroying the wicked demons. Engaged in *yoga* (meditation) he began to enjoy the worldly pleasures. He was always encircled by the sons of ascetics. For some time he lived within the waters of a lake and came out of it with a lady to disassociate himself thereafter from the ascetic clan. Still they did not leave him. He is said to have lived in a valley of the Sahya mountain. There is a special temple to this God in NARASOBAWADI, about nine miles from Shirol Road Station in the Poona-Bangalore-Mysore Railway line, where on Full-Moon days and Saturdays pilgrims in plenty flock.

2. This figure is from KOLAPPALLUR, NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

TIRUCHCHENGODE.

This place is famous for the Ardhanārīswara, (the half man and half woman aspect of the God Siva) situate on a hill is 7 miles away from Sankaridrug Railway Station in the Sālem District. The hill is traditionally said to have formed part of Mount Mēru split up from another Mount in a conflict between Adisēsha (God of Serpents) and Vāyu (God of Wind) and hence named as NAGACHALA. The ascent to the rock, on which the temple (Fig. 94) is located, is by a flight of steps with maṇḍapams built at intervals on the north-east of the hill.

The deity proper stands within a hollow. There is a five-hooded serpent about 35 feet in height on the way to the temple. The Nritta Maṇḍapam in

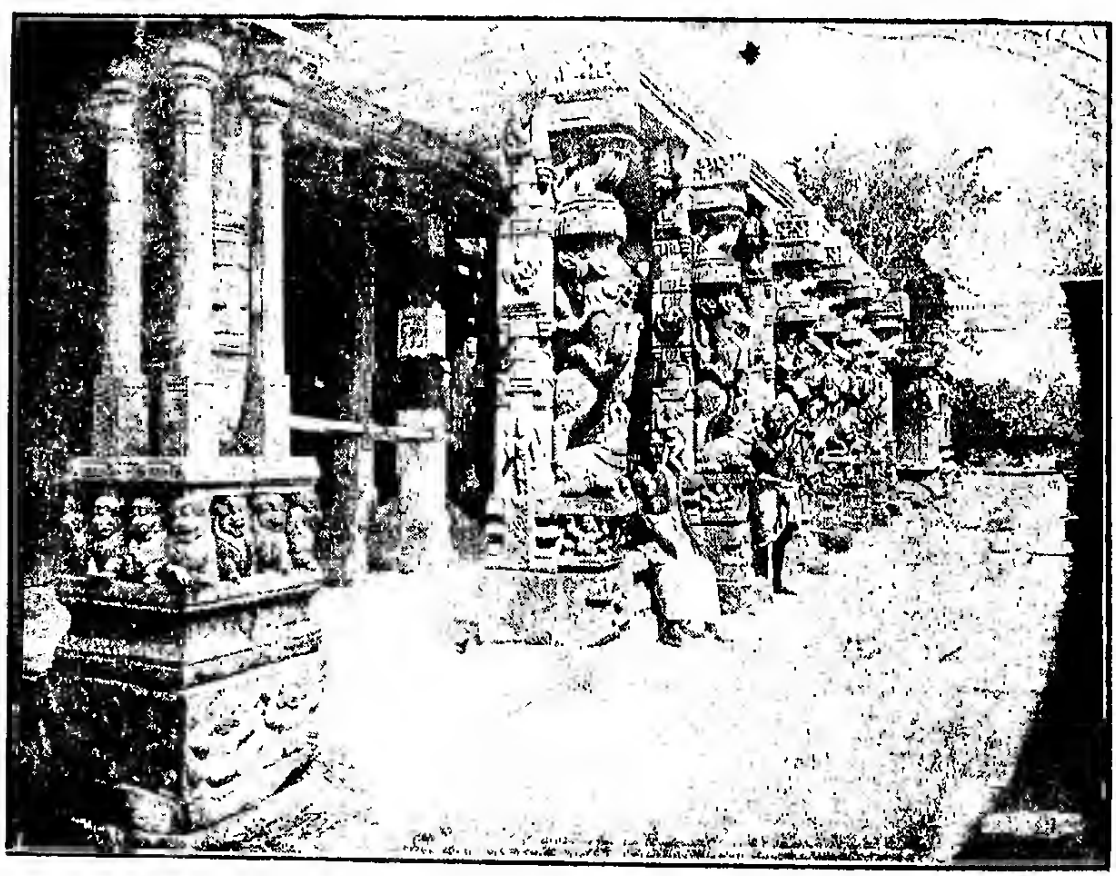

Fig. 94.—Mandapa in the temple on the hill, TIRUCHCHENGODE.

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front of the shrine has well carved piers with outstanding equestrian figures, one of which represents Pratyangīra, popularly known as Bhadrakāli; and in the ceiling are lotus flowers on the petals of which parrots are sitting. The bressummers are full of carvings representing scenes from the "Skānda Purāṇa." The Vimāna in front of the shrine is upheld by stone pillars with a mechanical clock work arrangement in the roof for the falling of Vilva (*aegle marmelos*) leaves on the head of the idol. It is worth-seeing.

The maṇḍapam in front of the shrine dedicated to Subrahmaṇya has similar well-carved piers and bressummers and ceilings with figures. There is the rough sculptural work of Mr. Davies, Collector of Salem, in 1823, with hat in hand to commemorate his replacing two broken stone lintels in two of the maṇḍapams. There are also minor shrines dedicated to Vishṇu, and to the famous Tamil poet saints, Appar, Māṇikavāchagar, Sundarar and Sambandār[1].

The idol in the form of a half man and half woman signifying the truth of the universal soul and its creative power, is said to have been made out of a mixture of some powders by the ancient sages. Goddess Pārvati is said to have done penance at Dēvatīrtham and it has a good supply of water.

The granite bull in this shrine is said to have proved its divinity by eating Bengal gram offered by a saint on a particular occasion which finds a place in the Sthalapurāṇa! This forms one of the miracles[2] worked out by God Subrahmaṇya on the hill here.

The inscriptions of the Chōla, Pāṇḍya, Vijianagar, and Konga Kings exist on both sides of the path which speak not only of the gifts of the temple, but also of the construction of the various parts of the buildings themselves. One of the records in the 9th year of the Pāṇḍya King Jātavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍya (A. D. 1251—64) refers to the breach of a tank and states that the land irrigated by it was lying fallow for a long time. This place formed part of the old Kongu country which was later on called Chōlākērala-maṇḍalam.

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1. These appear as figures 56, 68, 59 and 3 respectively.

2. There was a Tamil poet by name Gunaseela in this place who was a faithful devotee of the local God Subrahmanya. At one time he learnt that a poet of the Pandya country proposed visiting him to defeat him in a competition and thus establish his superiority. This terrified the local poet Gunaseela who appealed to the God. To save this devotee, God Subrahmanya appeared as a boy cow-herd before the Pandyan poet at the outskirts of the town. By engaging himself with that poet as a disciple of the local poet and talking all about the importance of tending the cows, etc., he convinced the poet about the superiority of his master. This made that poet retrace his steps. Thus Gunaseela was saved.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

TIRUPATI.

This hill shrine on the Kātpāḍi-Guḍur Railway line is sacred to Vishṇu, known here as Venkatēsaperumāl or Srinivāsaperumāl. The shrine (Figs. 95 and 96) is said to stand over a cluster of seven hills, and form a part of Mount

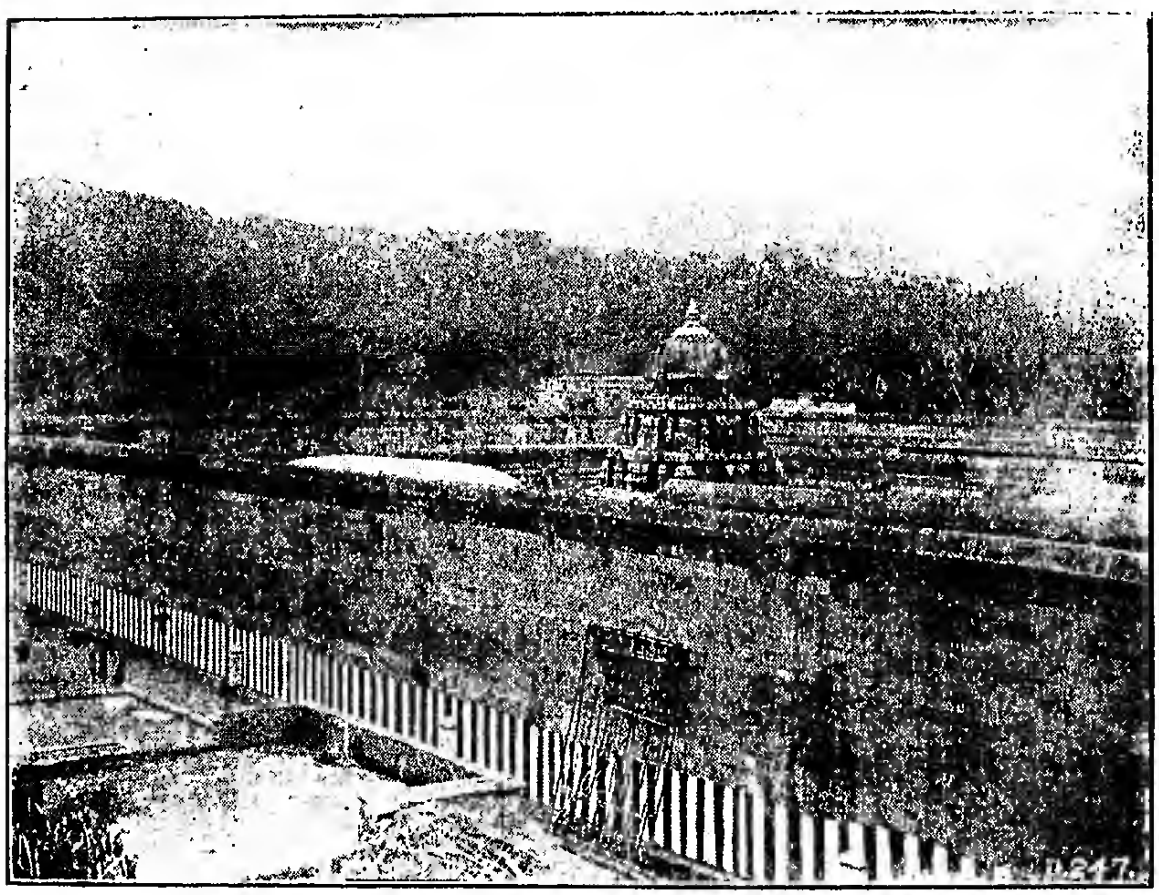

Fig. 95.—TIRUPATI Temple on hill.

Mēru. ||The reason assigned for its distant location is that a dispute arose between Adisēsha, the god of serpents, and Vāyu, the god of wind, when the latter blew out the 1,000 peaks of Mount Mēru ; and the former covered them with his thousand heads. Vāyu being disappointed in his attempt to destroy them pretended exhaustion and discontinued his blowing. Adisēsha, thinking that all was safe, raised his head, when Vāyu once again blew out the peaks, one of

which fell at Venkaṭāchala or Tirupati, and this accounts for its connection with the holy Mount Mēru.

Varāhasvāmi or Vishṇu in the incarnation of a boar was the original deity of the Tirupati hills, and his shrine is on the bank of the Svāmipushkarani tank.

Fig. 96.—Interior of TIRUPATI Temple.

When Srinivāsaperumāl came there, Varāhasvāmi resented his residence; but the former promised the latter precedence of worship and offerings, and this is carried on even to-day.

Lower Tirupati dedicated to Gōvindarājaperumāl is at the foot of the hills in contradistinction to Venkaṭāchalapathi's shrine on the top of the hills. Midway between these two hills there is a tower called "Gāli Gōpura", or the tower of wind (*Gali* in Telugu means wind). The hills on which this is situated

form part of the Eastern Ghauts. These hills were called by different names in different eras *viz.*, RISHABHADRI in the *Krita Yuga*, ANJANACHALA in the *Tretha Yuga*, SESHACHALA in the *Dvapara Yuga*, and VENKATAGIRI in the present *Kali Yuga*.

Hindu conception regarding the chain of these hills is that they represent the body of the serpent Lord Adisēsha, on which the God Vishṇu, the protector of the world, is said to rest. The seven hills of Tirupati are said to represent the seven heads of the serpent, on which Venkaṭāchalapathī stands; the centre of the serpentine body is the seat of Ahōbala Narasimha, and the tail end is the abode of Mallikārjuna of Srisaila. The beginning, the middle and the end of the vast creation, presided over respectively by the Trinity—Brahmā, Vishṇu and Siva, have thus been ingeniously conceived and perpetuated in popular tradition. That the serpent with its several coils denotes limitless time is a cosmic conception current amongst the several nations of world.

In the gōpura or tower down-hill several Purāṇic legends are commemorated in sculpture; added to these the statues of King Krishṇadēvarāya of Vijianagar and his consorts Chinnadēvi and Tirumaladēvi are installed, in a separate shrine on the top of the hill within the temple proper. An inscription of their visit and endowments made to this shrine is engraved below the figures. A little further to the left of the *gopura*, there is a figure Venkatapathi Rāya (A. D. 1586—1613), who removed the seat of the Vijayanagar dynasty to Chandragiri. The important scenes stating the capture of the Udayagiri fortress could be seen in the second courtyard of the temple.

In the same place there is a minor shrine dedicated to Sudarsana[1] or Chakrathālvār, the fire deity. He has 16 hands, holding in each a weapon. The flame in this shrine assumes the form of a *shatkona* or hexagon.

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1. Within the outline of a circle the figure of a frightful Vishnu is met with in the *Shatkona* inside the Chakrathalvar. This is also called Sudarsana. The appearance of the deity in this form is frightful as the *chakra* is worshipped on occasions when the enemies are to be overcome. Flames of fire are shown all round the central figure. The temple of Chakrapani in KUMBAKONAM is one specially important for the worship of this form of the deity.

On account of the importance of this place amongt the Vaishṇava Shrines, it is held in much esteem. There are 108 such places in the whole of India, and they are :—

THE 108 VAISHNAVA HOLY PLACES.
(NUTTETTU THIRUPATI).

1. Tiruvarangam.—(Modern Śrīraṇgam).—The temple faces the south as from here the Lord Raṅganātha is supposed to guard Laṅka (Ceylon) to satisfy his devotee Vibhēshana, a faithful sage of Sri Rāma.

2. Kōzhiur or Nichulāpuri.—(Modern Uraiyūr).—The name is due to the fact that a fowl (in Tamil *kōli*) and an elephant had a fight at this place at one time and the former came out successful. The Lord here is named Maṇavālapperumāl by Tirumangai Alwār. Also King Ravidarmarāja worshipped the Lord here.

3. Taṅjaimāmaniköil.—(Modern Tanjore).—This temple is situated on the bank of the Vennār. To Sage Parāsara, the God here is said to have first appeared ; close by there are nine other places relating to these 108 places.

4. Anbil.—(Two miles north of No. 8).—It is to Sage Vālmīki and Brahmā that the deity here first appeared.

5. Karambanur.—(Uttamarkōil, three miles north of Sriraṅgam).—There are shrines to Brahmā and Siva also within this temple and thus this is unique as the temple for the Tirumurties.

6. Tiruvellarai.—(Ten miles north of Srirangam).—Birth place of Uyyakoṇḍān. For the Goddess Earth and King Sipi, God here appeared on the hill Svētagiri.

7. Pullabudanguḍi.—(Four miles north of Sundaraperumālkōil).—This is famous for Sri Rāma's having visited this shrine. Also King Krita worshipped the Lord here.

8. Tiruppērnagar.—(This is otherwise known as Kōvilaḍi, ten miles north-west of Budalur).—The God has a pot near him in his right hand and this is in keeping with the name of the God Appakuḍaththān, Sages Upamanyu and Parāsara worshipped the Lord here.

9. Adanur.—(Five miles west of No. 14).—It is to the holy Cow Kāmadēnu and Tirumangai Alwār that the deity here appeared.

10. Tiruvazhundūr.—(Tērazhundūr, four miles south-east of Kuttālam, near Māyavaram).—For the river Kāvēri, the God is said to have appeared.

11. Sirupuliyūr.—(Three miles north-east of Pēralam).—Here the temple faces the south. For sages Vyāsa and Vyāgra the Lord appeared here.

12. Tiruchchērai.—(Six miles south-east of No. 14).—The river Kavēri is said to have worshipped the deity here and that for her He granted a boon that during "Tulā" (October-November) month, she should be considered as superior even to Ganga.

13. Talaichchanganānmadiyam.—(THALAICHANGADU, ten miles south-east of Shiyali).—Chandra, the moon, is said to have worshipped the God here. It is on the southern bank of the sacred Kāvēri river.

14. Tirukkuḍandai.—(Modern Kumbakōnam).—Sage Hēmarishi is said to have prayed for the God here who appeared with "Sāranga" on hands, within the temple of Sārangapāni. There is a sculptural representation of this sage in the west of the temple on the northern bank of Pottāmarai tank.

15. Tirukkaṇḍiyūr.—(Six miles north of Tanjore *en route* to Tiruvādi).—Here it is that Vishṇu removed the sin of Rudra having removed one of Brahmā's heads. Sage Agastya has also worshipped the deity here.

16. Tiruviṇṇagar.—(Modern Uppiliyappan Kōil near Kumbakōṇam, three miles east of No. 56).—The Goddess Earth worshipped the Lord here. A votive offering without salt neither spoils the taste nor makes the dishes unpalatable. This is Tirupati to the Tamil country. Marriages on vows are performed here.

17. Tirukaṇṇapuram.—(Five miles south-east of Nannilam).—Sage Kaṇvar is said to have worshipped the deity here.

18. Tiruvāli-Tirunagiri.—(Six miles south-east of Shiyāli).—The temple faces the south. Close by in Tiruvāli is a shrine to Narasimha and in Tirunagiri to Saints Manavālan and Tirumangai Alwār.

19. Tirunāgai or Nāgapaṭṭaṇam.—(Modern NEGAPATAM).—Serpent Nāgarāja prayed to the God here, in the temple of Soundara Rājaperumāl. This is an important place to Saint Tirumangai Alwār.

20. Tirunāraiyūr.—(Nāchchiyārkōil, six miles south-east of No. 56).—Sage Mēdava who lost his daughter got her back by praying to the deity here. Tirumangai Alwār had his *samasrayanam* (initiation) here. There is a

sculptural Garuḍa here which is taken out only on two occasions in Mārgali and Māsi months on the prescribed dates; and as he is taken out the bearers are said to feel the weight in varying grades!

21. Nandipuraviṇṇagaram.—(Nādankōvil, three miles south of No. 14).—The temple faces the west, Nandi (Bull) worshipped the God here and the place where he prayed, which is close by, is named as Nandivanam. Also King Sipi worshipped the Lord here.

22. Indalūr.—(Tiruvalunṭūr, three miles north-east of Māyavaram).—Chandra, the moon, is said to have worshipped the Lord here on the bank of the Kāveri.

23. Tillai, Tiruchitrakūṭam.—(Modern Chidambaram).—The shrine to the deity Gōvindarājaperumāl is within the famous Siva temple of Naṭarāja.

24. Kālichīrāmaviṇagaram, Sirkali.—(Shiyali).—The temple is named as Thāḍālankōil and it is within the town almost very near the railway station. This is in honour of the Tiruvikrama form, and the "Mūla Vigraha" is of this form.

25. Kudalūr.—(Aduthorai-Perumālkōil in Tanjore District, four miles north of Iyyampet).—The Lord here is known as Vaiyagam Kāthaperumāl (*i.e.*,) the protector of the world.

26. Tirukaṇṇanguḍi.—(Two miles east of Kilvēlūr).—Sage Gauthama is said to have worshipped the deity here.

27. Tirukaṇṇamangai.—(Five miles west of Tiruvārūr).—Varuṇa, the guardian deity of the west, and Rōmasarishi are said to have worshipped the God here. There is a beehive in the temple to which "pūja" is done as dēvas in this form are said to be worshipping the God here.

28. Kapistalam.—(Two miles north of Pāpanāsam).—[illegible] Añjanēya worshipped the deity here. Close by at a distance of [illegible] the north-east is the Tirumaṇḍankuḍi, the birth-place of Tondaradipodi Alwār.

29. Tiruvelliyanguḍi.—(Six miles north of Tiruvidamaruthūr).—Sukra worshipped the deity here. Also sage Parāsara visited this place.

30. Manimāḍakōvil.—(Tirunāngūr, four miles north-east of Vaithīswaran-kōil).—Ekādasa Rudras (eleven Rudras) and Indra worshipped the deity here. Six important shrines lie close by and it should have been an important centre at one time.

31. Vaikundavinṇagaram.—(In No. 30).—Sage Uthankar and King Uparisaravasa worshipped the God here.

32. Arimēyavinṇagaram.—(In No. 30).—Sage Uthankar worshipped the Lord here.

33. Tiruttēnāvartogai.—(Kilaichālai, two miles north of No. 30).—The temple faces the west. Sage Vasishṭa worshipded the God here.

34. Vanpurushōttamam.—(In No. 30).—Sage Upamaṇyu worshipped the deity here.

35. Semponseikōvil.—(In No. 30).—Rudra worshipped the God here.

36. Tiruttērri-Ambalam.—(In No. 30).—Ananda worshipped the God here.

37. Tirumaṇikūdam.—(One mile east of No. 30).—Chandra, the moon, prayed to the God here.

38. Tirukkāvalampāḍi.—(Eight miles south-east of Shiyali).—The Lord Gōpalakrishṇa is worshipped here.

39. Tiruvellakkulam —(Aṇṇankōil, a few furlongs west of No. 33).—King Swētarāja of Ikshvāku line worshipped the Lord here.

40. Pārthanpalli.—(Two miles south-east of No. 39).—Pārtha (Arjuna), Varuna and Ekādasa Rudras worshipped the God here.

41. Tirumālirum Sōlaimalai.—(Modern Alagarkōil near Madura, twelve miles north-east of Madura).—The hill on which the Lord stays is known as Rishapagiri. The waterfall Nūpuragangai on the hill is a sacred one. King Malayathvaja Pāṇḍya worshipped the Lord here.

42. Tirukkōshṭiyūr.—(Thirty miles north of Mānamadura).—This is the birth place of Saint Nambi. The Lord here is named Saumiyanārāyana and Sage Kadambar worshipped the Lord here. Here the Lord is depicted in all the forms—standing, sitting and lying.

43. Tirumēyyam.—(Twelve miles south of Pudukōṭṭa).—The temple faces the south and for the "Dēvas" the Lord here appeared.

44. Tiruppullāni.—(DARBAISAYANAM, five miles south of Rāmnād).—This is also known as Darbasayanam and Puttāraṇyam where Sri Rāma is seen in his reclining posture! Varuṇa, the God of Ocean, prayed to Sri Rāma here. The Asvatta (*Ficus religiosa*) tree is sacred here.

45. Tiruttaṇgālūr.—(Tiruththaṇgāl, fifteen miles north-west of Sattūr).—The Lord here appeared unto a lion. King Salleya Pāṇḍya and Sri Vallabha also worshipped the Lord here.

46. Tirumōhūr.—(Seven miles north-east of Madura).—The Rudras worshipped the God here.

47. Tirukkūḍal.—(Ten Madurai, Modern Madura).—The shrine is known as Kūḍalalagarkōil and the "Vimāna" over the central shrine is known as Ashtāngavimāna.

48. Srivilliputtūr.—(Twenty-five miles north-west of Sāttūr).—This is the birth place of Periālvār and Aṇḍāl. Sage Maṇḍūkar worshipped the God here. Here the Nāyak Kings had a palace and it is the Tirupati for Pāṇḍya country.

49. Tirukkuruhūr.—(Modern Alwār-Tirunagiri, twenty miles east of Tinnevēlly).—Brahmā and Nammālwār worshipped the God here. There is a sacred tamarind tree within the temple which is said to be possessed of supernatural powers. This is on the Tāmparaparani river and there is a shrine to Nammālwar. There are nine important shrines here lying closely inclusive of this and hence they are known as Nava-tirupatis (*nava* means nine).

50. Reṭṭai Tirupati.—(Tolaivillimangalam, close to No. 49).—Vāyu, God of wind, prayed to the God here. There are two separate shrines here.

51. Srivaramangai.—(Vānamāmalai or Tōdādri, Modern NANGUNERI, twenty miles south of Tinnevelly.)—The God here with all his attendants appeared to Sages Mārkandēya, Brihu and Rōmēsa. There is a well, the water of which, is oily and this is said to cure several diseases.

52. Tiruppulinguḍi.—(Close to No. 49).—Niruti, guardian of the south-west, worshipped the Lord here. The Lord here Ranganātha was worshipped by King Thoṇḍamān.

53. Tiruppērai.—(Two miles south of No. 50).—Sukra and Esana, God of the north-east, worshipped the God here.

54. Srivaikuṇṭam.—(Three miles west of No. 49).—Indra, the God of the east, worshipped the God here. There is a sculpture of Sri Rāma embracing Hanumān in a "maṇḍapa" here. It is on the Tāmparaparani river.

55. Varagunamangai.—(Close to No. 49).—Agni, God of the south-east, worshipped the God here.

56. Tirukkulanthai.—(Perungulam, four miles north-east of No. 92).—Brihaspati worshipped the God here.

57. Tirukkurunguḍi.—(Ten miles south-west of No. 51).—Siva worshipped the God here and He stands close by the Vishṇu God.

58. Tirukkōlur.—(Close to No. 49).—Kubēra, the God of the north, worshipped the God here. Also Madurakavi Alwār. It is on the Tāmparaparani river.

59. Tiruvanandapuram or Anantasayanam.—(Modern TRIVANDRUM, 40 miles south of Quilon).—Chandra, the moon, Indra and Rudra worshipped the Lord here who is named Padmanābha.

60. Tiruvaṇparisāram.—(Tirupatisāram, twenty-five miles south-east of No. 57.)—To Vindai, Kāri and Odayanangai, the Lord here appeared. The sea bath here is sacred. Twelve miles on the south of this, is the sacred Kannyākumari (Cape Camorin.)

61. Tirukkātkarai.—(Two miles east of Edapalli in Shōranūr line).—The temple faces the south. Sage Kapilar worshipped the God here.

62. Tirumūlikkalam.—(Five miles east of Ariganidi on the Shōranūr line).—To Sage Harēda, the Lord here appeared.

63. Kuṭṭanāḍu or Tiruppuliyūr, (Puliyūr, three miles west of No. 64).—To the Sapta Rishis (the Seven Sages), the God appeared here.

64. Tiruchengannūr.—(Modern Tiruchur, twenty miles north-east of Quilon).—Siva fearing Padhmāsura worshipped the Lord here.

65. Tirunāvāi.—(Close to Eddakkolam Station on the Mangalore line).—The temple faces the south. Lakshmi and Gajēndra worshipped the God here.

66. Tiruvallavāzh (Tiruvallāi, five miles north of No. 67).—To Kaṇḍākarna, the Lord here appeared.

67. Tiruvaṇvandūr.—(Tiruvamundūr, five miles west of No. 64).—The temple faces the west and to Nārada, the Lord appeared here.

68. Tiruvāṭṭāru.—(Twenty miles north-east of No. 60).—Parasurāma worshipped the God here.

69. Vittuvakkōḍu.—(Ten miles south-east of Edapalli on the Shoranur line).—To King Ambarēsha, the Lord here appeared facing the south.

70. Tirukkaḍittānam.—(Three miles north of No. 66).—To King Rukmāngada, the Lord here appeared.

71. Tiruvāraṇvilai.—(ARUMMULAI, four miles east of Sengannur to be approached from Quilon).—The God appeared unto Brahmā.

72. Tiruvayindrapuram.—(Three miles west of Tiruppāpuliyūr).—To Garuḍa, the Lord appeared here on the bank of the river Gaḍilam.

73. Tirukōvīlūr.—This is the famous place for the Trivikrama form. To King Bali and Sage Mrikaṇḍa, father of Mārkandēya, the Lord here appeared. It is on the southern bank of the river.

74. Kāñchīpuram.—(Hastigiri, Modern Conjeevaram).—There is the famous Varadarājā temple in Little Conjeevaram. The temple faces the west. Besides, there are 27 other shrines dedicated to the various forms in this town scattered throughout the town. It is on the river Vēkavadi.

75. Attapuyakaram.—(Ashṭabujam, a few yards to the south of No. 82).—The temple faces the west. Gajēndra worshipped the Lord here.

76. Tiruttanga.—(Vilakkolikōil, close to No. 75).—The temple faces the west. Saraswati worshipped the Lord here.

77. Vēlukkai.—(South of No. 17).—Sage Brigu prayed and worshipped the Lord here. The original shrine on the lake is said to have been washed away in the flood.

78. Pāḍagam.—(Pāndavathuthārsannithi, west of Ekāmbaraswāmi Sannithi Street).—This is the temple of the famous Krishṇa. The God appeared unto King Janamējaya.

79. Nēragam.—Sage Akrūra worshipped the Lord here. By neglect the shrine is no longer under worship and the deity is now in No. 81.

80. Nilātingaltuṇḍam.—Siva and Pārvati worshipped the God here. The shrine went to ruin and the deity is now on the first prākāra of Ekāmbara temple.

81. Uragam.—(Ulakalanthaperumālkōil, west of Kāmākshiamman temple).—This is the temple dedicated to the famous Tiruvikrama form. To Uraga of the serpent species, the Lord appeared here.

82. Tiruvekka.—(Yathōthkārisannithi, few furlongs on the west of Varadarājaswāmi temple).—This is the birth-place of Poikai Alwār. The God here is known as "the Truth-sayer" and Brahmā and Saraswati worshipped him here.

83. Kāragam.—The temple faces the south and the Lord appeared unto Sage Gārha. The shrine was neglected and the deity is now in No. 81.

84. Kārvānam.—The temple faces the west. The Lord met Goddess Pārvathi here. The shrine has been neglected and the God is now under worship in No. 81.

85. Tirukkalvanūr.—The temple that faced the west went to ruins and the deity is now on the north-east of the tank in Kāmākshi shrine. There are shrines over the Vimāna.

86. Pavalavaṇṇam.—(Pavalavaṇṇar temple, a few furlongs to the east of Ekāmbarēswara temple and a few furlongs to the north of Kāmākshiamman temple).—The temple faces the west. The Twin Aswins worshipped the Lord here.

87. Paramēchchuraviṇṇagaram.—(Vaikuntaperumāl temple).—The temple faces the west and is named Vaikuntaperumāl temple. To King Pallavarāya, the Lord here appeared. There are sculptures on the inner walls and shrines over the central Vimānas of the temple.

88. Tiruppukkuli.—(Seven miles west of Conjeevaram).—Jatāyu worshipped the Lord here who appeared as Vijiarāghava. There is the figure of Jaṭāyu also here.

89. Tiruninravūr.—(Modern Tinnanūr).—The Lord appeared unto Varuṇa here.

90. Tiruvevvul.—(Modern Tiruvallūr).—This is called also Vēshāranniem. Sage Salihōtra worshipped the Lord Virarāghava here.

91. Tirunīrmalai.—(Three miles off west of Pāllāvaram).—The temple faces the south. Ranganādha was worshipped by King Toṇḍamān here.

92. Tiruviḍa-vendai.—(TIRUVADANTHAI, six miles north of Mahābalipuram).—Markandēya worshipped the Lord here.

93. Tirukadalmallai.—(Modern Mahābalipuram or the Seven Pagodas, Mallapuram, some twenty miles south-east of Chingleput).—This is the birth-place of Baūthathālwār. Sage Puṇḍarika worshipped the Lord here. This is the famous place for sculptural representation near Madras.

94. Tiruvallikkēṇi.—(Modern Triplicane in the city of Madras) —The God in the temple is known as Pārthasāradhi, *i.e.*, Krishṇa as charioteer to Arjuna. He is in the central shrine with his family consisting of brother Balarāma,

consort Rukmani, etc. The Lord was installed by Sage Vyāsa here and worshipped by Sage Athrēya. The temple has also four other shrines within dedicated to Ranganādha, Narasimha, Sri Rāma and Varadarāja.

95. Tirukkaḍigai.—(Modern Shōlingar).—This is the famous Narasimha temple. Lakshmi worshipped the Lord here. There is a powerful Añjenēya on a hillock here.

96. Tiruvēngadam or Venkatadri.—(Modern TIRUPATI).—This is so very famous and world-known that no remarks need be offered.

97. Singavēlkunram.—(Ahōbilam, thirty miles off Nandyal).—The famous Narasimha temple. There are the nine forms of Narasimha. To save Prahlādha, the Lord appeared in this form.

98. Ayōdhya.—(Modern OUDH).—The famous Sri Rāma temple is here. The Hanumān shrine is important. It is on the river Sarayu.

99. Naimisāranyam.—(Seven miles off Nimisar).—Sudharma worshipped the Lord here. Sūther, the author of 18 Purāṇas, lived here and presented to the sages his sayings. The Lord presided over the forest here, and hence "pūja" is done to the forest.

100. Sālagramam.—(Hundred miles off Gorekpur).—The temple faces the north. The Lord here was worshipped by the river Gaṇḍaki that flows from here and wherefrom "Sāligrāma" stones are taken out.

101. Badirikāsramam.—(Nearly two-hundred miles off Katgoodani Station).—The Lord himself here initiated his *baktas*. Being in the snowy country on the Himālayas "pūja" is done only for six months and during the other six months the temple is closed. It is then that the Dēvas are said to be worshipping the Lord, in proof of this, the flowers laid out when closing the temple are seen to be unfaded when opening it after six months! There are two tanks known as Nāradakuṇḍa of cold water and Taptakuṇḍa of hot water and after bathing in the former, people are to bathe in the latter.

102. Kaṇḍam.—(Kaḍinagar, Modern Prayāg, fifty miles off Hardwār).—For Sage Bārathwāja, the Lord here appeared.

103. Tiruppiriti.—(Modern Jōsimaḍam, hundred and sixty miles off Hardwār).—The Lord here appeared to Pārvati. It is on the Mānasarōva lake,

104. Dvāraka.—(Modern Dwārka—some two hundred miles off by the sea from Bombay).—The Lord here appeared unto Draupadi and it is on the sacred river Gōmat.

105. Vaḍa Madurai.—(Modern MUTTRA).—The Lord Sri Krishṇa appeared to the Dēvas here on the south bank of the Yamuna.

106. Tiruvāppāḍi.—(Gōkulam, three miles south-east of Muttra).—To Nandagōpala, the charming Krishṇa appeared here on the banks of the river Yamuna. Here the Lord Krishṇa lived for a long time.

107. Kshīrābdhi.—(Otherwise called TIRUPPAKKADAL).—North Pole.

108. Paramapadam.—Heaven where the Lord is ever present with all the attendants.

CHAPTER XXXV.

KALAHASTI.

This religious centre, named also SRIPURAM and Mummuḍichchōlapuram, widely known for its temple (Fig. 97) dedicated to Vāyu, (Air), and surrounded

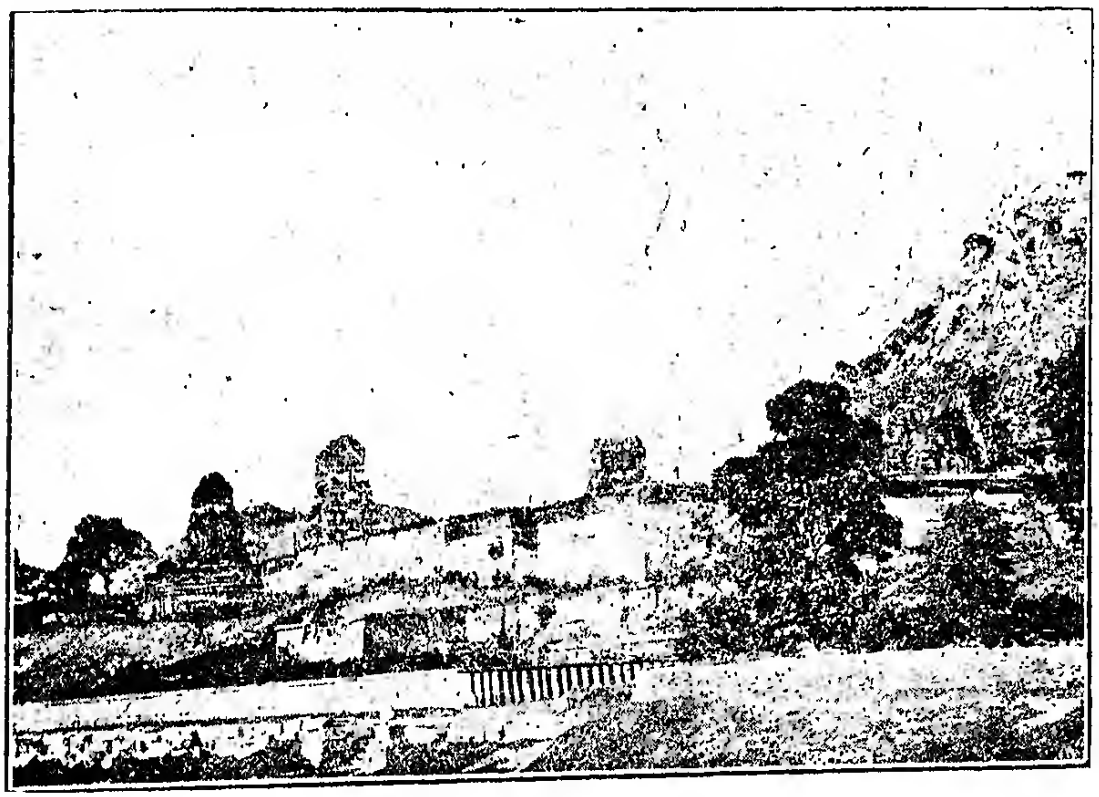

Fig. 97.—KALAHASTI Temple.

by two sacred hills, is said to have formed part of the celestial Mount Mēru in ancient days. Traditional history unravels that as a result of an altercation between Adisesha (the serpent lord) and Vāyu (lord of the air) three blocks separated themselves from Mount Meru and fell to the earth. One of these fell at Kālahasti; one at Trichinopoly and another at Trincomalee in Ceylon. The flickering light in the interior sanctum is said to prove the existence of the *Vayu linga* which is also said to have been worshipped by a spider by spinning a web over it, a snake by placing a gem upon the linga and an elephant by washing the linga with water; and all of them obtained salvation.

Of the two hills mentioned above, one in the north has the temple of Durgāmba and the other in the south has the shrine of Kaṇṇapēswara and owes its name to the hunter sage Kaṇṇappa,[1] who sacrificed one of his eyes to the deity when he was offering the other eye, the God prevented him and gave him his salvation !!

The temple of Kālahastēswara is situate to the west of the Kaṇṇappa hill. The two entrance gōpurams (towers) of this shrine are imposing. Further south on the slope of the Kaṇṇappa hill is a small shrine dedicated to Brahmā in which the images of the 63 Saiva saints are carved.

The rock-cut maṇḍapa to the south-east of the temple goes by the name of Maṇiganniagaṭṭam in memory of a woman having been blessed with the holy "Tāraka" mantra by Siva's whispering it into her right ear, similar to the incident relating to Benares. In proof of this even nowadays the bodies of the supersticious and pious are brought here at the point of death and placed here upon their right side with the ear resting upon the ground. At the moment of death the body is said to turn round upon its left side while the spirit escapes out of the right ear of the body leaving the corpse ! !

Inscriptions of the place speak to the fact that ravages of wild animals were quite common in the country in the 14th century and kings often came there for sport. In the Toṇḍamanād temple close by there are writings in stone relating to the periodical festival in this place in honor of Indra, of which nobody hears to-day. The Tamil work "Silappadigāram" mentions a similar festival in honor of Indra at Kāvēripaṭṭaṇam which was a capital of the Chōla Rājas situated at the junction of the Kāvēri and the Bay of Bengal. The approximate date of the composition of the well-known Tamil Grammar "Nannūl" could be gathered from one of the inscriptions. The author of this work Pavanandi is said to have prepared the same at the request of the Ganga King Siya-Ganga Amarābharaṇa whose daughter endowed the temple here.

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1. In the village of Uduppur, Kannappa Nayanar was born with the name of Tinnan but he was subsequently named Kannappan by the God at Kalabasti himself. He went a hunting while a boy chasing a pig near the hill at Kalabasti. He was carried away by the sanctity of the place, and began to worship the linga there, and to offer the meat got by hunting, to the God there. The priest of the place finding the place had been profaned and defiled by the offerings of meat, etc., hid himself to detect the culprit. The God of the place in order to prove the devotion of the boy to the priest, made blood come out of the linga's right eye. Pained at this the boy hunter took out his right eye and fixed it on to the linga and thus prevented the blood coming out. To test him further immediately he made blood come out of the left eye also, when not caring for his own life he began to take out his left eye also. The God was much pleased at his devotion, called him "Kannappa", restored his sight and made him ever remain in the right of him ! !

CHAPTER XXXVI.

PUSHPAGIRI.

This sacred place, which takes its name from a hill, situated on the river Peṇṇār is ten miles to the north-west of Cuddapah. Pushpagiri, which also means "the hill of flowers," having a mythology of its own, is sacred to both Vishṇu and Siva. The Vaishṇavites say that it is the Tirumal i-Madhya-Ahōbilam (midway between Tirupati and Ahōbilam) while the Saivites call it as the Madhya-Kailāsam (midway between Benares in the north and Chidambaram in the south).

Fig. 98.—Garuda.

Fig. 99.—Narada.

Tradition is that, onee upon a time, when Garuḍa[1] (the divine kite) (Fig. 98) was carrying a pot of neetar from the kingdom of Heaven, to relieve the sufferings of his mother, he was attacked by Indra, the eelestial King, and that in the course of the fight a drop of neetar fell in the tank of this place, with the result that the waters of the tank acquired the properties of rejuvenescence and immortality and thereby diseredited Brahmā the Creator. Thereupon, Sage Nārada (Fig. 99) advised Hanumān to drop a hill to cover the

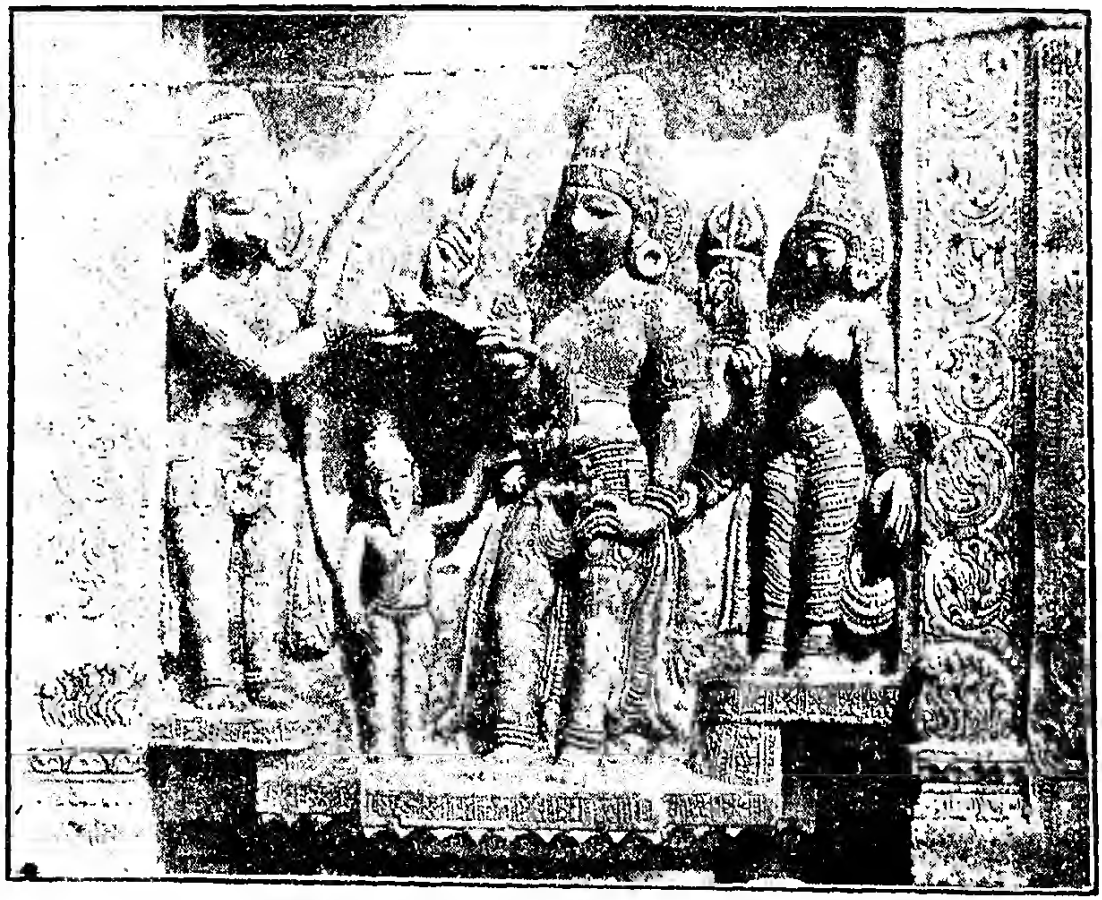

Fig. 100.—Kiratarjunamurti, PUSHPAGIRI.

tank. When he did it, the hill, instead of sinking floated on the water like a flower! This accounts for the significance of the place. It is also said that

1. The Brahmani Kite—Garuda was born to sage Kasyapa through his wife Vinata. Aruna, the hipless, was his elder and in consequence of his mother's breaking open the egg before it was ready to be hatched, he had a strong body only above the hip. Having learnt a lesson from this incident the mother fully waited for the devolopment of the egg out of which Garuda emanated. So is it that he was dubbed with immense strength, beautiful wings and also became a veritable foe of the serpents, who were born to his stepmother. The ill feeling between his mother and step-mother resulted in the former being enslaved unjustly. To free his mother from this bondage of slavery he boldly undertook to procure the nectar from heaven for the liberty of his mother. As this was no easy task, he was advised to eat tortoise and elephant to gain the required strength for this purpose. This he did and with his powerful wings even overcame the thunderbolt of Indra. It is also said that Sri Krishna was only this Garuda who was in reality Vishnu born on this earth to establish righteousness.

both Siva and Vishṇu claimed the hill jointly. Another story is that once when a Brāhman, *en route* to throw the bones of his deceased father into the Ganges rested here, to his surprise the bones were converted into flowers!

The inscriptions in the temple of Santhāna-Mallēsvara mention the existence of five shrines dedicated to Vejanātha (Vaidyanātha) bearing several interesting sculptural representations, Kamalasamkāra, Durgā Dēvi, and Rudrapādamu Rāmeswara. The Chenna Kēsava temple has a lofty gōpuram. The carvings therein, including the gift of an arrow "Pāsupatāstra" by Siva to Arjuna (Fig. 100) and the interpretation and delivery of the "Gīta" by Pārthasārathy to Arjuna, (Fig. 101) are fine works of art. Some scenes from the Rāmāyaṇa and the Mahābhārata are depicted well in sculpture. The Bhīmēswara shrine, close to that of Vaidyanātha, has also several mythological scenes shown in it.

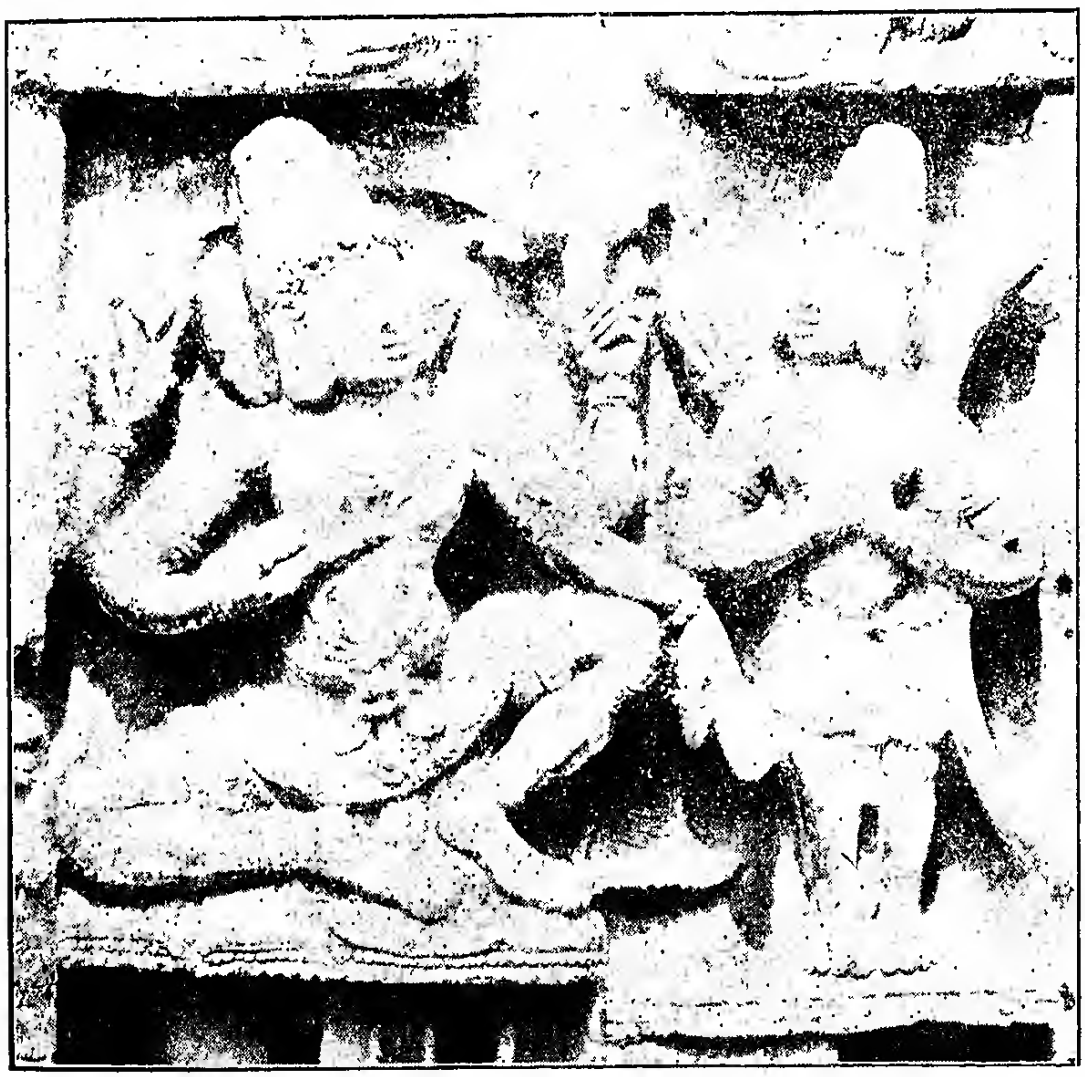

Fig. 101.—Parthasarathi teaches GITA to Arjuna, PUSHPAGIRI.

There are eight temples on the hill, *viz*, Kāsi Visvanāda, Rāghavaswāmi, Vaidyanātha, Trikōṭīsvara, Bhīmēsvara with several sculptured panels, Indranātēsvara, Kamalasambhavēsvara, and Siva and Kēsavaswāmi in one court, usually named as Pushpagiri temple, (Fig. 102). Of these eight, four are enclosed

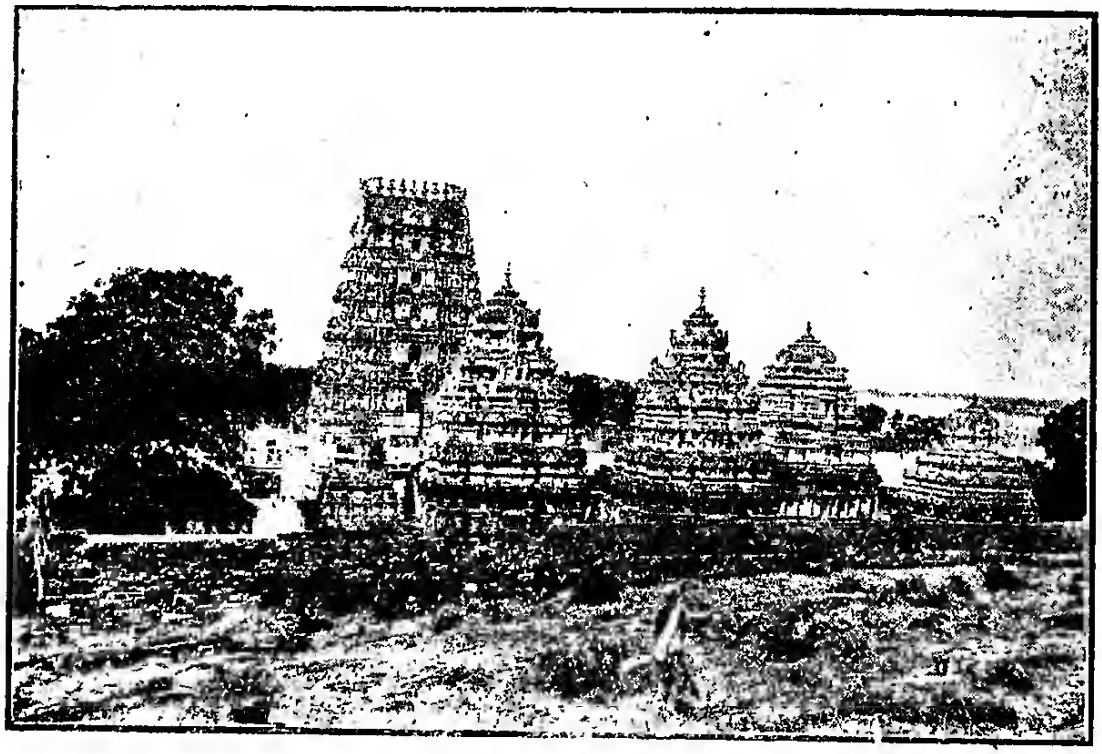

Fig. 102.—PUSHPAGIRI Temple.

by court walls. Besides these, there are dozens of other small temples at the foot of the hill and the construction of these is attributed to a Chōla King who had them put up to avert the evil effects of a curse on him.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

HAMPI.

This place, at a distance of about 7 miles from Hospet in the Bellary District that once played an important part in the history of India, is now in ruins. Hampi has its ancient sanctity in the fact that it was the capital of the kingdom of Kishkinda which flourished about the period of the Rāmāyaṇa, and was ruled over by the powerful brothers Vāli and Sugrīva of the monkey clan. Later, the Vijianagar dynasty was established here, and the ruins (Fig. 103) bear evidence to the ancient civilisation and the glory of the city.

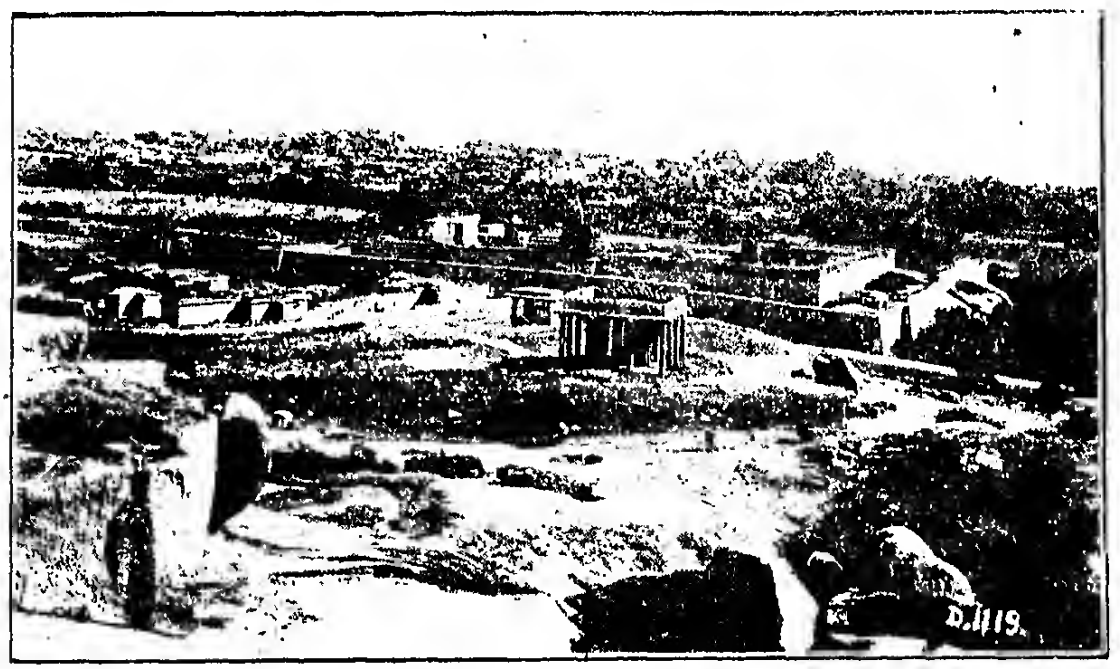

Fig. 103.—The Buildings in HAMPI.

Near by there is a sacred hill called Matanga Parvata, (Fig. 104) where the Sage Matanga did penance. It is to this sage that Sugrīva, with his chief Hanumān, is said to have fled for protection when driven out of the kingdom by his brother Vāli. The sacred Rishyamuka hill is on the bank of the Pampa river now called Tungabhadra. It was here that Rāma is said to have sought the aid of Sugrīva for the recovery of Sīta from Rāvaṇa. Close by this, is the Malyavatha hill where Hanumān communicated to Rāma the happy tidings of the discovery of Sīta in Lanka or Ceylon.

Nimbāpura is a hamlet close by Hampi, and it is believed that the remains of Vāli exist in a mound.

The dynasty of Vijianagar came into power probably after the Chalukyas, who had the boar (Varāha) as their emblem, and this was adopted by the former

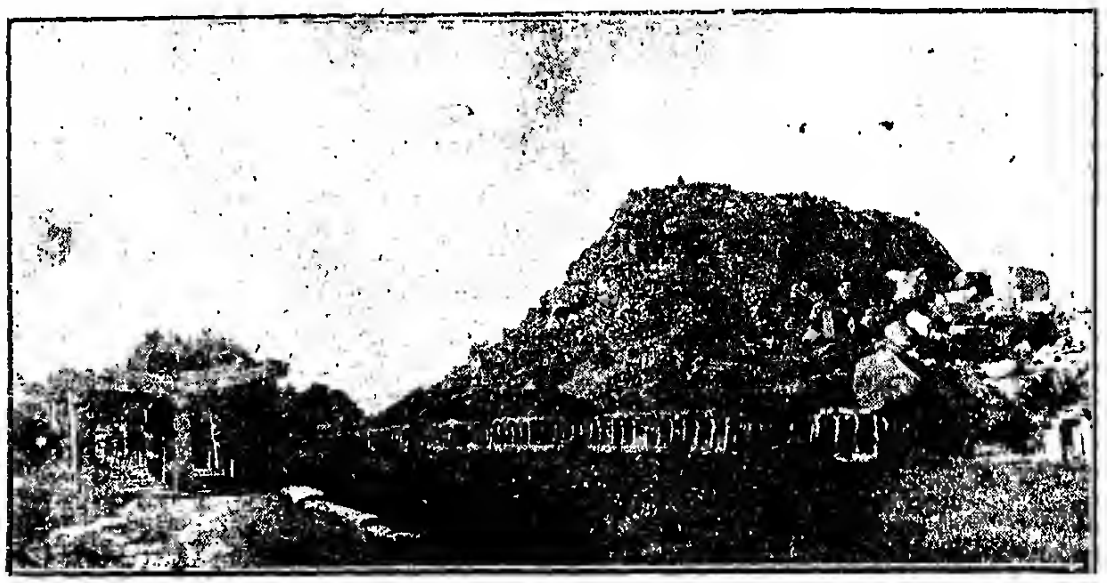

Fig. 101.—Matanga Parvata, HAMPI.

also. Virūpāksha, the lord of the Nāgas (Snakes), was the tutelary deity of the Vijianagar dynasty. Even Jainism was tolerated during the reign of King Bukka Rāya, who allowed the Jainas to have their shrines in Hēmakūṭa near the Hindu temple of Pampāpati. King Harihara is recorded to have made large gifts to several distant places of sanctity extending from the river Krishṇa in the north to the town of Kumbakōṇam in the south. In 1397 A.D. pillars of victory appear to have been planted by the then king in all the 56 States into which India was divided then. Krishnadēvarāya, the most enlightened of the Vijianagar dynasty, was a patron of Sanskrit and Telugu Literature. His successor Achutha Rāya made huge gifts to the Brāhmins. In A. D. 1565 the Muhammadans came into poossession of this city which brought about its ruin. The Vijianagar princes thereafter fled to various places.

The existing buildings, though many, are in ruins. The stone aqueducts, traces of which still remain, were constructed for the supply of water from a large tank to the principal buildings of the city. The *Maharnavami Dibba* (throne) consisting of a stone platform was the seat of the kings, during the festival of Navarāthri, and when they received homage from their minor nobles and chiefs. There is a terraced wall all round the platform. The intervals between the different rows of plinth mouldings have bas-reliefs representing the infantry, the cavalry, etc., of the ancient times, and these are splendid specimens of the art of the period.

The outerwalls of the Hazāra Rāma temple contain several bas-reliefs depicting scenes from the Rāmāyaṇa and the Mahābhārata, inclusive of a figure to Bhīma, (Fig. 105) The coming Kalki Avatār[1] incarnation of Sri Vishṇu, is represented in splendid style. The incarnation represents a figure mounted on a horse holding a drawn sword in his hand.

Fig. 105.—Bhima of the Pandavas, HAMPI.

The stables for the elephants face the west and contain 11 spacious stalls with lofty domed roofs, characteristic of Indian architecture. There is also a square turret over the stalls with a flight of steps at the side.

The fine statue of Narasimha measuring about 25 feet in height is said to have been cut of a single stone

The Viṭṭala temple though less important contains a few pieces of architectectural work.

The Krishnaswāmi temple (Fig. 106) of fine workmanship was constructed during the days of Krishnadēvarāya.

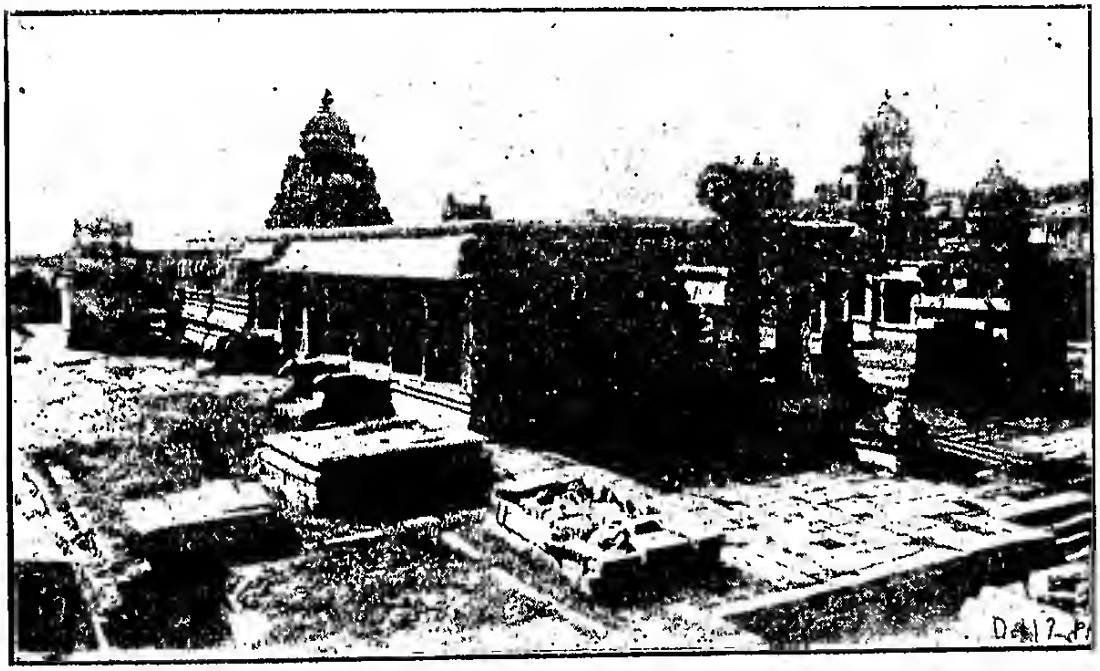

Fig. 106.—Krishnaswami Temple, HAMPI.

1. *Avatar* or incarnation means manifestation in form. Such manifestations of God are treated as *avatars* and these are required for the religious advancement of all human beings for the express purpose of getting over the conglomeration of wordly ideas.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

AHOBALAM.

This religious centre of great antiquity, also known as SINGAVELKUNRAM dedicated to Narasimha, the lion aspect of the God Vishṇu, is 30 miles from the Nandyal Railway station in the Kurnool District. Of all the places dedicated to Narasimha[1] (Fig. 107) Ahōbalam stands pre-eminent, for it is only here that the nine forms Nava (Narasimham) of the deity are enshrined.

Fig. 107.—Narasimha tearing Hiranya Kasipu.

It is here that the God Vishṇu in his lion aspect killed the Demon King Hiranyakasipu, who prohibited the worship of Vishṇu god.

Ukkustambam, a pillar in the shrine, is the place through which the deity is said to have come out into the world, and Jwālā was the place where Hiraṇya was caught hold of. The deity in the upper Ahōbalam hill is called *Swayambhu* or self-created and has ten arms, standing on a natural cleft of the rock tearing open the abdomen of the demon. This form of Narasimha is called Ugra (terrible) Narasimha. The Bhavanāsi river, which rises in the Jwālā hill, settles in a hollow named Rakthakuṇḍam. The water of this hollow is reddish supporting the popular theory that there was a river flow of the demon's blood or that the deity after killing the demon, washed his bloody hands in the pool.

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1. Hiranyakasipu obtained a boon of immortality from the God. Strengthened by this boon he began to tyranise over the lesser gods and his subjects and issued a mandate that nobody including his son Prahaladha, should worship God. As the boon was such that the demon could not be killed either by man or beast and either in day or in night or by any weapons of war either in earth or in the heavens. Vishnu assumed the form of a man and a beast, at twilight (immunity from these the demon did not claim) and placing Hiranya on his lap tore him into pieces, with his claws. Prahaladha was then crowned king in the place of the wicked Hiranyakasipu.

The milder aspect of Narasimha is called Lakshmi-Narasimha or Prahalāda-Varada who is enshrined in the lower Ahōbalam. Locally these shrines (Fig. 108)

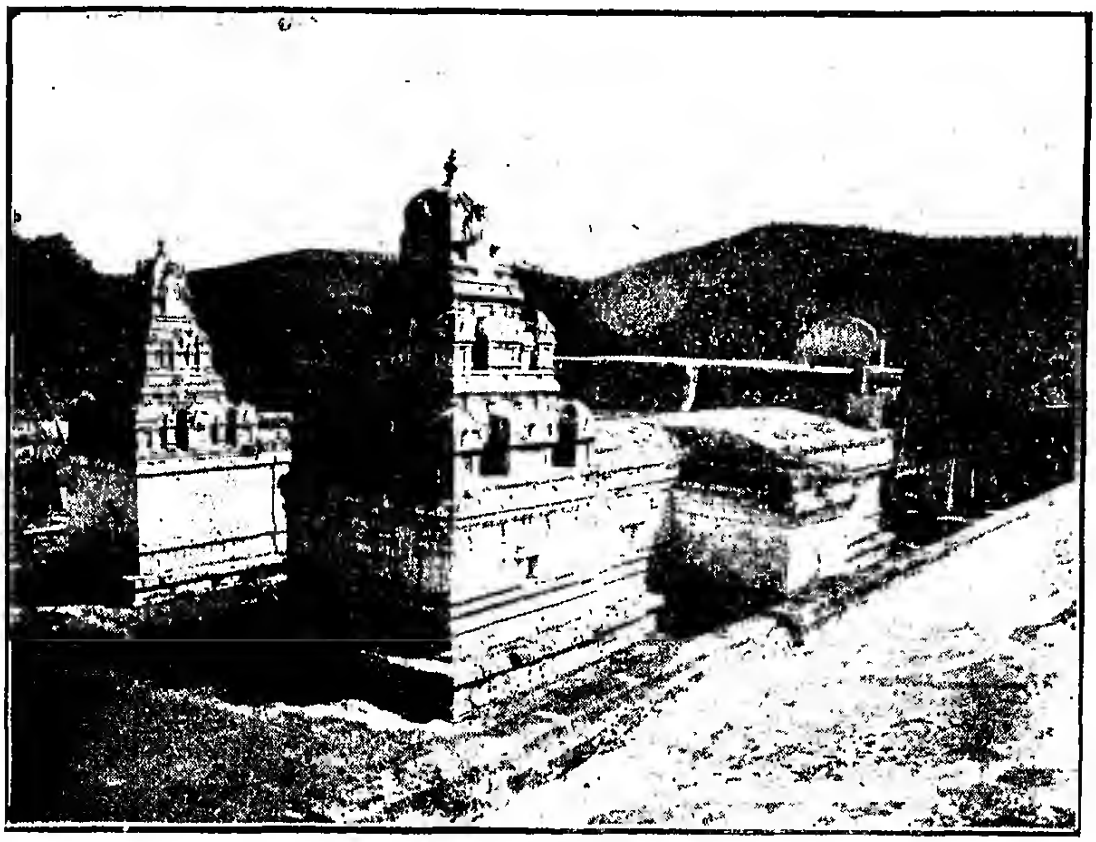

Fig. 108.—AHOBALAM Temple.

are called *Eguva* or *Pedda* (upper) Ahōbalam and *Diguva* or *Chinna* (lower) Ahōbalam and the former is considered more sacred.

The Lañja Kōnēru is a natural spring situated about 2 miles to the north-east of the shrine, *en route* to Bhārgavam. The spring has its own sanctity. It is said that once upon a time a Lañja (Harlot) constructed this with a view to expiate her sins in selling herself for the satisfaction of the carnal desires of men.

The Kañchu Kumbham or the interior tower and the monolithic Jaya-sthamba (Victory Pillar) in the lower Ahōbalam are objects of interest.

Rāmatīrtam, a tank sacred to Sri Rama, is 5 miles from lower Ahōbalam. There is an ant-hill called Puttalamma (in Telugu), which has its own sanctity. Garuḍa (Kite) did penance here to invoke the blessings of Vishṇu who appeared in the cave near Jwālā when he cried Ahō : Bilam, which accounts for the name of the place. Vēdadri which corresponds to the preceding Garuḍādri

is sacred for the fact that the Vēdas were granted their superiority over the Ithihāsas.

During the days of Vikramakēdu, the great western Chalukya King (1076—1106), reigning at Kalyāṇ in the Bombay Presidency only the mūla vigrahams (fixed sculptures) were worshipped. Later on Pratāparudradēva, a powerful Kakatiya King (1300—1325), installed the utsava vigrahams (metal images intended for being taken out). On his return from Srisailam he halted at a place called in later times Rudravaram, 10 miles from Ahōbalam, when he ordered the vigraham of Narasimha to be cast, and installed it at Ahōbalam. To commemorate his devotion a famous poem entitled " Pratāparudriyam " was composed.

The ancient records of the temple speak to the fact that King Krishnadēvarāya of the Vijayanagar dynasty visited this shrine on his return from the conquest of the Kalinga country, and presented the deity with a diamond necklace, an emerald wristlet, a gold plate and a thousand pieces of gold.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

SRISAILAM.

This important religious shrine (Fig. 109) is on the Rishabhagiri hill on the southern bank of the river Krishṇa and is famous for Srisaila or Śrīparvata,

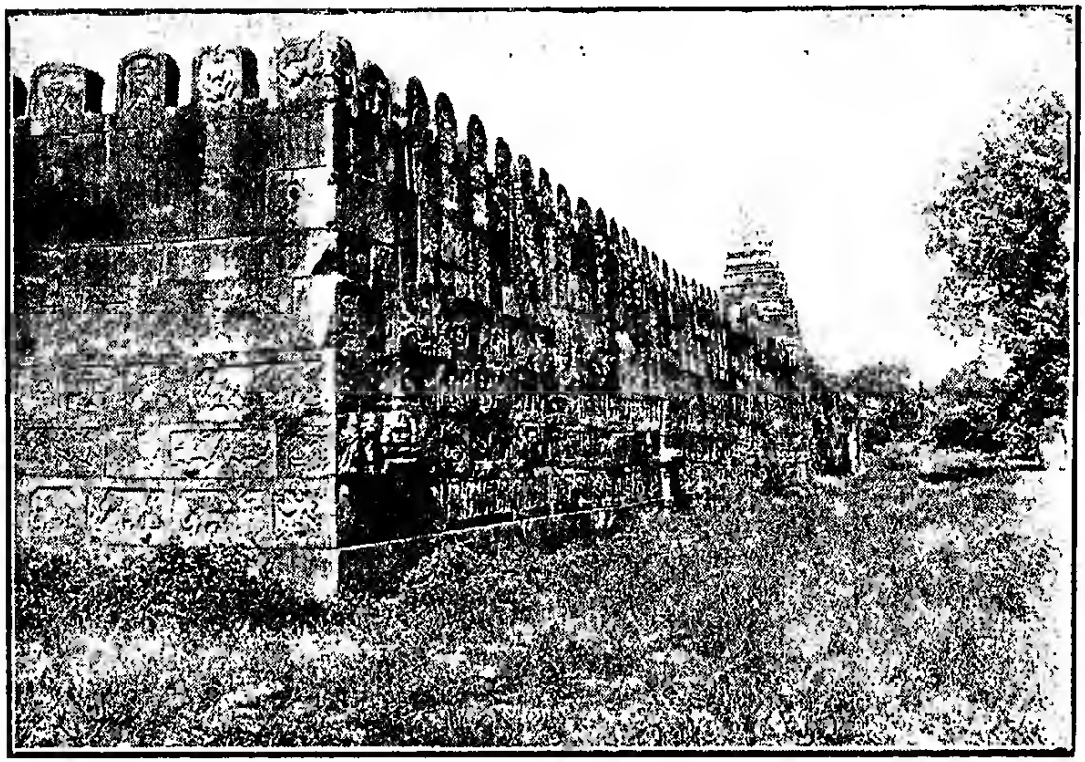

Fig. 109.—Sculptured * wall of the temple, SRISAILAM.

one of the several aspects of the God Siva. Its sanctity is claimed by the Hindus and the Buddhists. Almost in every Hindu epic poem or Purāṇa,[1] mention is made of this place, while the Chinese travellers Fa-Hian and Huin Tsang refer to the times of the Buddhist Saint Nagarjuna said to have lived

* The first or bottommost row bears figures of elephants harnessed in different ways as if let in procession, many of them twisting up trees with their trunks as is characteristic with them ; the second row represents horses and hunting scenes ; third row hunting tigers, etc.

1. The Puranas and Itihasas are elaborate commentaries on the Vedas, explaining the details, in a very simple style, for the benefit of the lower orders of society not sufficiently gifted with the necessary intellectual capacities to catch the true importance of the Vedas directly and all at once. The style adapted in these is with a view to convey more easily and more impressively to the ordinary public, the highly abstract and philosophical ideas which could not otherwise be so conveniently grasped.

in the first century A. D. in their anecdotes, and these go to show the existence and sanctity of the shrine from time immemorial.

The mythological history of the place is to the effect that, Rishabha or the sacred bull of the God Siva performed penance here, and that to bless him God Siva with his wife Pārvati appeared in the form of Mallikārjuna and Brimharāmbha. The river Krishna, called Pātālaganga in this part, is abundant in *lingams* (sacred stones) for worship.

Fig. 110.—Sage Bhringi.

Local belief is that one of the provincial officers of Srīsailarājya which was under the Vijayanagar sway made presentation of a bull, and of an idol of the Sage Bhringi (Fig. 110) both in gold to this shrine. This sage is said to have been reduced to a mere skeleton by the Goddess Pārvati for his devotion erred on the side of partiality to Sri Siva, who is subsequently said to have mended matters, and as a sign thereof Bhringi obtained an additional leg to stand. The sage is thus seen standing on three legs ! !

From a copper plate grant available in the Madras Museum it is seen that during the 15th century there was a dispute between the Brāhmins and the Kshatriyas belonging to the upper classes and the Vaisyas, regarding certain rights and privileges in this temple, and that it was decided in favour of the Vaisyas on the 13th February, 1416 A. D.

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CHAPTER XL.

BEZWADA.

Bezwāḍa, or the mythological Vijayavaṭa, is a famous place of pilgrimage on the river Ḳrishṇa, and dedicated to Siva in the local aspect of Mallēswara or Jayasēna. The Sage Agastya is said to have been the greatest devotee of this deity, and an admirer of the deity's several līlas (or sports).

The place is surrounded by many hillocks and the most important of them is called Sītanagaram, while the less important being Kanaka Durga* or Kanaka Koṇḍa. Traditionally these hills were continuous and at the command of god they went apart making enough space for the river Krishṇa to flow through. It is on one of these hills known as "Indrakīla" (Fig. 111) the Pāṇḍava hero Arjuna[1] obtained from Siva a most powerful weapon called "Pāsupatāstra". The aspect in which Siva appeared unto Arjuna for bestowing the boon, is known as Kirāta (hunter). The shrine has the representation of this and many other events of the Mahābhāratha, commemorated in sculpture.

The temple inscriptions relate also to the prayer of Arjuna to Indra in the forest of Dvaitavana, to provide him with the means to overcome Duryōdana, the cousin of Arjuna. Indra directs Arjuna to pray unto thē God Siva.

Besides having been a religious centre Bezwāḍa was also the capital of the Vengi kingdom. The Chalukyas who reigned at Kalyāṇ in the North conquered the place about the beginning of the 7th century A. D. and created a separate province. The famous Chinese Huin Tsang visited this place about 639 A.D.; when Buddhism was at his zenith. The Chōla King came in conquest of this part of the country known as Vangadēsa and ruled it until 1228 A.D., after which it fell into the hands of the Muhammadans who established their capital at Koṇḍapalli, a hill fortress, near Bezwāḍa.

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* On the south side of the Kanaka Durga temple is a rock with sculptures bearing labels indicating the names of Gods and Goddesses cut below them. Most of the figures are forms of Durga, the very popular deity of Bezwada at present. These figures are illustrated in the annual report of the Madras Epigraphical Report for the year 1917-1918. The fantastic forms the Goddess Durga was capable of assuming are detailed in the books on "Mantra Sastra".

1. The various names of Arjuna are generally repeated by pious Hindus on occasions of thunder to avoid the evil effects thereof, such as lightning, etc. These names are:—ARJUNA, PHALGUNA, PARTHA, KIRITA, SVETAVAHANA, BIBHATSU, VIJAYA, KRISHNA, SAVYASACHI, and DHANAMEJAYA.

Fig. 111.—Sculptured pillar on the hill, BEZWADA.

CHAPTER XLI.

DRAKSHARAMAM.

This religious place, formerly called TAKSHATAPOVANA or TAKSHAVATIKA in the Gōdavari District, is five miles to the south-east of Rāmachandrapuram. The historicity of this place is attributed to Sage Vyāsa, who is said to have installed a linga in this place, and this event is commemorated by an annual festival in February-March.

The purāṇic version regarding the place is, that the Demon Taksha, whose daughter was married to God Siva, was quite annoyed at the niggardly way in which he was treated by Siva. In revenge Taksha performed a *Yaga* (sacrifice) to which Siva was not invited. However, the daughter was present at the ceremony and Taksha resented it. In the end she burnt herself in the sacrificial fire. It is locally believed that the sacrifice is still on, and the Siddhi-Vināyaka (Elephant-God) at Ayinavalli, 8 miles away to the north of Amalāpuram, is supposed to bring the sacrifice to a successful end.

The temple of Bhīmēswara (Figs. 112 & 113), is the principal shrine of the place. The linga in the sanctum is said to be one of the five bits worn by Taksha round his neck. The other four bits are said to have fallen in Bhīmavaram in Cocoanada, in Amarāvathi in the Guntur District, in Palakollu in Kistna District, and Kumararāma yet to be identified. The construction of the temple is said to have originated with the Sun. The seven sages—Kasyapa, Atri, Gauthama, Bharadwaja, Viswāmitra, Jamadagni and Vasishta—are said to have worshipped the God here and also caused the seven months of the river Gōdāvari. The tank here—Sapta Gōdāvari, is named after the seven sages and great religious efficacy is attached to a bath in this.

Inscriptions in the temple signify to the antiquity of the shrine dating it so far back as the eleventh century, when the Chōla King Rājarāja was reigning at Rajahmundry.

The famous Mahommedan Saint Saiyid Shah Bhaji Aulia is said to have come here from Medina. As he was very hungry he slaughtered a cow, and this led to a violent dispute between the Hindus and the Mussulmans, the result

of which was the latter came out successful, and as agreed upon he was given a *mutt* which was subsequently converted into a Mosque where there is also the tomb of the saint. The tomb is said to be five-hundred years old and the

Fig. 112.—Central Shrine, DRAKSHARAMAM.

saint was a contemporary of the famous Mīra Sahib of Nagore, near Negapatam.

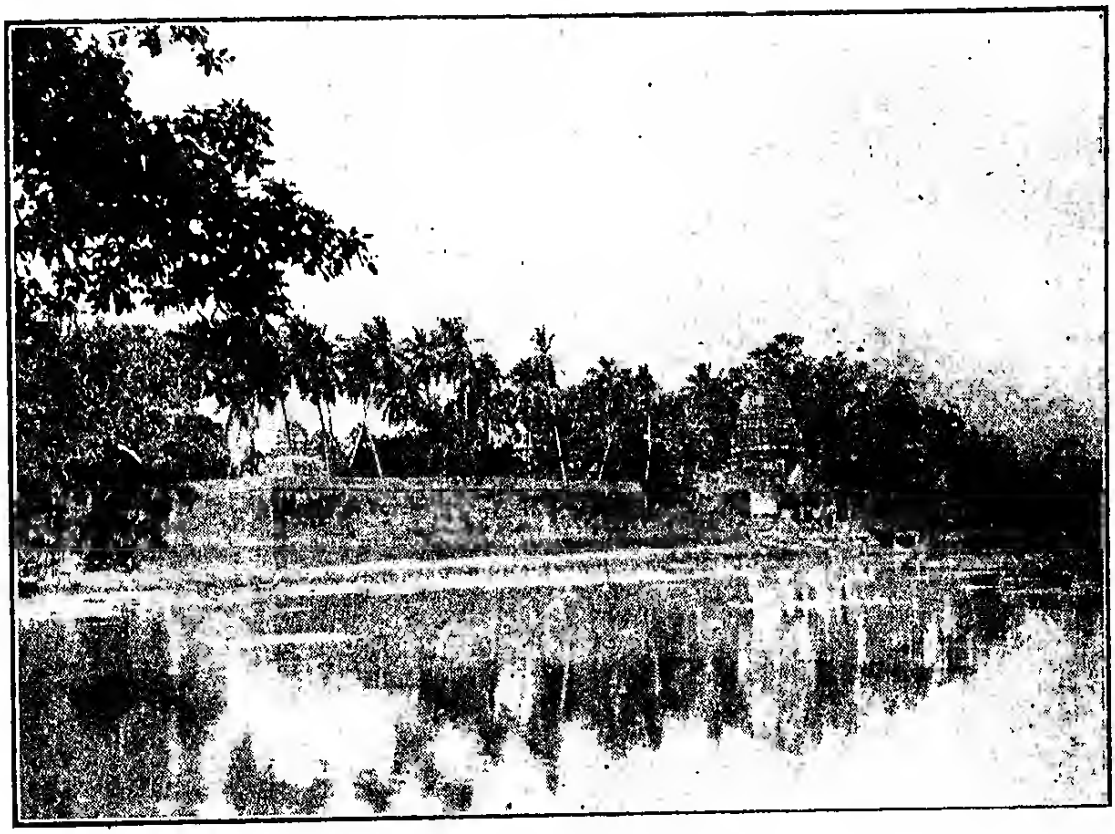

Fig. 113.—Temple with tank, DRAKSHARAMAM.

There are also two Dutch tombs called "Ollandu Dibba" erected in A. D. 1675 and 1728 containing some fine works of sculpture.

CHAPTER XLII.

SIMHACHALAM.

This religious station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in the Zemindāri of Vizianagaram, is sacred to Narasimha, the lion aspect of Vishṇu God.

The shrine (Fig. 114) is built on the hill, about 800 feet above the sea, and gateways are observed *en route* to the shrine. A broad flight of steps runs all through and on the top is the Hanumān gate. In the Hanumān gate there is a bastion showing the presence of ramparts formerly to protect the shrine.

The foundation of the temple is attributed to Hiraṇya-kasipu, who furious at his son Prahlāda's devotion to Vishṇu, threw him into the sea and placed this hill on his head. Narasimha went to his rescue, stood by the side of the hill and tilted it up so that the boy might escape from the weight of the hill. Later on the pious Prahlāda is stated to have founded the shrine.

One of the pillars in the Mukhamaṇḍapa is named *Kappam Stambam* or "the tribute pillar" and this attracts large number of crowds on account of its power of curing cattle diseases and granting children to barren women. There is also a stone car with stone wheels and stone horses.

The body of the deity Narasimha in the principal shrine is ever covered with a thick coating of sandal paste, which is said to have appeased the fury of the God after his destruction of Hiraṇya-kasipu, the demon athiest. The coating is renewed annually on the Vaisākha* day in May, and that day is considered very sacred, and people from all over the country visit this shrine.

As the terrific nature of Narasimha (Man-Lion) incarnation continued even after the destruction of the demon Hiraṇya-kasipu and this caused trouble and

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* This is the day in the month of Vaisakha (May—June) on which the asterism Visakha (*libra*) has sway.

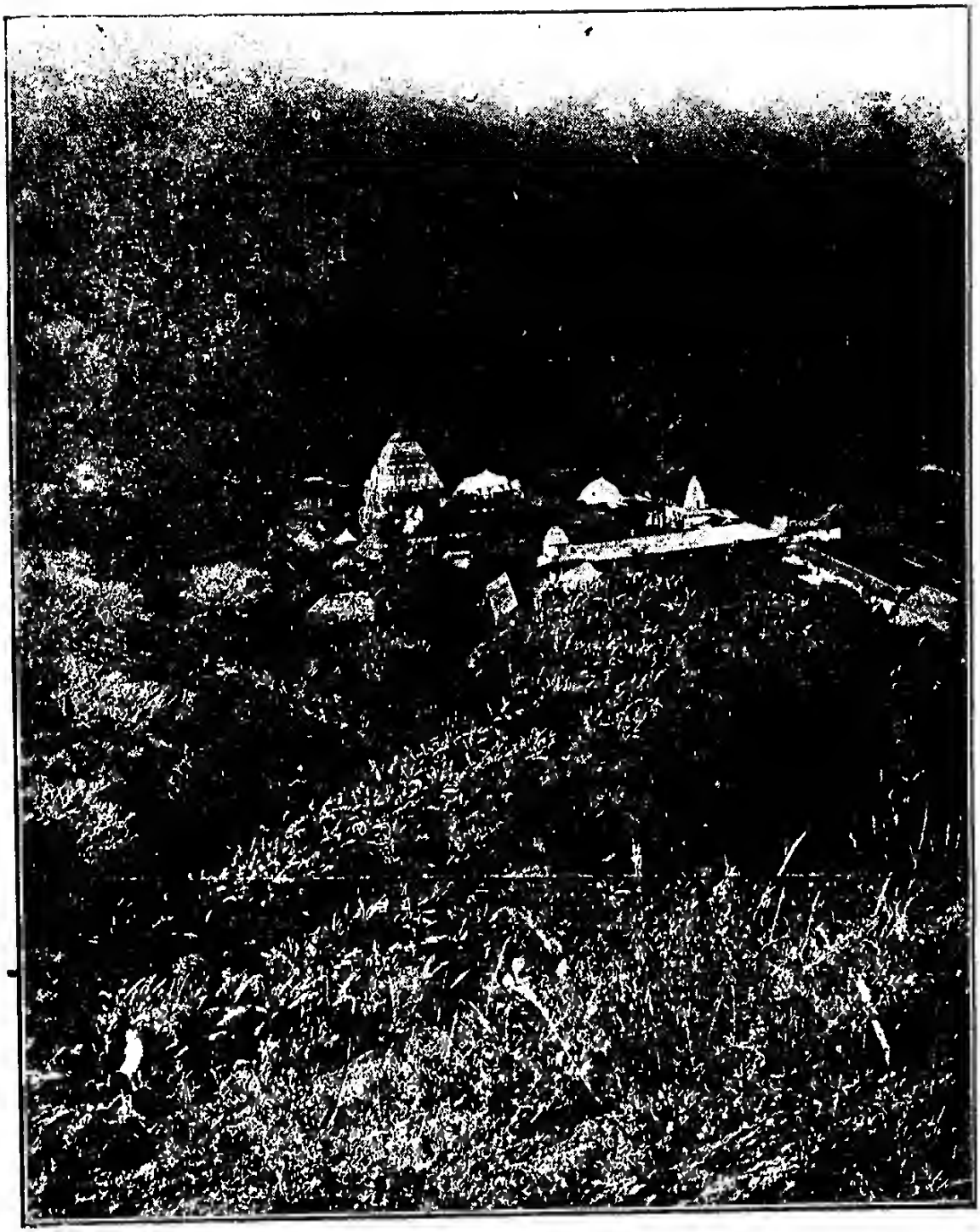

Fig. 114.—SIMHACHALAM Temple on hill.

fear to dēvas, God Siva assumed the SARABHA (bird-like) (Fig. 115) form and pacified Narasimha by trampling him under his feet. The consecration of this image is supposed to destroy enemies, secure success in battles, cure all ailments and procure every good. There are fine sculptures of this form in the temples at CHIDAMBARAM and DARASURAM near Kumbakōṇam. The metal figure in the temple at TRIBHUVANAM close to Kumbakōṇam is very inviting.

Fig. 115—SARABHA.

The temple inscriptions record the history of the Kalinga country, the conquests made by the Chōla king Kulōtthunga (A. D. 1010—1118), the construction of the central shrine with its several maṇḍapams, and the victory pillars of King Krishnadēvarāja of Vijayanagar (A. D. 1515—1516).

CHAPTER XLIII.

SRINGERI.

The sacred city of Sringēri[1], in the Kāḍūr District of the Mysore State is situated on the left bank of the river Tungabhadra[2] which takes its rise in the Varāha Parvata of the Western Ghats and runs north-easterly from there. The origin of the name is associated with the Rishi Sringa who, according to tradition, dwelt here during the epic period of the Rāmāyaṇa. Hence the name of Rishyasringagiri, popularly contracted to Srīngagiri or Sringēri. Some of the local inscriptions also refer to the place as Sringapura, the city of Sringa, commemorating the birth of the Rishi at the hermitage of his father Vibhāṇḍaka Rishi, whose penance here another tradition records.

Other important sacred places in the neighbourhood include *Sakkarepatna*, believed to have been the capital of the Rukmāngada, a king whose exploits figure in the Mahābhārata and whose name is commemorated with the Ekādesi festival. He is believed to have constructed the Ayyankērē or Doḍḍa Maḍagakere reservoir, about four miles off Hēremagalūru[3] and Chikamagalūru in the neighbourhood, by tradition, are the estates Rukmāngada bestowed on his elder and younger daughter respectively, by way of dowry. The former of these, known of old as Bhārghavapuri, is by tradition said to have been the scene of the *sarpa yaga*[4] (serpent sacrifice) performed by King Janamējaya to avenge the death of his father from the bite of a serpent. A stone pillar with a spear or flame-shaped head is said to have been the sacrificial stone used for this sacrifice and to this day Hindus believe that a ceremonial circumambulation of this pillar and a bath in the neighbouring Sidda Pushkarani expiate their sins. Copper plate inscriptions record grants made to Brāhmins who performed the *Sarpa Yaga*. Khāṇḍēya, on the right bank of the river Bhadra, contains a temple dedicatēd to the Sage Mārkaṇḍēya.

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1. The city lies in 13° 25' north latitude, 75° 19' east longitude, 2439 feet above the sea.

2. A legend associated with the river Tungabhadra (the confluence of the Tunga and the Bhadra) says that the Tunga represents the left and the Bhadra the right tusk of Vishnu in the aspect of a boar. With the left tusk he bored into the earth, and on the right he held it up.

3. Kanarese *Hire*=elder; *Chikka*=Younger; *Magal*=daughter; uru=town.

4. This rite is performed for the destruction of these wild animals. By reciting the mantras relating to this sacrifice, the snakes all round are drawn to the spot and made to fall a prey to the sacrificial fire.

Tradition records that Mrikaṇḍu Rishi, the father of the sage, lived here and by austerities sought and obtained from the God Siva the boon of a son. The God, however, gave him the option of having a son who would be a fool but who should live the normal span of years, or one who being endowed with all wisdom would die at the age of sixteen. Mrikaṇḍu chose the latter, but his son, Mārkaṇḍēya, by his indefatigable *Kshetratanam* (visiting holy places), austerities and Mantra Siddhi, won from Siva victory over Yama[1] the God of Death.

Vibhāṇḍaka, son of Kāsyapa, consulted his father as to the choice of the best place for *tapas* (penance); he was directed to the spot in which the river runs in three directions[2] (the Tunga flows north-east past Sringēri, then it turns north by west and again north-east). Starting from the source of the river the sage proceeded in search of such a place. After passing through various *tirthas* and holy spots, he came to Sringapura and identified the place with the locality mentioned by his father, as the river branched off in three directions in this locality. There the rishi settled and did his penance so rigourously that it began to shake even Indra's region. Indra thereupon, to save himself from this situation, caused the divine nymph Oorvasi to disturb the Rishi's penance (*tapas*). When Vibhāṇḍaka was engaged in performing his evening *Sandhya* (ablutions), this celestial nymph appeared before him. At the same time a doe came to drink water in the river and it unconsciously took in the washings of the ascetic. The bird in consequence gave birth to a human male child with the unusual addition of a horn like that of a deer, who, in consequence thereof with the name RISHYASRINGA[3] in course of time grew up to man's state without having ever seen a woman!!

After him, the Mallikārjuna temple on the hill here was founded in memory of this sage. And in the centre of the town of Sringeri stands the temple[4] of Mallikārjuna, founded in memory of the Sage Vibhāṇḍaka.

During the regime of Rōmapāda over Anga Dēsa (lies somewhat to the west of Bengal Proper) the country was visited by an unusual drought of twelve

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1. This scene is said to have taken place in the village of Tirukkadayur near Mayavaram where there is a highly inviting metal figure Kalasamharamurthi in the act of Siva slaying Yama for the sake of Markandeya.

2. Baths in running streams, besides removing the dirt over the body, relieves also the pains over the body and aids the circulation of blood, whenever such rivers have a retrograde course from the natural one, special merits are attributed to the water of such spots.

3. The story is not unlike the Roman myth of Leda and the Swan.

4. The stone pillar in the court-yard of the temple has the crude figure of Ganapathi (the elephant god) said to have been designed by Abhinava Narasimha Bharathi, who presided over the Sringeri Mutt (Monastery) between 1589 and 1622 A. D. It is believed that the outlines of the figure grow clearer with the passing of time.

months' duration. On consulting the Brāhmin priests as to the means by which he might overcome this catastrophe he was advised to send for the young *Rishya Sringa* and to induce him somehow to visit the Anga country. This was done by alluring the Rishi by means of fair damsels who managed by their artifices to overcome the Rishi and enticed him to the country of Anga. The manner by which they conveyed Rishya Sringa[1] is significant. They joined hands and formed a living palanquin for him. The origin of the idea of the modern palanquin is to be traced to this incident. This vehicle is still in vogue and used often on marriage processions.

The moment he set his foot on the soil rain poured in plenty. Rōmāpāda, the bare-footed was so pleased, with this young sage that he gave his daughter in marriage to him. About this period Dasaratha, king of Ayōdhya (Oudh), was in deep distress by reason of the absence of an heir to the throne. The sages advised him to bring down, the Rishya Sringa from the Anga Dēsa. Dasaratha started out to the land of his friend Rōmapāda and requested him to send the Rishi Sringa with his wife Sāntha to enable him to fulfill his object. Rishya Sringa acted as Dasaratha's priest for the *Asvamedha** or horse sacrifice wherefrom a divine *Payasa* (literally a drink composed of milk) or sweet drink was obtained which, on being distributed to the queens of the royal household, four sons Rāma, Lakshmaṇa, Bharatha and Satrugna were born. While returning to his country he at the foot of the Sahya mountain, did worship to the God Chandrasēkara, whom he attempted to see in the darkness with half-closed eyes whereon he was absorbed into the *Linga* in the temple at Kigga which is close to the eastern base of the Western Ghāts. It is said that at this holy spot no drought will ever approach within 12 *gavadas* of the God here (one *gavada* equals 12 English miles).

Later on, this place became connected by tradition with Adi Sānkarāchārya, who, while returning to the south from his northern tour, went to the river

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1. The Sringesvara temple at Kigga, also known as Marukalu, bears sculptures showing an ingenious combination of men, animals, etc., one of them is noteworthy as representing the incident of the Sage Rishyasringa being carried by dancing girls to king Romapada's capital. The palanquin formed by the women themselves is shown here as being supported by two antelopes. Such sculptures, but without the antelopes are available at Devanhalli and Sivaganga. The Linga in the temple is called Sringesvara, a shortened form of Rishyasringesvara; because it was set up in the name of the Sage Rishyasringa or according to another account, he was absorved into the linga. It is said to bave Santa, wife of Rishyasringa at the left side and two horns over the head like the sage. The puranic account of the place describes the Linga as the remover of famine which spread over 12 *Yoganas* of the earth, as rejoicing to have Parvati on his left thigh, as the fulfiller of the desires of devotees, as being worshipped by all the gods and as having the sbape of a Rudraksba *i.e.*, the berry of tbe Rudraksha tree (*elaeocarpus ganitrus*); and Rishyasringa as being in company with his wife Santa; as dwelling on the bank of the river Nandini and as being adorned with *rudraksha* berries.

* This sacrifice is performed for the prosperity of the king and his people. The benefits conferred thereby are said to be numerous; a horse is let loose on an auspicious day and it goes round and returns to the same place.

Tunga, whose waters are pure for drinking (The saying is Ganga Sñanam and Tungā pānam), here to perform his Mādhyānika or midday ablutions. There he observed the unnatural phenomenon of a frog in confinement being protected from the heat of the sun by its inveterate enemy a serpent which omen induced the Swāmi to found a Muṭṭ there, and further tradition ascribes to this place the following importance :—

Sankara who preached essentialy Nivritti Mārga (the Path of knowledge) or salvation had overcome by arguments Maṇḍana Misra, who was said to be an avatār of Brahmā along with his consort, an avatār of Sarasvati, both of whom were strict householders in Pravritti Mārga (the Path of Action) and on that account they were made to follow Sankara who ordained Misrā to take the robes of a Sanyāsin and his consort disappeared in the middle of the Tunga river and became a stone ; as Sankara turned back to see if she followed him safely into the stream, contrary to her injunction not to look back. There was established the Sāradā Pēṭa of Sankara. For the well-being of the town the Swāmi caused temples to be put up in all the four directions in order that evil influence might not affect the people of the place. Kālabhairava was installed in the east, Durgā on the south, Añjanēya on the west, and Kāli on the north. Adisankarāchārya, the sage and religious reformer, is believed to have been an incarnation of Siva, who distressed at the strength which the Buddhist and Jains faiths were gaining and the corresponding weakness and corruption of Hinduism, made himself incarnate as a child of a pious Brāhman Sivaguru and his devoted wife Aryāmbha, at Kālaṭi, a village on the Alavoi or Chūrṇi about 20 miles south-east of Cranganoor in the Travancore State, in the Malabār country in the year 2593 (B. C. 509) of Kāli (Tamil Nandana) in the month of Vaisākha under the constellation Punarvasu on the fifth day of the New-Moon period. This day is commemorated by pious Hindus on the festival of SANKARA JAYANTI.

After receiving his spiritual education under Sri Gōvinda Bhagavat-pāda, Sankara made continuous journeys from place to place over th whole of India suppressing all the false and inadequate doctrines then prevalent, and also establishing the unique *Advaita* doctrine. He took Padmapāda, Hastāmalaka, Tōṭaka, Surēsvarāchārya, or Maṇḍana Misra and several others as disciples. He visited Prayāg, Vāranāsi, and thence proceeded to Kailāsa wherefrom he brought five *Spatika* or crystal lingās and these remain now in Sringēri as 'Bhōga linga' ; in Kēdārakshētra as 'Mukti linga' ; in Nepal as 'Vara linga' ; in Kumbakōnam as 'Yōga linga ' and in Chidambaram as 'Mōksha linga'.

After visiting Chidambaram he proceeded southward, establishing *Yantras* in several of the temples and putting down the doctrines of Kāpālikas, the Ganapatjs, the Jains, etc. He is also reported to have engaged himself in religious controversies with Buddhists. He also wrote a book to show that the *Sahasranama* of Vishṇu mean to include Siva. Sankara wrote his own commentary on the Upanishads-Bhasya—and on the Sootrams of Vyāsa and on the metaphysical part of the Bhagavat Gīta. He also insisted that not merely the Vēdas, but also the Smrithis—or codes of laws are the authoritative testimonies. It is by following these Smrithis also that his disciples are called smārthas as distinguished from srowtas. When in Jambukēsvaram he lessened the *Ugrakala* of the Goddess by placing the *Sri Chakra* in the form of the Tāṭanka[1] in the ears of the Goddess. He again commenced his journey to the north and visited Badarināràyana, Kēdarnāth, Nepaul, Ayōdhya, Dwāraka and Gōkula. In Jagannāth he took a bath in the sacred Mahōdadi (Bay of Bengal). Thereafter he visited Ujjain, Tirupati and Conjeevaram.

At Conjeevaram the Dēvi was in the form of Akāsa (Air) in *bila* (Hole) in the presence of the Goddess Sri Kāmākshi image and Sankara attracted her power and transformed her phase of rigour into one of grace to suit the requirements of the new age.

The then king of Conjeevaram Rājasēna built several temples and also renovated many of the existing shrines. The town of Conjeevaram was also renewed in accordance with the plan laid out by Sankara who designed it the form of *Sri Chakra* with the image and the temple of Kāmākshi in the centre or the *Bindu Sthana* as it is called. All the other temples were made to face this Kāmākshi temple. To Sankāra is ascribed the work Kāmākshi Ashṭakam or the octavo in praise of Goddess Kāmākshi—the cupid or love-embodied Goddess, but it is doubtful whether he stayed at Conjeevaram or was merely a passing pilgrim. The Chōla Paṭṭayam states that Sankara came to Conjeevaram and placed an earthen lingam there. Probably the humble origin of the Yēkambarēsvara and Kāmākshi shrines, the letters being the names of Siva and Parvati is thus established.

He is next reported to have installed a *Spatika linga*—Crystal linga—Chandramoulēswara, and to have composed the *Nakshatra Malika* or Star garland of songs in praise of the God. Thereafter Sankara[2] resolved to spend the last years of his human life in this holy place. At last he left the

1. This jewel is still in use and the Goddess is decorated with this on important occasions.

2. An image of this saint is in worship close to that of the Goddess Kamakshi. This is said to be the most ancient sculpture of Adi Sankara.

human body in his 32nd year in Kali 2626 (477 B. C.) in the Tamil Rakthākshi. His death is remarkable in that he caused himself to be covered with dry cow dung cakes and at his bidding they caught fire and reduced the body to ashes ! ! This ceremony is called *karshagni* : the most effective purifier for transmigration of souls.

Of the various Swamies that presided over the mutt there was the famous VIDYATIRTHA who lived during the early part of the fourteenth century. To this venerable and holy priest the Vijianagar kings as well as other Chiefs paid homages. From inscriptions we learn that Harihara in A. D. 1346 and Bukka I in A. D. 1356 proceeded and paid their respects to this Vidyātīrtha Swāmigal and gave grants also for the maintenance of the mutt.

Though Sringēri contains over two scores of temples the best of those from an architectural point is that of VIDYASANKARA, (Fig. 116) founded in memory of Vidyāsankar in saka 1260 *Bahudhanya*, (1338 A. D). The temple is Dravidian in style and in plan it is apsidal at both ends. It faces the east, as is the case with most of the temples, and consists of a sanctum with a maṇḍapa (hall) in front of the sanctum. Surrounding these two connected structures is the passage for *pradakshina* (circumambulation round them). Again there is what is called a *Navaranga* or a central hall of about 18 feet in height. This hall bears a ceiling, the centre of which is 8 feet square with a panel of 4 feet square in the middle, and 2 feet deep having a lotus bud of 5 tiers of concentric petals, with pecking parrots on the four sides, pointing their head downwards. The flooring slabs of this hall are 9 feet by 4 feet with the central one of 9 feet square. It has 3 entrances, one on the east, one on the south and another on the north.

Against the entrances facing the outer walls of the *garbhagriha* or sanctum are three niches having in them the figures of Brahmā with Sarasvati on the south, Lakshminārāyana on the west, and Umāmahēsvara on the north. Between the east and south entrances are the figures of Indra, regent of the east ; Yama, regent of the south with two dogs seated at the sides, and several others including Sri Rāma, Sage Vyāsa, Durga and Sani or Saturn. In the space between the south entrance to the *pradakshina* are Garuḍa, Hanumān, Lakshminārāyana, Brahmā with Sarasvati. Between the south and west entrance are Kalki, the tenth avatār of Vishnu yet to come seated on a horse holding a sword, Veṇugōpāla, Balarāma and Parasurāma. Between the west and north entrances are Vāmana and Bali, Kūrma and Matsya, Harihara, Mārkaṇḍēya embracing the linga while being dragged by a noose by Yama, Ardhanārīsvara, Tiruparasambāra and Manmatha (cupid) aiming arrows at Siva. Between the *pradakshina* north entrance and the north entrance are

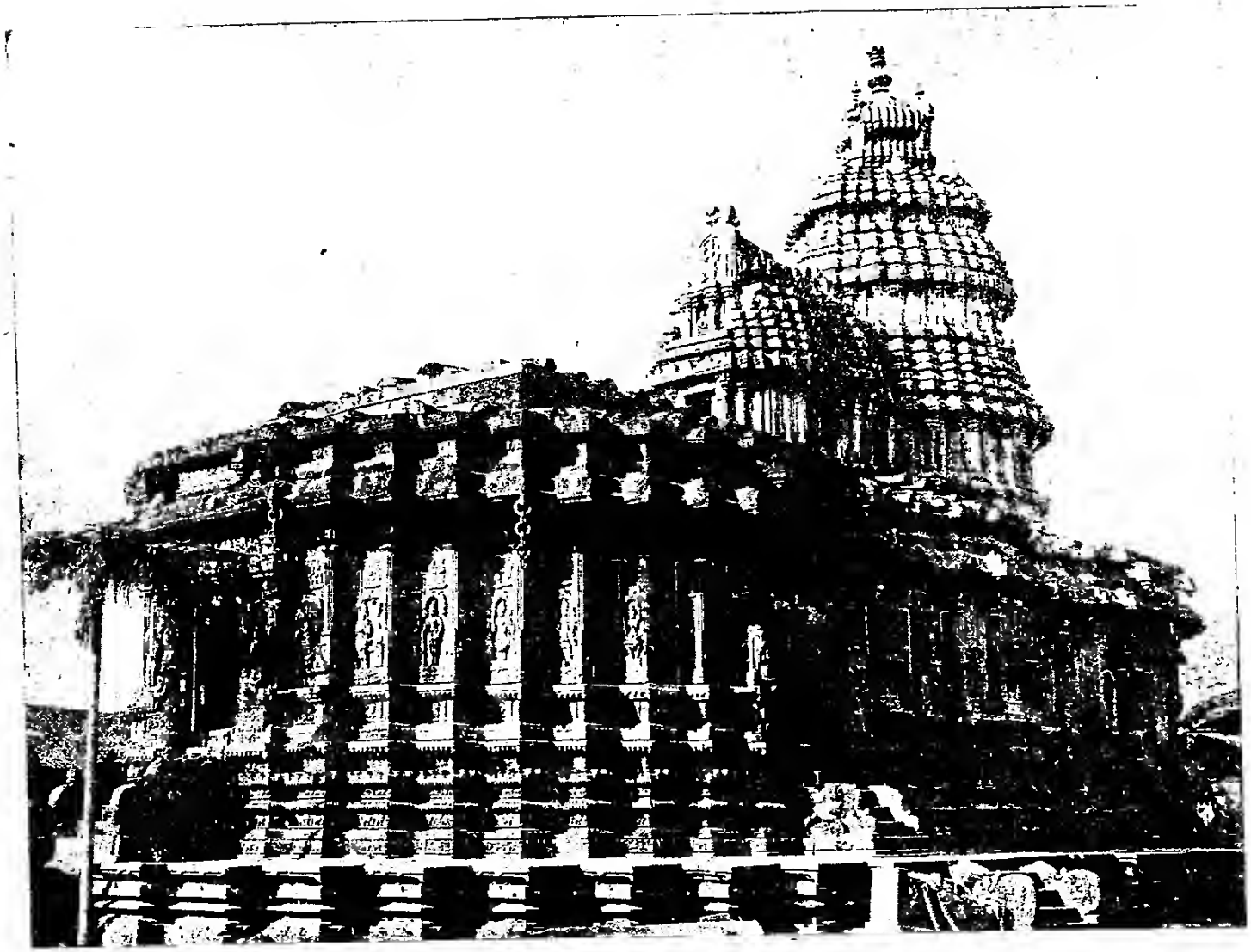


Fig. 116.—SRINGERI Vidyasankara Temple. Full View (North side)

Chandra or moon, Hayagrīva, Annapūrna with a pot and a ladle, and Sarasvati ; between the north and east entrance walls and these afford facilities for a study of Hindu Iconography. At an angle on the right of the front entrance is Vyāsa in an attitude of imparting instruction to Sankarāchārya, who holds a palm leaf book in his hand. The friezes contain figures of the animal kingdom. Chains of stone rings which are a source of admiration to Europeans, hang from the eaves at the corners of the hall.

The NAVARANGA hall is supported by 12 sculptural pillars bearing on them lions with riders. Stone balls are placed in the mouth of the lions and these can be rolled about, but not taken out, thus showing the workmanship of the architects of those days. Each of these 12 pillars bear on their back a sign of the Zōḍiac and the pillars are so planted that the rays of the sun fall on them in the order of the solar months. This is another admirable piece of workmanship in this hall. Not to speak of these each pillar has, similar to the Zōḍiac arrangement, the various *Navagraha* or the nine planets over them ; the Sun alone being the lord of all the rāsis is shown on the top panel. The Rāsi-Maṇḍalam (Zōḍiac) is a broad circle of belt, surrounding the heavens, about 16° wide, along the middle of which runs the ecliptic or the Sun's path. It includes the paths of the Moon and all the principal planets and contains the twelve signs or divisions reckoned in the order in which they are given below ; from Aries the point of intersection of the ecliptic and the equator :—Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, and Pisces. Since the Zōḍiac contains 360 degrees, each sign is 30 degrees. A degree is the daily step of the Sun on his annual path round the sky, among the stars. It is a unit of astronomical calculation. Six of the nine planets, *viz.*, the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn revolve round the Sun from west to east according to the order of the signs in the ecliptic, *i.e.*, from Aries to Taurus, then to Gemini and so on. Nearest to the Sun is Mercury ; next to him is Venus; then comes the Moon with the Earth of which this is a satellite; next is Mars; then comes Jupiter; and afterwards as the farthest from the earth, Saturn. The Solar month is the 12th part of a Solar year which is the average time taken by the Sun to pass through a sign of the Zōḍiac. The twelve signs of the Zōḍiac respectively are said to represent the head, face, breast, heart, belly, navel, abdomen, genital organ, teeth, eyes, knees, ankles, and feet of the *Kalapurusha* or the Deity of Time. The following verse in the *Kalaprakasika* details the representations of the Zōḍiacal signs and in the order in which they stand :—

The RAM, The BULL, the heavenly TWINS,

And next the CRAB, the LION shines,

The VIRGIN, and the SCALES,

The SCORPION, the ARCHER, and the HE-GOAT,

The MAN who bears the watering pot,

And FISH with glittering tails.

The apparent path of the Sun round the heavens is divided into 360 *Bhagas* of the old Indian time or Degrees of the modern European method of calculation of time, each *Bhaga* or Degree divided into 60 *Kalas* or Minutes, and each *Kala* or Minute again sub-divided into 60 *Vikalas* or Seconds.

This is again divided into twelve parts or *Rasis* known as the twelve signs of the Zōḍiac, and is then known as *Rasi-Chakra* or the Zōḍiacal Circle. Each sign or Rāsi is divided into 30°, so that the twelve signs make up 360° or one complete circle of the Ecliptic. The twelve signs of the Zōḍiac with their Adyanta Nāḍis and Vināḍis for the city of Madras in the south of India are :—

I. *Mesha*, The Aries or Ram (4-28);

II. *Rishabha*, The Taurus or Bull (5-3);

III. *Mithuna*, The Gemini or Twins (5-28);

IV. *Karkata*, The Cancer or Crab (5-23);

V. *Simha*, The Leo or Lion (5-8);

VI. *Kanya*, The Virgo or Virgin (5-4);

VII. *Tula*, The Libra or Balance (5-16);

VIII. *Vrichika*, The Scorpio or Scorpion (5-29);

IX. *Dhanus*, The Sagittarius or Archer (5-20);

X. *Makara*, The Capricornus or Capricorn (4-25);

XI. *Kumbha*, The Aquarius or Water-Carrier (4-16);

XII. *Mina*, The Pisces or Fishes (4-10).

On the right of the Mahāmaṇḍapa, in the place of the Ganapati figure is now placed a miniature Saturn fashioned out of steel. To ward off the evil effects of this powerful planet, people get the figure bathed in oil, as it is

believed that nothing else pleases this God more. Besides this steel Saturn, there is a metallic figure of Harihara,[1] (half Siva, half Vishṇu) which is not commonly met with.

The linga in the central shrine is named Vidyāsankara installed in memory of Vidyātīrtha, and it was set up under the supervision and guidance of Bhāratitīrtha, a devoted and true disciple of Vidyātīrtha, who made gifts to several Brāhmans on the auspicious occasion of Kumbhābishēka or the opening ceremony.

On the west of the Vidyāsankara temple are several small shrines of Samādhi guḍies or tomb temples (Samādhi means tomb, guḍi means temple) built over the tombs of the various heads of this Muṭṭ. In the midst of these Samādhi guḍies is one dedicated to *Malayala Brahma* whose figure is about 5 feet high with a curious story relating to it. It is said that this Malayala Brahma was a Brahmarākshasa (evil spirit) who was brought down to this place by Vidyāranya who promised to feed the spirit to his satisfaction. In memory of this incident Hindus worship him on all occasions of feasts and important ceremonies, in order that such occasions may have a successful termination.

Amongst the idols here, the Sārada Goddess is cast in pure gold. Vēnugōpāla and Srinivāsa with their consorts are cut out of rubies. There is a Nandi (bull) worked in a single pearl. A miniature maṇḍapa has been carved out of a block of emerald.

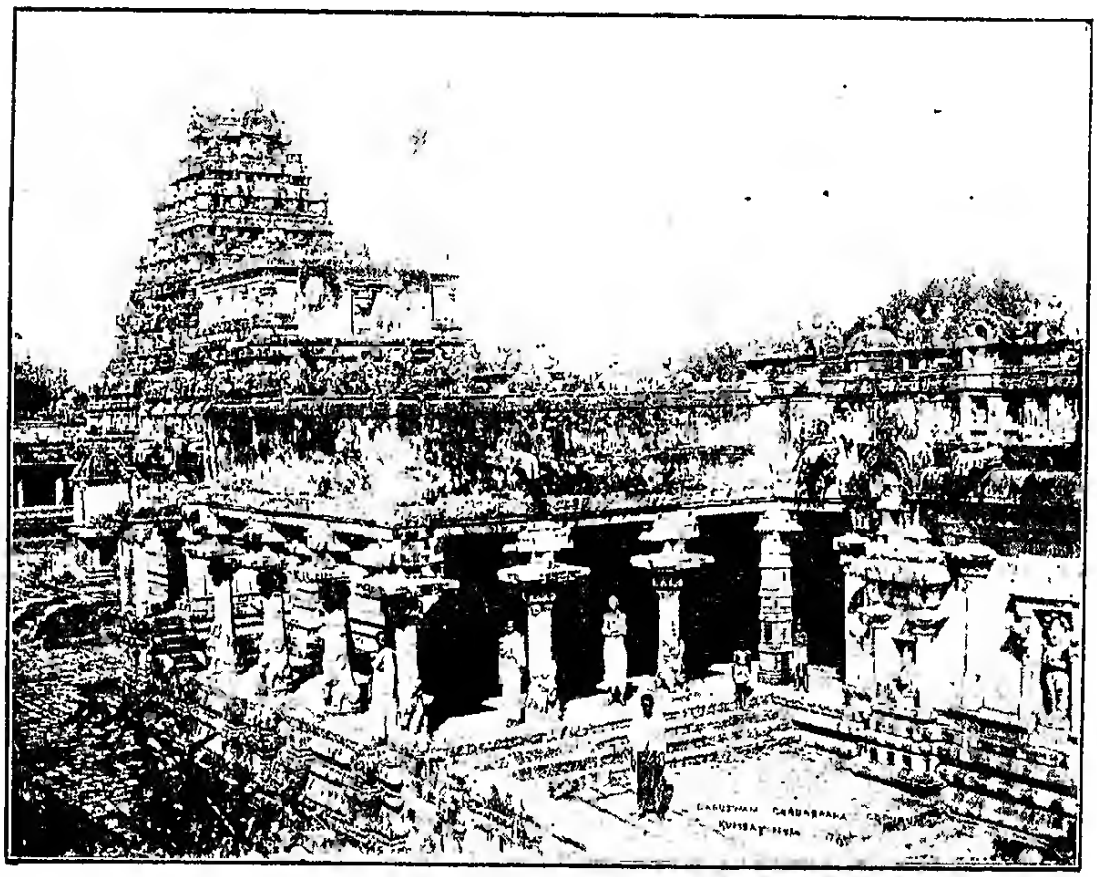
On the north of Vidyāsankara temple is a small shrine dedicated to JANARDANA, an aspect of VISHNU, and a little further off on the very same northerly direction one to SAKTI-GANAPATI and another to Vāgīsvari, both of whom are said to have been the favourite deities of Vidyāranya.

The old records available in this Muṭṭ are said to throw much light from a social and historical point of view. The Swāmies in charge of the Muṭṭ had complete power to order enquiries into the conduct of the disciples, punish the offenders and direct the local officials to afford facilities to the Muṭṭ representatives to carry out these duties. Even the letters addressed to the Swāmi by the iconoclastic Muhammadans, Hyder and Tippu, were couched in respectful language. There is a reference to an attack on the country by three groups of enemies whose destruction the Swāmi had been requested to effect by celebrat-

---

1. In the district of Ramnad there is a temple specially dedicated to this Harihara or Sankaranarayana ; the figure is said to be 3½ feet high with four hands, the upper right holding a trideet and the lower a rosary, the upper left a discus and the lower a conch. Lakshmi and Parvati, Nandi and Garuda, are also sculptured on the pedastal.

ing what are known as *Satachandi Japa*[1] and *Sahasrachandi Japa*[2] for a period of one maṇḍala or 48 days. In another instance *Varuna Japa*[3] and Rudrābhishēka[4] for half a maṇḍala or 24 days were performed to ward off certain calamities.



DARASURAM Temple.

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1. *Sata*—one hundred, *Chandi*—Goddess Kali. Satachandi Japa is a repetition of certain Mantras invoking the help of Chandi probably with one hundred hands the Goddess of Kali for the destruction of the enemy.

2. *Sahasra*—one thousand, *Chandi*—Goddess Kali.

3. *Varuna Japam* is performed to invoke the help of Varuna, the God of rain, and it is performed by the observer immersed to a certain depth in water especially praying for rains.

4. Rudrabhisheka is performed to God Rudra to propitiate him in various forms, eleven in number, and the *abhisheka* or bath is made especially of Panchakavya—the five different forms of cow's milk, etc., and other things for bath. Rudra is the God of destruction in his lower aspect and is the protector from all evils and he is called Siva or Sankara in his high aspect of conferring all sorts of boons and comforts.

Acc. 22199
South Indian Shrines

17 Parthasarathy temple with the tank in front
17 Madras
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243 Temple
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FIRST SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

TRAVANCORE

REVENUE MANUAL

VOL. I.

REPEALED REGULATIONS, PROCLAMATIONS
AND RULES THEREUNDER.

BROUGHT UP TO 31ST DECEMBER 1919.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

TRIVANDRUM :
PRINTED AT THE TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1920.

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UNREPEALED REGULATIONS, PROCLAMATIONS AND RULES THEREUNDER.

REGULATION III OF 1057.

NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3596/L. R. 2973 of '08.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the time for the destruction of the records of Settlement Registration cases mentioned against item No. 50 of Schedule II, Appendix II, of Notification* No. 9489/L. R., dated the 28th October 1911, published at pages 5 to 11 of Part I of the Gazette dated the 2nd January 1912, is altered from "after introduction of Settlement rates" to "after the next Revenue Settlement".

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 5th May 1916.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4657/L. R.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the following modifications are made in Schedules I and II of Appendix II to Notification* No. 9489/L. R., dated the

* *Vide* pp. 26—39, L. R. M., Vol. I.

G. P. T. 2904. 1000. 5-4-20.

28th October 1911, published at pages 5 to 11 of Part I of the Gazette dated the 2nd January 1912 :—

(1) Item No. 45 of Schedule I is modified thus :—

"all records of sales of immovable properties under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, including sale certificates" to be destroyed after 12 years.

(2) Items 14 of Schedule I and 13 of Schedule II are modified thus :—

"Records of Viruthi enquiry" to be destroyed after the next Settlement.

(3) Item 2 of Schedules I and II is modified thus :—

"Records of Puduval Registration cases prior to Settlement" to be destroyed after the next Settlement.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutchery,
Trivandrum, 27th July 1917.

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REGULATION V OF 1063.

NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

No. 2968/F. & M. R.

Under Section 10 of Regulation V of 1063, the Conservator of Forests and all Deputy and Assistant Conservators, whether in charge of Forest Divisions or on Special duty, are hereby empowered to issue summonses to parties, to punish any disobedience of such summonses with fine in sums not exceeding Rs. (50) fifty in the case of the Conservator of Forests and Rs. (10) ten in the case of others, and to remit such fines under Section 5 of that Regulation.

2. Appeals from orders passed by the Deputy and Assistant Conservators in charge of Divisions or on Special duty will lie to the Conservator of Forests and those from the latter to the Dewan under Section 7* of the Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 20th July 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

No. L. R. 9183.
2229/09.

Under Section 10 of the Revenue Summons Regulation, V of 1063, it is hereby notified that the Kandukrishi Tahsildars of Ambalapuzha and Trivandrum, the Sanketham Tahsildar, Padmanabhapuram and the Melkanganam Tahsildar, Trivandrum, are empowered to issue summonses to parties in connection with Revenue cases and to fine those who disobey the summonses in sums not exceeding Rs. (5) five. Appeals from such orders will lie to the Division Peishkars concerned under Section 7* of the Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 20th November 1915.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government

* *Vide* page 116, L. R. M., Vol. I.

REGULATION I OF 1068.

NOTIFICATION.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

No. 8777/L. R
2229 of '09.

Under Section 58† of the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, as amended by Regulation III of 1087, it is hereby notified that the Village Officers of the Kandukrishi, Sanketham and Melkanganam Departments are invested with the powers of a Proverthikar.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 12th November 1915.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REGULATION II OF 1068.

NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2319/F. & M. R.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that Passes in Form No. V* prescribed in the Forest Rules passed under Sections 31, 32, 33 and clause (*d*) of Section 60 of the Forest Regulation will be issued in future in *triplicate* instead of in duplicate.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 18th June 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1765/F. & M. R.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the following is added as an Exception to clause (3)† of Rule XV of the Rules, dated the 23rd August 1911, relating to the penning of cattle in grazing blocks in the Government Forest Reserves, plantations and unreserved lands.

"*Exception.* All domestic cattle of the villagers of Anjmad, who are subjects of Travancore, shall be allowed to be penned free in unreserved lands".

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd April 1916.

(By order),
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Under Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4542/F. & M. R.
659 of '14.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that Rule 10‡ of the Revised Forest Rules dated the 14th

* *Vide* page 289, L. R. M., Vol. I.
† *Vide* page 264, L. R. M., Vol. I.
‡ *Vide* pp. 276-277, L. R. M., Vol. I.

March 1913/1st Meenom 1088, under Sections 31, 32, 33 and clause (*d*) of Section 60 of the Forest Regulation, II of 1068, as amended by Regulations IV of 1071, IX of 1085 and IV of 1089, is amended as follows:—

"With the exception of imported timber, all timber in transit must, for purposes of identification, be stamped. All timber for which passes are given by Government servants will be stamped with a Government stamp, but timber transported by merchants and others owning or trading in timber must be impressed with private stamps or property marks. All such stamps or property marks shall be registered at the office of the Divisional Forest Officer in whose Division the principal timber yard of such person or persons is situate; and it shall not be lawful to use any mark which has not been registered. Impressions of the property mark registered by a Divisional Forest Officer shall be furnished by him to all the other Divisional Forest Officers for their information and for being filed in a book to be maintained for the purpose which shall contain all particulars about the merchant noted by the registering officer in his register of property marks. The property mark registered in one Division shall be honored in all the other Divisions. In cases of renewal or cancellation of registry, the Divisional Forest Officer doing so shall intimate the fact to all the other Divisional Forest Officers for their information. For the purpose of registration or renewal of a property mark, it shall be open to the Divisional Forest Officer, or to any officer not below the rank of a Deputy Ranger deputed by him, to inspect the timber yard or trading place of the applicant, check the timber or other forest produce, or the accounts of the applicant, before or at any time after registration or renewal of his property mark. The fee for the registration of each property mark shall be Rupees ten, and for each renewal of the registration thereof Rupees five. The registration shall hold good until the 32nd Adi following the date of issue. A certificate of registration shall be granted by the Divisional Forest Officer in Form IV to the person registering:

Provided that the Divisional Forest Officer may refuse registration and may cancel the registration of any property mark, if he considers that such property mark cannot be easily distinguished

from a Government mark or from a property mark used by another person, or for other good and sufficient reason which shall, in every case, be placed on record by him. Against such refusal, an appeal shall lie, within 45 days from the date of receipt of the Divisional Forest Officer's order, to the Conservator of Forests, whose decision shall be final."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 4th December 1917. } A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

No. 640/F. & M. R.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the Revised Rules, dated the 23rd August 1911, for the grazing of cattle in the Government Forest Reserves, plantations and unreserved lands, issued under Sections 21 and 22 of the Forest Regulation, II of 1068, as amended by Regulations IV of 1071 and IX of 1085, are amended as follows :

A. In the column "Description of animals" in Rule 11,* insert "and" after "horses" and delete the words "and asses".

B. Add the following as item (*f*) in the schedule :—

Description of animal.	For Forest Reserves and Plantations.		For other lands at the disposal of Government.	
	Rate per.	For 6 months, if half yearly permits are taken.	Rate per.	For 6 months, if half yearly permits are taken.
(*f*) Asses.	...	2 annas per season.	...	1½ annas per season.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 14th February 1919. } R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

* *Vide* p. 261, L. R. M., Vol. I.

REGULATION III OF 1072.

NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 9453/L. R.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following officers of the Public Works Department are invested, under Section 3* of the Irrigation Regulation (III of 1072, as amended by Regulation VI of 1090) with all the powers and duties under the Regulation and the rules issued thereunder, within the limits of the Shencottah Taluk :—

(1) The Division Officer, P. W. D., Quilon Division.

(2) The Sub-Division Officer, P. W. D., Shencottah Sub-Division.

(3) The Section Officer, P. W. D., Shencottah Section.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 8th December 1915.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5400./L. R.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that all Taluk Tahsildars are hereby empowered to exercise the powers of a Division Peishkar under Section 23† of the Irrigation Regulation, III of 1072, as amended by Regulation VI of 1090.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 8th November 1918.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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* *Vide* page 319, L. R. M., Vol. I.

† *Vide* page 327, L. R. M., Vol. I.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5522./L. R.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, Rule 7‡ of the Rules under the Irrigation Regulation, III of 1072, as amended by Regulation VI of 1090, passed under date the 22nd August 1911, is amended, as follows:—

"An appeal from an order or decision by a Tahsildar under the Regulation shall lie to the Division Peishkar, provided that the appeal is preferred within 30 days from the date of such order or decision. No second appeal shall lie from an order or decision passed by a Tahsildar under the Regulation and confirmed in whole or in part by the Division Peishkar".

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 10th November 1918.

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‡ *Vide* page 342, L. R. M., Vol. I.

REGULATION II OF 1073.

RULES.

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SMALL-POX EPIDEMICS IN AREAS UNDER TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEES.

Whereas the Rules at present in force are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of small-pox, His Highness the Maha Raja is pleased to prescribe, under Section 2* of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1073, the following Rules for adoption in areas within the jurisdiction of Town Improvement Committees.

1. Every house-holder and every Medical Practitioner who becomes cognisant of the occurrence, in his house or in any public or private dwelling or place within the limits of the town in which he resides, of any case of small-pox or fever attended with eruptions on the skin, shall be bound to give information of the same with the least possible delay to the President of the Town Improvement Committee.

2. The owner or occupier of any house in which a case of small-pox or fever attended with eruptions on the skin occurs shall be bound to give full and true information to the President of the Town Improvement Committee, and every house-holder and every keeper or person in charge of a hotel, chatram or other place of public resort shall also in the same manner forthwith report the arrival at the house, hotel, chatram or other place, of any persons suffering from the disease.

3. The President of the Town Improvement Committee, or any officer authorised by him for this purpose, may at any time enter any building or place in which small-pox is reported or suspected to exist, and may inspect and, if necessary, detain, remove, or isolate any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from small-pox or to have so lately suffered from small-pox as to be in an infectious state.

4. With the previous sanction of Government, the President may organise search parties to visit houses for the purpose of detecting cases of small-pox, when there is reason to believe that the residents are attempting to conceal them.

**Vide* page 344, L. R. M., Vol. I.

5. Small-pox patients who are left without any one to look after them or who have no house or whose houses are condemned by the President or Medical Officer of the town as unfit for treatment, should be removed to hospitals if in the opinion of the Medical Officer it is considered that the patient is fit for removal.

6. (i) The President of a Town Improvement Committee may make Rules

(*a*) prescribing the route which shall be taken by a funeral procession from the place of death to the burial or cremation ground and the places, if any, at which such procession may halt on its way for funeral prayers, ceremonies or other purposes;

(*b*) enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth ordinarily not less than 6 feet; or

(*c*) requiring that the bathing of persons attending the funeral shall be conducted at a place prescribed by him.

(ii) He may also prohibit the burning or burial of corpses of persons who have died of small-pox on ground other than the grounds specially assigned by him for such purposes.

(iii) The dead may be dressed for the grave by their own relations or in whatever manner may be customary among the classes to which they belong; but such persons shall disinfect themselves according to the orders which may be issued by the President in this behalf.

7. No owner, driver or person in charge of a public conveyance shall carry any person suffering from small-pox; nor shall any person suffering from the disease enter or be taken in a public conveyance.

8. No person shall let or show for the purpose of letting a building or part of a building in which he knows or has reason to know that a person has suffered or is suffering from small-pox without any such building or part thereof and every article therein likely to retain infection being disinfected to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of the Town.

9. The President may prescribe that no person undertaking for hire the cleansing of clothing or other laundry work within an

infected area shall store or wash or otherwise deal with clothing except at such places and at such times and under such conditions as he may direct.

10. The President may prohibit persons who have recently recovered from small-pox but are still in an infectious state, from going to temples, markets and other places of public resort, until they are certified to be free from infection by the Medical Officer.

11. The President may prohibit barbers from shaving persons who have recently recovered from small-pox but are still in an infectious state, except under special precautionary measures determined by the Medical Officer.

12. The President may require the closing of shops, bazaars or hotels where a case of small-pox is treated, or where persons who have recently recovered from small-pox but are still in an infectious state are residing, until such time as the Medical Officer of the town may determine, and if the small-pox patients and those that have recovered, but are still in an infectious state or removed, until the shop, bazaar or hotel is disinfected to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer.

13. The President may prohibit persons who have recently recovered from small-pox but are still in an infectious state from making or getting and coming in contact with any food or other eatables till they are declared free from infection by the Medical Officer.

14. The President may require any person residing in the town, who has not been successfully vaccinated or has not had small-pox, to get vaccinated.

15. The President may require any person to get re-vaccinated, if two or more years have elapsed since he was successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 6th December 1917.

*Added by No. G. 5903, dated 31-8-18.

No. G. 1234.

AMENDMENTS TO PART I OF THE RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CHOLERA EPIDEMICS, SANCTIONED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE UNDER DATE THE 24TH JUNE 1913/11TH MITHUNAM 1088.

1. Substitute the following for the first sentence in Rule 16:*—

"The Sanitary staff shall be subject to the supervision of the Medical Officer of the place or the Special duty Medical Officer that may be appointed, in towns in which there are no Sanitary officers possessing medical qualifications, under the Town Improvement Committees concerned; but in towns where there are such officers, the Sanitary staff shall continue to work under them."

2. Add the following as Rule 24:—†

"All Government dispensaries should be kept open, both day and night, for giving prompt medical aid, in towns under Town Improvement Committees, when cholera prevails there, on the requisition of the Presidents of the respective Committees."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd February 1919.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Vide pp. 485-486, L. R. M., Vol. I.

†*Vide* page 486, L. R. M., Vol. I.

REGULATION III OF 1079.

RULES.

No. D. 786.

RULES UNDER SECTION 14 OF THE HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS REGULATION, III OF 1079, PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE UNDER DATE THE 14TH FEBRUARY 1918/3RD KUMBHOM 1093.

1. The expenses referred to in Section 14* of Regulation III of 1079 shall include the following:—

(*a*) The pay or allowance or both of the officer deputed under Section 4 and of his staff, if any, to examine or verify the accounts of income and expenditure, lists of properties, jewels, vessels, furniture or other things belonging to the endowment, or the allowance or honorarium of the officer or Committee appointed under Section 10 to exercise superintendence in the management of the endowment, as well as any contingent expenses which may be incurred by those officers or Committee in the due discharge of their special work.

(*b*) Expenses which may be incurred by the officer deputed under Section 4 for the temporary safe custody of the movables belonging to the endowment, when there are reasonable grounds for believing that those movables are likely to be removed or misappropriated by the trustees or managers.

(*c*) Expenses which may be incurred in the collection of rents or other dues of the endowment.

(*d*) Such other expenditure not included in Clauses (*a*) to (*c*), but which may be found to be reasonably necessary during the course of the working of the Regulation.

2. The expenditure referred to in Clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*d*) of Rule 1 relates to endowments whose management has not been assumed by Government. In these cases, the officer deputed under Section 4 of the Regulation shall, if he is a Gazetted officer, incur the expenditure after obtaining the previous approval of the Dewan

* *Vide* page 513, L. R. M., Vol. I.

Peishkar for all ordinary expenses. For emergent petty expenses, the officer so deputed shall be given a permanent advance or imprest, with the previous sanction of Government. In cases where the officer so deputed is not a Gazetted officer, a statement of expenditure to be incurred by him should be sent by him to the Dewan Peishkar for approval, through the Tahsildar of the Taluk. The Tahsildar shall, thereupon, make the payment by drawing the amount from the Treasury and charge the same to the head of "Advances recoverable" in the State accounts. A detailed statement of expenditure with vouchers should be forwarded by the officer incurring the charges to the Dewan Peishkar of the Division.

3. The Peishkar shall thereupon direct the Tahsildar to issue notices to the trustee or trustees calling upon them to pay up the amount so expended, within a month from the date of receipt of the notice.

4. If the amount is not paid within the period, it shall be recovered from the funds of the Devaswoms concerned as arrears of public revenue under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068.

5. The expenditure referred to in Clause (*c*) of Rule 1 relates to endowments whose management has been assumed by Government. In these cases, the expenditure shall be met by the Tahsildar of the Taluk out of the Personal Deposit amount to the credit of the Devaswom.

6. The accounts of expenditure incurred under this Regulation shall be entered in a separate book to be maintained for the purpose by the officers or Committee deputed or appointed for the purpose. This book shall be examined by the Tahsildar and the Dewan Peishkar during their tours.

7. The expenditure incurred under this Regulation should be carefully scrutinised by the Tahsildar and the latter should satisfy himself that each item is reasonable and is required to meet the actual requirements.

8. These Rules shall take effect from the 1st Medom 1093.

22nd February 1918.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

REGULATION IV OF 1080.

NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 6111.

Under Clause (*a*) of Section 10 of Regulation IV of 1080, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the transfers, as provided for in para 16 of the Notification* No. Fl. 1219, dated the 19th May 1916, of debenture bonds issued under the Travancore Government Five per Cent Debenture Loan of 1091 M. E., are exempted from the payment of stamp duty under the above Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 2nd August 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that all Bills of Exchange or Hundi Forms, produced by parties before the Government, under Rule 6† of the Rules framed by the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja on the 25th March 1884 under Sections 8, 14, 16, 48, and 53 of the Travancore Stamp Regulation, will be stamped from the first of Thulam 1092 with the *single die* now in use for stamping all documents presented by parties.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 24th September 1916.

(By order),
T. R. RATNAM AIYAR,
Financial Secretary.

Vide p. 561 of the Travancore Government Gazette, dated 6th June 1916.

†*Vide* p. 591, L. R. M., Vol. I.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 8715.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that Rule* 38 of the Rules issued under Sections 78 and 79 of the Stamp Regulation, IV of 1080, and published on page 228 of Volume IV of the "Regulations and Proclamations of Travancore" is amended as follows:—

"The Anchal stamps, cards, envelopes and wrappers shall be issued to the Anchal Masters only on payment of ready cash, and in prescribed *whole sheets and packets*, provided that the restriction in regard to sale in whole sheets shall not apply to stamps of the value of seven and fourteen chackrams. No retail sale shall be made from the branch depots."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 24th October 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 4267.

With the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that, under clause† (*a*) of Section 10 of Regulation IV of 1080, the duty of one anna prescribed in Article 53 of the Schedule attached to the said Regulation is remitted in respect of receipts granted by parties for monies remitted to them by postal money order, with effect from the 1st January 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 9th May 1918.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 7733.

Under Section‡ 21 (2) of the Stamp Regulation, IV of 1080, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha

* *Vide* page 598, L. R. M., Vol. I.
† *Vide* page 538, L. R. M., Vol. I.
‡ *Vide* page 541, L. R. M., Vol. I.

Raja, that fifteen British Rupees shall be deemed to be the current rate of exchange for one pound sterling for the purposes of calculating stamp duty under the said Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 25th July 1918.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

REGULATION II OF 1082.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 5538.

It is hereby notified that the Dewan, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section IV, Sub-section 3, Clause (*c*)* of the Charitable Endowments Regulation, II of 1082, doth hereby order that the Travancore Government Five per cent Debenture Loan of 1091 be included among the authorised securities in which the property administered under the above Regulation may be invested.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 14th July 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

REGULATION I OF 1084.

NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. C. 126.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the Thrikunnapuzha Ferry across the Thrikunnapuzha Canal is declared to be a "Public Ferry" under Section 7* of Regulation I of 1084, with effect from the 1st Medam 1090.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 8th April 1915.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

P. W. 4124/1344 of 1909.

It is hereby notified that the following new form of certificate is introduced, in lieu of the present Form D,† prescribed in Section 28 of the Notification issued under the Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation, I of 1084:—

FORM D.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE.

The steam or motor vessel bearing No.... ... ...of... ... ...and described below has been inspected by me in accordance with para 28 of the Government Notification No. 7759 A./P. W., dated 4-12-1913, issued under Regulation I of 1084 and is passed for navigation on... ... ... canal for a period of 6 months from this date.

Date.....

Canal Officer.

Number of certificate... ... ...

Owner's or Company's name.....

* *Vide* page 621, L. R. M., Vol. I.

† *Vide* p. 636, L. R. M., Vol. I.

Residence or place of incorporation ... ...
Place and date of inspection..... .....
Description of vessel..... ... ...
Extreme dimensions { Length-feet..... / Breadth-feet..... / Depth-feet..... .....
Year in which the vessel was built... ... ...
Between what towns does the vessel ply at present..... .....
Number of passengers the vessel is licensed to carry { 1st class. No.... / 2nd class. No... / 3rd class. No ...
Description of engine ....
Nature of fuel ... ...
Are the engines in good working order?... ... ...
Are the boilers in a proper state of repair? ... ...
At what pressure may they safely be worked?... ... .
Are the safety valves correctly set to blow off at this pressure?.....
Are the water gauge and all other fittings in order?.....
Are the oil or petrol tanks in good order and free from leaks?.....
What precautions, if any, have been taken against fire?.....
Have proper head and side lights been provided? ... ...
Is the boat clean and suitable for passenger traffic?..... ... .
Have life buoys been provided and if so, how many?..... ... ...
Nature of repairs, renewals or alterations, if any, required..... ... ...

[NOTE:—Please state clearly the nature of repairs &c., which shall be attended to before a certificate is granted].....
.....

Station ... .
Date..... .....

Canal Officer.

N. B.:—(1) This certificate should be granted only when all the conditions above required are satisfied.

(2) This certificate must be carried on the steamer and produced when called for by any canal officer.

(The above form to be printed in duplicate on white paper of foolscap size).

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 17th June 1915.

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Governmen.

NOTIFICATION.

No. P. W. 5336/1344 of 1909.

It is hereby notified, under the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, that Section 28* in the Notification issued under Sections 3, 5 and 14 of Regulation I of 1084, the Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation, is modified as follows:—

"All steam or motor boats shall, before they are registered, be inspected by the Executive Engineer or the Assistant Engineer of the Workshops and Stores Division and these officers shall inspect them again once in every six months to see that they are maintained in a proper state of repair and cleanliness and that their machinery are in good working order, that the boilers are provided with proper guages and are safe, and that the vessels are in charge of competent crew. Certificates of inspection shall be issued in Form D appended to these Rules. In the event of such deterioration of machinery and boilers as may, in the opinion of the Inspecting Officer, cause danger, the certificate of the vessel shall be cancelled or suspended."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 29th July 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. P. W. 7640 A./1344 of 1909.

With a view to ensure efficient check against overcrowding of passengers in Steam or Motor boats and safety to the travelling public, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that, from the 1st of Dhanu 1092, the following rule is passed as clause (*c*) of Section 25* of the Notification No. P. W. 7759 A, dated the 4th December 1913, issued under Sections 3, 5 and 14 of Regulation I of 1084, the Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation. Any cases of infringement of this or any other rule or rules issued under the Regulation will be severely dealt with under the powers vested by the said Regulation :—

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* *Vide* page 631, L. R. M., Vol. I.

"*Section 25, Clause* (*c*). The transfer or taking up of passengers in a steam or motor boat shall be done only at the prescribed landing ghauts. In open backwater or river, passengers in steam or motor boats should not be transhipped from one steam or motor boat into another except when accidents or other danger to the boats themselves (such as bursting of a boiler or steamer being on fire) render such transhipment in an open backwater absolutely necessary.

Exception. This rule shall not apply to the roadsteads in the backwater near Arukutty, Vaikam, Thamirmukkam and Kayenkulam near the northern end of the Ayirantengu canal, and at these places transhipment from steam- or motor boat into an ordinary "vallam" and *vice versa* is allowed until other facilities for landing are provided or until further orders."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 15th December 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. P. W. 2831/1311 of 1909.

With a view to prevent accidents on steam and motor boats plying within Travancore, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the following rule is passed as Section 23 B.* of the Notification No. P. W. 7759 A, dated the 4th December 1913, issued under Sections 3, 5 and 14 of Regulation I of 1084, the Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation:—

"23 B. *Protective Railings*:—It shall be competent to the Executive Engineer, Quilon Division, to direct the owners of steam and motor boats to provide, if necessary, suitable protective railings along the sides of these vessels."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 15th May 1917.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

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* *Vide* pp. 630 and 631, L. R. M., Vol. I.

NOTIFICATION.

No. P. W. 3771/1344 of 1909.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that under Section 3* of the Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation, I of 1084, the canal from Alleppey to Changanacherry is declared a "Public Canal" from the 1st Chingom 1093.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 29th June 1917.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. P. W. 3772/1344 of 1909.

It is hereby notified, under the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, that Section 10 (*a*)† in the Notification issued under Sections 3, 5 and 14 of Regulation I of 1084, the Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation, is modified as follows:—

"10. *Number of passengers registered to carry.*—(*a*) No vessel registered to carry passengers shall carry a greater number of passengers than in the proportion of one adult, or two children under 12 years of age, for every 7½ sq. ft. of covered space, which shall be calculated by multiplying the length in feet over all covered space, by the mean of the three widths taken at equal distances.

In the above clause, covered space shall be understood to mean clear covered space unencumbered by machinery, deck-houses and other fittings."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 29th June 1917.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. P. W. 3773/1344 of 1909.

As there seems to be some misapprehension as to the limits of the canals and backwaters specified in Section 1 ‡ of the Government Notification No. P. W. 7759 A, dated the 4th December 1913,

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* *Vide* page 620, L. R. M., Vol. I.

† *Vide* page 627, L. R. M., Vol. I.

‡ *Vide* page 625, L. R. M., Vol. I.

issued under Sections 3, 5 and 14 of the Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation, I of 1084, it is hereby notified that the said Regulation shall be in force on the following lines of navigation:—

(*a*) The Trivandrum-Shoranur canal from Thiruvallam to Arukutty, which shall include:—

(1) The Kadinamkulam lake with its branches to Kaniapuram and Chirayinkil.

(2) The Edawa lake and the Paravur lake with all their branches.

(3) The Ashtamudi lake with all its branches.

(4) The Ponmana lake with all its branches including the one leading to Karunagapally.

(5) The Kayenkulam lake and the canals branching therefrom.

(6) The Vembanad lake up to Arukutty and all branch arms of the lake including those that lead to Cochin within the territorial limits of Travancore.

(*b*) The Alleppey canals * { 1. Wadai canal. 2. Commercial canal. 3. West junction canal.

(*c*) The Kottayam canal from Vembanad lake to Kottayam.

(*d*) The Vaikam canal from Vembanad lake to Kottayam.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 29th June 1917. } M. KRISHNAN NAIR, *Dewan.*

NOTIFICATION.

‡ No. P. W. 3774/1344 of 1909.

It is hereby notified that, under Section 14 (iv)† of Regulation I of 1084 (the Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation), the following rules for the control and regulation of boat traffic at the several public wharves and landing places in Travancore are introduced with effect from the 1st Chingom 1093 :—

1. Vessels shall be berthed at a wharf in accordance with the instructions of the Canal Officer.

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* *Vide* Notification No. P. W. 5066, dated 14-9-17.

† *Vide* page 623, L. R. M., Vol. I.

‡ *Vide* also Notification No. 5067, dated 14-9-17.

2. No vessel shall occupy a berth for a longer period than the Canal Officer may consider necessary for loading or discharging cargo or passengers.

3. No vessel shall obstruct the approaches to, or be moored in the fair way to, the wharf.

4. Goods landed at a wharf shall be removed within 48 hours of discharge.

5. The rates of wharfage and demurrage shall from time to time be fixed by the Chief Engineer with the approval of Government.

6. Where public wharves are provided, the landing or loading of goods elsewhere in the vicinity without the prior sanction of the Canal Officer is prohibited.

7. All steam and motor vessels are prohibited from approaching any wharf or landing ghaut at a greater speed than 3 miles an hour.

8. Persons other than passengers or those engaged in the trade of a wharf are prohibited from loitering or congregating thereon. The presence of hawkers and mendicants is prohibited.

For the present the rules shall apply to the following wharves or landing places only. The application or extension of the rules to other wharves will be notified in the Government Gazette from time to time as may be considered necessary.

WHARVES AT WHICH THE RULES WILL BE ENFORCED.

1. Kalpalakadavu, Trivandrum.
2. The whole wharf at Chackai, Trivandrum.
3. Chilakur Wharf, Warkalay.
4. The Big Bridge Wharf, Quilon, on both sides of the Canal.
5. The Stone Bridge Wharf, Commercial Canal, Alleppey.
6. The large landing ghaut for steamers, Wadai Canal, Alleppey.
7. Wharf in the West Junction Canal, Alleppey.

8. The Market Wharf, Changanacherry.
9. The Cutcherry Landing and Wharf, Kottayam.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 29th June 1917.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. P. W. 4816/1344 of 1909.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that some of the vessels plying in the Vembanad and other backwaters in the State, instead of following the definite routes or demarcated lines of navigation or waterways, very often cut across portions marked out or intended for reclamation endangering thereby the lives of passengers on board of such vessels and causing damage to both private and Government property. The following Rule is therefore passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja as Section 24 A of the Notification No. P. W. 7759 A, dated the 4th December 1913, issued under Sections 3, 5 and 14 of Regulation I of 1084, the Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation :—

"24.A.* Persons in charge of all steam, motor or other boats shall follow the definite routes or demarcated lines of navigation or waterways. They shall under no circumstances cut across portions marked out or intended for reclamation."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 29th August 1917.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. P. W. 5066/1344 of 1909.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the following amendment is made to item (*b*) of the Notification† No. P. W. 3773/1344 of '09, dated the 29th June 1917, defining certain lines of navigation brought under the Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation, I of 1084, published in page 720 of Part I of the Government Gazette dated the 3rd July 1917 :—

* *Vide* p. 631, L. R. M., Vol. I.

† *Vide* pp. 24-25, of the Supplement.

Read:—"The Alleppey Canals and their branches" instead of "The Alleppey".

Canals.
1. Wadai Canal.
2. Commercial Canal.
3. West Junction Canal.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 14th September 1917.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. P. W. 5067/1344 of 1909.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public, that the Rules issued as per Notification* No. P. W. 3774/1344 of '09, dated the 29th June, 1917, published in page 720 of Part I of the Government Gazette dated the 3rd July 1917, for the control and regulation of boat traffic at the several public wharves and landing places in Travancore in connection with the working of the Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation are brought into force in the following two wharves also:—

1. Kurusumudu landing, Quilon.
2. Thevarkadavu landing, Vaikom.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 14th September 1917.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

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* *Vide* pp. 25-27, of the Supplement.

REGULATION VI OF 1085.

NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 6632.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the following amendment is made in the Rules dated the 10th June 1912/28th Edavom 1087, passed under the Weights and Measures Regulation, VI of 1085, published on pages 1291 to 1296 of the Gazette dated the 25th June 1912:—

Rule 21.* After the word 'Government' and before the word 'Every' add the following:—"The surplus receipts, if any, should be credited to the General Revenues".

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 30th August 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 9295.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, under Section 4 of the Weights and Measures Regulation, VI of 1085, that the following is added after Table XII of Schedule II of the Rules passed under the said Regulation, dated the 10th June 1912/28th Edavom 1087 and published on pages 1291 to 1296 of the Gazette of the 25th June 1912:—

†*Table XII A.*

Dry Measure used in the Devicolam taluk.

Padi 1¼ edangulis.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 19th November 1917.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

**Vide* p. 657, L. R. M., Vol. I.

†*Vide* p. 660, L. R. M., Vol. I.

REGULATION III OF 1086.

† (*As amended by Regulation I of 1091.*)

RULES PASSED UNDER SECTION 9.*

1. The least current weight of the sovereign and the half sovereign shall be 122·5 and 61·125 grains Troy, respectively.

2. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns, even though below the least weights mentioned in Rule 1, will be received at Government Treasuries at the following rates, *viz.*,

(*a*) when such coins have not been reduced by more than 3 grains below the standard weight, *i. e.*, are not less in weight than grains 120·27447 and 58·63723, respectively (the standard weight being 123·27447 and 61·63723 grains, respectively)—at their face value ;

(*b*) when such coins are of less weight than 120·27447 and 58·63723 grains, respectively—at their bullion value by weight :

Provided that such coins have not been illegally dealt with, *i. e.*, have not been impaired, diminished or lightened otherwise than by fair wear and tear or defaced by having any name, word, device, or number stamped thereon whether the coin has, or has not been thereby diminished or lightened. Coins below the least weights received under this note should not, however, be re-issued to the public, but should be remitted to the Trivandrum Major Treasury under orders of the Account Officer. Coins which are of less weight than 120·27447 and 58·63723 grains will be paid for at the rate of 8·2183 grains or ·045657 tola for one rupee.

3. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns to which solder or other metal has been attached will also be accepted at Government Treasuries, but in determining their weight, the weight of such solder or other metal should not be taken into account. If after removal of the

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* *Vide* p. 674, L. R. M., Vol. I.

† *Vide* page 55 of the Supplement.

solder the coins do not weigh less than 120·27447 and 58·63723 grains, they will be accepted at their face value ; otherwise they will be paid for at the rate of 8·2183 grains or ·045657 tola for one rupee.

4. The light weight coins will be credited as "uncurrent coins" at the actual value at which they have been received. The Trivandrum Major Treasury Officer shall cause such coins to be periodically remitted to the Resident's Treasury at Trivandrum, where they will be paid for at the prescribed rates.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 14th March 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

REGULATION IV OF 1086.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 7554.

Under Section 29* of the Cattle Trespass Regulation, IV of 1086, as amended by Regulations VII of 1090 and II of 1093, it is hereby notified that the Presidents of all the Town Improvement Committees in the State are authorised to exercise, within the local areas subject to the jurisdiction of those Committees, all the functions of a Magistrate of the District under that Regulation, and that the whole of the surplus occurring under Section 18 thereof from the cattle pounds established within such area shall be placed to the credit of the "Town Fund" of the Town Improvement Committee concerned.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 19th/26th July 1918.

(By order),
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Under Secretary to Govt. in charge.

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* *Vide* page of the Supplement.

REGULATION VI OF 1087.

NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 654.

Under Section 22* of Regulation VI of 1087, it is hereby notified that the following applications and petitions are exempted from the payment of court-fees leviable under the said Regulation :—

(1) applications made by persons, not being parties to the suit, for the return of documents and other articles produced by them in pursuance of an order of the Court :

(2) applications made or petitions presented by persons, in respect of stolen property or other articles entrusted to them by the Court for safe custody as third party ;

(3) applications made by acquitted accused for the return of articles taken from their possession ;

(4) petitions informing a Magistrate that a cognizable offence is about to be committed ; and

(5) compromise petitions in criminal cases.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 25th January 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 5391.

Under Section 22* of the Court Fees Regulation, VI of 1087, it is hereby notified that applications to the Civil Courts for the issue of chellans and cheques are exempted from the payment of Court Fees leviable under the said Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 27th July 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

* *Vide* page 700, L. R. M., Vol. I.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 5979.

Under Section 22* of the Court Fees Regulation, VI of 1087, it is hereby notified that all applications made by Departmental Officers for copies of records for Government purposes are exempted from the payment of court fees under the said Regulation, whether it is a Civil, Revenue or Criminal Court to which application is made in each case.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 27th July 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 798.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that Rule 3† of the Rules passed on the 1st November 1912/ the 16th Thulam 1088, under Sections 17, 18 and 25 of the Court Fees Regulation, VI of 1087, and published at pages 2203-2204 in Part I of the Gazette dated 19th November 1912, is amended by the following being inserted as a proviso between the second and third sentences of the said Rule :—

"Provided, however, that, under such circumstances, no stamp of a lower denomination should be used so long as one of a higher denomination is available."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 5th February 1917.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 800.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that adhesive‡ court-fee labels of the value of Rs. 1, 2, 2½, 3,

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* *Vide* page 700, L. R. M., Vol. I.
† *Vide* page 711, L. R. M., Vol. I.
‡ *Vide* page 710, L. R. M., Vol. I.

3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 7, 7½, 8, 9 and 10, will be introduced, from the 1st Kumbhom 1092, in the place of stamp papers of the above denominations.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 5th February 1917.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 1776.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the following Rules are substituted for Rule 5* of the Rules passed on the 1st November 1912/16th Thulam 1088, under Sections 17, 18 and 25 of the Court Fees Regulation, VI of 1087, and published at pages 2203-2204 in Part I of the Gazette dated the 19th November 1912 :—

5. Damaged or spoiled Court fee stamps may be renewed by the Division Peishkar, whether the stamps were purchased in his Division or elsewhere, on application made to him within six months after the stamp has been damaged or spoiled and on delivery of the stamps concerned:

Provided that Our Government may in special cases allow renewals within one year after the stamp has been damaged or spoiled.

5 A. The Division Peishkar may, before passing an order under Rule 5, require every person claiming a renewal or his duly authorised agent to make an oral statement on oath or affirmation or to put in an affidavit setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen. The Division Peishkar may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in the deposition or affidavit of the claimant or his agent.

5 B. Court fee stamps will be held to be damaged or spoiled within the meaning of Rule 5 :—

(*a*) when the stamp or the paper on which it is impressed or affixed has been inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated or by any means rendered unfit for use ; or

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* *Vide* page 711, L. R. M., Vol. I.

(*b*) when because of some error in the drawing up or copying of any writing upon it to which it is affixed the writing is rendered of no avail ; or

(*c*) when by reason of death a transaction which is intended to be effected by a writing duly stamped with the proper fee is not completed and the writing becomes of no avail :

(*d*) when the transaction intended by such writing to be effected has been effected by some other instrument on which the proper fee has been duly paid ;

(*e*) when any stamp has been filed in any Court or before any public officer and cancelled accordingly, and it is afterwards discovered that such stamp has been required by mistake and that a stamp of less value ought to have been required and certificate to that effect is issued by the said Court or public officer ; or

(*f*) when plaints written thereon have not been filed in any Court.

In the case of stamps spoiled under clause (*e*) the Division Peishkar may grant a renewal within six months after the date of delivery to the holder of the certificate mentioned in the clause.

5 C. In any case in which a renewal is allowed under Rule 5, the Division Peishkar may give in lieu thereof

(*a*) other stamps of the same description and value, or

(*b*) if required and he thinks fit, stamps of any other description to the same amount and value, or

(*c*) at his discretion the same value in money deducting one anna for each rupee or fraction of a rupee.

5 D. When any person is possessed of court fee stamp or stamps which have not been damaged or spoiled as detailed in Rule 5 (B), but for which he has no immediate use, the Division Peishkar shall repay to such person the value of such stamp or stamps in money deducting one anna for each rupee or fraction of a rupee upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled and on proving to the Division Peishkar's satisfaction

(*a*) that such stamp or stamps were purchased by such person with a *bonafide* intention to use them ; and

(*b*) that he has paid the full price thereof ; and

(*c*) that they were so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the date on which they were so delivered.

Provided that, when a licensed vendor surrenders his license order, the Division Peishkar may at his discretion repay to him or his representative as the case may be, the sum actually paid by the vendor without any such deduction as aforesaid.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
23rd/28th February 1918.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

REGULATION X OF 1089.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4708/F. & M. R.

RULES UNDER SECTION 42* OF THE TRAVANCORE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES REGULATION, X OF 1089, SANCTIONED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA UNDER DATE THE 17TH NOVEMBER 1915.

I. In these rules

(*a*) the expression "the Regulation" means the Travancore Co-operative Societies Regulation, X of 1089, and "the Rules" means the rules made under the Regulation and for the time being in force.

(*b*) terms or words defined in the Regulation shall bear the meanings respectively assigned to them therein.

II. (1) Every application for the registration of a Society shall be submitted to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, in the form prescribed in the Schedule appended to these Rules and shall be signed by the applicants.

(2) Every such application shall be accompanied by two copies of the proposed bye-laws signed by the applicants. One copy shall be retained in the Registrar's Office and the other, if approved by the Registrar, shall be returned to the Society with the official seal of the Registrar affixed thereto.

III. The bye-laws shall conform to the Regulation and the rules made thereunder and shall deal with the matters specified in clauses (*a*) to (*t*) below and may deal with such other matters incidental to the organisation of the Society and the management of its business as may be deemed necessary:—

(*a*) the name, address and the area of the operations, of the Society;

(*b*) the objects of the Society and the purpose to which its funds are applicable;

* *Vide* p. 742, L. R. M., Vol. I.

(*c*) the qualifications for admission to membership and the payment, if any, to be made or interest to be acquired as a condition of exercising the right of membership;

(*d*) the nature and extent of the liability of the members for the debts contracted by the Society;

(*e*) the circumstances under which withdrawal from membership shall be permitted;

(*f*) the procedure to be followed in cases of withdrawal, ineligibility and death of members;

(*g*) the conditions, if any, under which the transfer of a share or the interest of a member shall be permitted;

(*h*) the nature and amount of the share capital, if any, of the society and where there is a share capital, the maximum share capital which a single member can hold;

(*i*) the circumstances under which the society may borrow funds and the procedure to be followed in so borrowing;

(*j*) the entrance and miscellaneous fees and fines, if any, to be collected from members;

(*k*) the maximum loan admissible to a member and the procedure to be followed in granting loans and extensions or renewals and in recovering loans from members;

(*l*) the conditions on which loans may be granted to members;

(*m*) the consequences of default in payment of any sum due by a member;

(*n*) the maximum dividend payable on subscribed share capital to members;

(*o*) the rates of interest payable by the Society on borrowed funds and by members on loans granted to them;

(*p*) in the case of productive and distributive Societies the procedure to be followed in purchasing and selling stores, raw material and finished products;

(*q*) the mode of holding meetings, the right of voting and, subject to Rule VII, the manner of making, altering and abrogating bye-laws;

(*r*) the mode of appointment and removal of the Managing Committee and of other Officers, if any, and the duties and powers of the Committee and such Officers;

(*s*) the mode of custody and investment of the funds and subject to Rules X and XII the mode of keeping the accounts;

(*t*) the disposal of the net profits.

IV. The Registrar shall satisfy himself that the proposed application and bye-laws do not contravene any of the provisions of the Regulation, that the draft bye-laws are suitable and that the Society has reasonable chances of success with reference to local conditions. The Registrar may, before passing final orders, call for such further information or make such enquiry as he may deem necessary. It shall also be competent to the Registrar, before registering a Society, to make such alterations in the draft bye-laws submitted with the application for registration as he may deem advisable, provided that the consent of the applicants to such alterations is obtained. When the Registrar registers a Society, he shall issue to it, free of cost, a certificate of registration signed by himself and bearing his Official seal; and he shall also issue to the Society along with the certificate of registration a certified copy of the draft bye-laws as approved and registered by him. Should the Registrar refuse to register a Society he shall record a brief statement of his reasons for such refusal and the applicants shall be given free of cost a copy of the Registrar's order of refusal. Where Officers subordinate to the Registrar have been empowered to exercise any powers of the Registrar, their orders under this rule shall be subject to revision by the Registrar and all orders of the Registrar under this rule shall be open to revision by Government.

V. If the Registrar refuses to register a Society or any draft bye-law or draft amendment of a bye-law of a Society, an appeal shall lie to the Government within two months from the communication of such refusal to the applicants and it shall be competent to Government to direct the Registrar to register the Society or the draft bye-law or the draft amendment of a bye-law or to pass such other order as they may think fit.

VI. When a Society and its draft bye-laws have been registered the said draft bye-laws including such modifications as the

Registrar may have made therein shall become the bye-laws on their being adopted at a general meeting by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members then present.

VII. (1) After registration of a Society any of its bye-laws may be altered or amended or new bye-laws be made in accordance with a resolution passed at a general meeting of the Society:

Provided that

(*a*) due notice of any proposal to make, alter or rescind is given in accordance with the bye-laws;

(*b*) the resolution is passed by not less than two-thirds of the members present at the general meeting;

(*c*) the making, alteration or rescission is approved and registered by the Registrar.

(2) An application for the registration of a new or altered bye-law or for the rescission of an existing one shall be submitted to the Registrar. It shall be accompanied by a true copy of the minutes of the general meeting at which the resolution in regard to the new, altered or rescinded bye-law was adopted. In the case of a new or altered bye-law two copies of the same shall be submitted along with the application. The application, the copy of the minutes and the bye-law shall be signed by the Secretary and three members of the Managing Committee.

(3) If the Registrar considers that the new or altered bye-law or rescission and the method of its adoption are not contrary to the Regulation and the rules, he may, in the case of a new or altered bye-law, register it, retain one copy in his Office and return the other to the Society with a certificate of approval, and in the case of rescission he will cancel the bye-law and issue a certificate of cancellation provided, when the bye-law requiring alteration, amendment or rescission has relation to the nature and extent of the liability of the members for debts already contracted by the Society, the alteration, amendment or rescission shall not be undertaken by the Registrar before obtaining the sanction of Government thereto.

VIII. Notwithstanding anything contained in the bye-laws of a Society as to the mode of summoning general meetings and the object, time and place of such meetings, the Registrar or any person

authorised by the Registrar, may at any time summon a special general meeting of the Society in such manner and at such time and place as he may direct. He may also direct what matters shall be discussed by the meeting. Such meetings shall have all the powers of and be subject to the same rules as a meeting called according to the bye-laws of the Society.

IX. (1) Any member of a Society may, in writing under his hand delivered at or sent to the registered office of the Society or by declaration duly made, nominate any person or persons to whose credit his share or interest shall be transferred or to whom a sum representing the value of such member's share or interest and all other moneys referred to in Section 22 of the Regulation that may be due to him shall be paid, on the death of the member, and such member may from time to time revoke or vary such nomination by writing under his hand similarly delivered or sent or by declaration similarly made:

Provided that the value of a member's share or interest shall be represented by the sum actually paid by the member to acquire such share or interest.

(2) A Society shall keep a register of all persons so nominated.

X. Every Society shall, before the 15th Chingom prepare (*a*) a statement showing its receipts and disbursements during the year ending 32nd Karkadakom preceding, (*b*) a statement showing its assets and liabilities and (*c*) the profit and loss as they stood on 32nd Karkadakam. These three statements shall be submitted to the Registrar without delay. After the Registrar has verified the statements and granted his audit certificate, the Society shall publish the statements in a manner approved by the Registrar. For the 32nd Karkadakam referred to above, the Registrar may with the previous sanction of Government fix such other date as seems to him suitable.

XI. Copies of such entries in the books of a Society as may be required for the purpose of Section 26 of the Regulation shall be made by the President or the Secretary of the Society and shall be certified by not less than three members of its managing body in-

cluding such President or Secretary and shall bear the Society's seal.

XII. Co-operative Societies shall keep the following accounts and books for recording the business transacted by them:—

(*a*) Books to be maintained by Credit Societies.

(1) Minute book, recording the proceedings of the board of management and of the general body of members.

(2) Admission book, showing the name and address of each member, the date of his admission and shares taken by him.

(3) Cash book, showing daily receipts and expenditure and the balance at the end of each day.

(4) Receipt book, containing forms in duplicate, one of each set to be issued for money received by the Society and the other to serve as counterfoil.

(5) Loan ledger, showing the number and date of disbursement of each loan issued to members, the amount of loan, the purpose for which it is granted and the date or dates of repayment, distinguishing principal and interest.

(6) Ledgers of borrowings, showing deposits and other borrowings of all kinds.

(7) Liability register, showing the indebtedness of each member to the Society whether on account of loans taken directly by him or on account of loans for which he stands as surety.

(8) Monthly register of receipts and disbursements.

(9) Such other accounts and books as may be required or prescribed by the Registrar.

(*b*) Books to be maintained by Central Banks.

In addition to books to be maintained as above by Credit Societies, all central banks, that is, Societies which lend money to other Societies, shall keep the following accounts:—

(1) Interest register, showing interest payable and paid by each borrowed.

(2) Reserve fund register, showing reserve funds of Societies invested in the Central Bank.

(3) Suspense accounts.

(*c*) Property statement to be maintained by unlimited liability Societies.

Every Society based on unlimited liability shall keep a statement showing the assets and liabilities of each individual member at the date of admission as well as on the last day of each Co-operative year.

(*d*) Books to be maintained by Distributive and Productive Societies.

The books for the credit branch of such Societies shall be the same as for Credit Societies other than Central Banks. In addition, the following books shall be maintained by Distributive and Productive Societies:—

(1) Goods ledger, containing a classification of goods stocked and sold.

(2) Stock purchase book, showing the daily purchase of articles.

(*e*) The following returns shall be submitted to the Registrar by all Co-operative Societies annually as soon as practicable after the end of each co-operative year.

(1) Statement of receipts and disbursements.

(2) Statement of assets and liabilities.

(3) Statement of profit and loss.

(*f*) The following return shall be submitted every year to the Registrar by Distributive and Productive Societies only:—

Statement of verification of stock on hand at the close of the co-operative year.

(*g*) In addition to the above every society shall submit to the Registrar such other returns as that officer may from time to time prescribe.

XIII. The Registrar shall keep:—

(1) a register of the names and addresses of all societies;

(2) a register of the bye-laws of societies in the order of registration of the societies;

(3) a register of amendments and alterations in the bye-laws of societies in the order in which the same are certified by him as approved.

XIV. In Societies with unlimited liability the whole of the net profits shall be carried to the reserve fund.

Should a Society with limited or unlimited liability elect with the approval of the Registrar to appropriate any portion of its reserve to a charitable purpose, such purpose shall be clearly defined in the bye-laws of the Society and it shall not be other than a charitable purpose as defined in Section 2 of Regulation II of 1082.

XV. (*a*) The reserve fund in a registered society with limited liability shall be invested or deposited in one or more of the modes mentioned in Section 32 of the Regulation.

(*b*) The reserve fund in a registered society with unlimited liability may, unless the Registrar by a special order direct it to be invested in the manner mentioned in (*a*) above, be utilised in the business of the society or invested or deposited in the ways mentioned in section 32 of the Regulation.

XVI. (1) In the case of a dispute touching the business of the society between members or past members of the society or persons claiming through a member or past member or between a member or past member or persons so claiming and the committee or any officers, a reference in writing may be made by any party to the Registrar.

(2) The Registrar shall have power on receipt of such reference either to decide the dispute himself or to refer it for decision to the arbitrator appointed by him or to several arbitrators of whom one may be appointed by him and one other by each of the parties to the dispute.

(3) The Registrar, the arbitrator or arbitrators shall have power to administer oaths, to require the attendance of all parties concerned and of witnesses and to require the production of all books and documents relating to the matter of the dispute by the same means and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

(4) After hearing the parties to the dispute and examining such witnesses and documentary evidence as may be produced, the Registrar or arbitrator or arbitrators shall give a decision or award in writing and where there are several arbitrators, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

(5) Such decision or award shall, on application to the Civil Court having local jurisdiction, be enforceable as a decree of such Court.

*(6) Similarly in the case of a dispute relating to a debt due to a Society by a member or a past member or persons claiming through a member or past member, a reference in writing may be made by either party to the Registrar.

XVII. Procedure to be adopted by Liquidator.

(*a*) When the registration of a society is cancelled under Section 40 of the Regulation or when no appeal has been made under clause 2, Section 39, of the Regulation against the order of the Registrar under that Section cancelling the registration of a society or where such an appeal has been dismissed, the liquidator shall forthwith take charge of the books of the society in order to take necessary steps to wind up its affairs and shall at once publish by such means as he may think proper, a notice requiring all claims against the dissolved society to be submitted to him within three months of publication of the notice. All liabilities recorded in the account books of a society shall be deemed *ipso facto* to have been duly notified.

(*b*) If necessary the liquidator will institute suits for the recovery of sums due to the society.

(*c*) The liquidator will then proceed to determine the assets and liabilities of the society as they stood on the date of the cancellation of its registration: this being done, the contributions to be made by the members and past members of the society, respectively, to the assets of the society shall be determined. He shall also determine by what persons and in what proportion the costs of the liquidation are to be borne.

All orders passed by the liquidator under this clause shall be

* *Added* by Notification No. 948/L. R., dated 20th February 1918.

submitted to the Registrar for approval, before action is taken to enforce them under clauses (*h*) and (*i*) below.

(*d*) For the above purpose the liquidator may issue summonses to persons whose attendance is required either to give evidence or to produce documents. He may compel the attendance of any person to whom a summons has been issued and for that purpose issue a warrant for his arrest.

(*e*) The liquidator shall send all such notices, summonses or warrants for service to the District Munsiff concerned.

(*f*) he District Munsiff, upon receipt thereof, shall proceed as if such notices, summonses or warrants have been issued by him and shall return them to the liquidator with the record (if any) of the proceeding taken with regard thereto.

(*g*) The liquidator should keep short notes of the depositions of the persons thus summoned to give evidence.

(*h*) The liquidator should then make an order noting the names of members and past members of the Society and the amounts to be realised from each as contributions under clause (*b*), sub-section 2 of Section 41 and as costs of liquidation under clause (*a*) of the same sub-section.

(*i*) A copy of the above order accompanied, if necessary, by a list of the property of each member or past member against which the decree will have to be enforced should be filed in the Civil Court having local jurisdiction, to be enforced as laid down in clause (*a*), sub-section 5 of Section 41.

(*j*) The liquidator shall submit to the Registrar a monthly report, showing the progress made in the liquidation of the societies placed under his charge.

(*k*) All funds in charge of the liquidator should be kept and deposited in the Government Savings Bank or such other Bank as may be approved of by the Registrar.

(*l*) After recovery of the dues of the Society and the realisation of the contribution and costs of liquidations, from the member and past members, the liquidator shall after meeting the liabilities of

the society, wind up the affairs of the society and submit a final report to the Registrar.

(*m*) The appointment of a liquidator shall be published in the Government Gazette.

XVIII. No appeal shall lie from any order of the liquidator under Section 41.

(By order),

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 20th November 1915. | M. RAJA RAJA VARMA, *Under Secretary to Government*

Schedule.

Form of application for registration as a Co-operative Society under Regulation X of 1089.

1. Name of proposed Society.

2. Situation of village or town where Society is to be located (Division, Taluk, nearest well-known place and distance therefrom).

3. Address of Society (including nearest Anchal Office).

4. State whether liability of members is to be limited or unlimited.

5. Application to register a Society under the above name is hereby made by the persons whose names are submitted hereunder with their signature and particulars of age, profession, residence, etc.

6. With this application are sent two copies of the draft bye-laws accepted by the applicants and signed by them.

N. B.—Ordinarily at least seven applicants should attest this application and the bye-laws, and when a registered society is one of the applicants, a duly authorised person on behalf of such society should sign the application and the bye-laws.

(1)

THE DRAFT BYE-LAWS.

(2).

Number.	Name of applicant.	Father's or Uncle's name.	Age.	Tribe, class or caste.	Profession.	Place of residence.	Property to which applicant has absolute right.*	His debts.
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

*These two columns need not be filled up (1) by applicants for limited liability societies and (2) by applicants to unlimited liability societies who do not propose to borrow from the societies within three months after registration.

No. 9767/L. R.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 28, Clause† (*b*) of the Co-operative Societies Regulation, X of 1089, the Government are pleased to remit all fees payable under the Law of Registration for the time being in force in respect of instruments executed by or on behalf of any Co-operative Society for the time being registered under that Regulation or by an officer or member of such a Society and relating to the business thereof.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd December 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

†*Vide* p. 737, L. R. M., Vol. I. *Vide* also Notification No. 3549/L. R, dated 2-6-16 on p. 50 of the Supplement.

No. 9768/L. R.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 28, Clause (*a*) of the Co-operative Societies Regulation, X of 1089, the Government are pleased to remit the stamp duty with which, under any law for the time being in force, instruments executed by or on behalf of any Co-operative Society for the time being registered under that Regulation, or instruments executed by any officer or member of any such Society and relating to the business of the Society, are respectively chargeable.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd December 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. 3549/L. R.
755 of 1916.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that, in exercise of the powers conferred by *Section 28, Clause (*b*) of Regulation X of 1089, Government are pleased to remit the fee leviable under the table of fees under Section 72 of Regulation II of 1087 for searches of registers in Registering offices when such searches are made on the application of the President of or the Secretary to a Co-operative Society registered under Regulation X of 1089, in respect of any instrument relating to immovable property offered as security to such society in connection with its business by any member thereof.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 2nd June 1916.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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* *Vide* p. 737, L. R. M., Vol. I. *Vide* also Notification No. 9767/L. R. dated 22-12-15 on p. 49 of the Supplement.

REGULATION XI 1089.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 6815/L. R.
990 of 1917.

Under* Section 3, clause (r) of the Land Acquisition Regulation (XI of 1089), the Assistant Commissioner, Devicolam, is empowered to exercise the powers of a Division Peishkar under the Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 9th November 1917.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

*Vide p. 749, L. R. M., Vol. I.

REGULATION VI OF 1090.

A REGULATION TO AMEND THE IRRIGATION REGULATION III OF 1092.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE,
ON THE 3rd August 1915.
18th Karkadagom 1090.

Whereas it is found expedient to amend the Irrigation Regulation, III of 1072; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Section 3*.—Omit* 'Irrigation' in the second line.

2. *Insert* the following as Section 11 A:—

"If, in the case of any accident being apprehended or happening to any petty or minor irrigation work, any work in the nature of an urgent repair is needed failure to carry out or delay in carrying out which is likely to cause serious damage, the Division Peishkar, or any other officer duly authorised in this behalf, may, notwithstanding anything contained in Sections 6 and 8 to 11, order the execution of such work at the cost of Government."

3. *Section 16.*—Insert* '11 A *between* '11' *and* '12' in the first line.

4. *Section 23.*—Insert between* "the Division Peishkar" *and* "on" in line 5, the words "or any officer specially authorised in this behalf", and *add after* "the Division Peishkar" in line 14, the words "or such officer as aforesaid."

**Vide* pages 319, 324 and 327, L. R. M., Vol. I.

REGULATION VII OF 1090.

A REGULATION TO AMEND THE CATTLE TRESPASS REGULATION, IV OF 1086.*

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE
ON THE: 3rd August 1915.
18th Karkadagom 1090.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to trespass by cattle; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Substitute* the following for paragraph 3 of Section 17†:—

"The surplus unclaimed proceeds of the sale of cattle shall be sent to the Magistrate of the District, who shall hold them in deposit, and, if no claim thereto be preferred within 3 months and established shall credit the same to the 'Cattle Pound Fund' of the District."

Vide page 677, L. R. M., Vol. I.
†*Vide* page 684, L. R. M., Vol. I

REGULATION I OF 1091.

A REGULATION TO AMEND REGULATION III OF 1086.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE
ON THE 12th September 1915.
27th Chingom 1091.

Whereas it is deemed necessary to amend Regulation III of 1086: We are pleased to enact as follows:—

1. *Delete* the title and preamble of Regulation III of 1086, and *substitute* the following:—

"A Regulation relating to the currency of British Coinage in Travancore.

"Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to the currency of British Coinage in Travancore;"

2. *Insert* the following as Section I, sub-section (*1*):—

"This Regulation shall be called "The British Coinage Regulation"; and

Number the existing Section as Section 1, sub-section (*2*), *substituting* the word 'it' for the words 'this Regulation.'

3. *After* Section 3, *add* the following as Section 3 A:—"Sovereigns and half-sovereigns whether coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any Mint established in pursuance of a Proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall be a legal tender in payment or on account at the rate of fifteen British rupees for one sovereign:

Sovereigns and half-sovereigns, a legal tender.

Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the English Coinage Act, 1870, or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said Statute as the least current weight."

4. *In* Section 9, *insert* the following as sub-section (*3*), and *Number* the existing sub-section (*3*) as sub-section (*4*):—

"Such Rules may also provide for the acceptance at prescribed rates by officers authorised in this behalf of the gold coins described in Section 3 A, where such coins have lost weight, so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the English Coinage Act, 1870, as the least current weight."

Vide pp. 671 - 674, L. R. M., Vol I.

REGULATION IV. OF 1091.

LAND CONSERVANCY REGULATION.

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6. Punishment for unauthorisedly occupying a land which is the property of Government.
7. Levy of assessment on lands which are the property of Government unauthorisedly occupied.
   Levy of prohibitory assessment on Poramboke unauthorisedly occupied.
8. Liability of unauthorised occupant for trees destroyed or appropriated.
9. Liability of unauthorised occupant to summary eviction, forfeiture of crops, &c.
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10. Prior notice to occupant, &c.
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13. Officers to exercise powers of Division Peishkar.
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15. Limitation of appeal.
16. Petition of appeal to be accompanied by the order appealed against.
17. Saving of operation of other laws in force.
18. Saving of suits by persons aggrieved by proceedings under this Regulation.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE $\frac{\text{24th July 1916.}}{\text{9th Karkadagom 1091.}}$

A Regulation to amend the Government Land Conservancy Regulation II of 1067, as amended by Regulations I of 1075 and II of 1085.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law checking the unauthorised occupation of Government lands; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation shall be called the "Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091".

(2) It applies to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1092.

Repeal and saving.

2. Regulation II of 1067, as amended by Regulation I of 1075 and by Regulation II of 1085, is hereby repealed. But such repeal shall not affect any right or privilege acquired or liability incurred under the said Regulations.

'Property of Government' defined.

3. (1) All public roads, streets, lanes and paths, the bridges ditches, dykes, and fences on or beside the same

the bed of the sea and of harbours and creeks below high water mark;

the beds and banks of rivers, streams, irrigation and drainage channels, canals, tanks, lakes, backwaters and water-courses;

all standing and flowing water;

and all lands, wheresoever situated;

save in so far as the same are the property of—

(*a*) proprietors of Edavagais or Jenmies or holders of Inams or any person claiming through or holding under any of them; or

(*b*) all holders of lands in any way subject to the payment of land revenue to Government; or

(*c*) any other registered holder of land in proprietary right; or

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Vide pp. 134-143, L. R. M., Vo. I.

(*d*) any person holding land under grant from Government otherwise than by way of license;

are, and are hereby declared to be, the property of Government, except as may be otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, subject to all rights of way and other public rights and to the natural and easement rights of other land-owners and to all customary rights legally subsisting.

Explanation I.—Lands once registered in the name of a person but subsequently abandoned or relinquished, and all lands held by right of escheat, purchase, resumption, reversion or acquisition under Regulation XI of 1089 are the property of Government within the meaning of the Section.

Explanation II.—In this Section, the expression 'high-water mark' means the highest point reached by the ordinary spring tide at any season of the year.

Explanation III.—Land in excess of the registered measurement or extent, but lying within the specified boundaries of a registered land, does not fall within this definition.

(2) All unassessed lands within the limits of Edavagais and private estates used or reserved for public purposes or for the communal use of villagers, all unassigned lands belonging to an incorporated Devaswom and all public roads and streets which may become vested in any local authority shall for the purpose of this Regulation be deemed to be the property of Government.

"Poramboke" defined.

4. (1) 'Poraimboke' shall mean and include unassessed lands, which are the property of Government under Section 3 (1) or (2) used or reserved for public purposes or for the communal use of villagers, such as,—

(*a*) all public roads, streets, lanes, pathways, the bridges, ditches, dykes and fences on or beside the same;

(*b*) the beds and banks of rivers, irrigation and drainage channels, traffic canals, tanks, lakes, back-waters and water-courses ;

(*c*) markets, burial grounds, landing ghauts; and

(*d*) all other property which Our Government may, for the purpose of this Regulation, from time to time, declare to be Poramboke.

(2) 'Occupant' shall mean a person actually in possession of a land which is the property of Government.

"Occupant" defined.

5. From and after the commencement of this Regulation, it shall not be lawful for any person to occupy a land which is the property of Government whether a Poramboke or not without permission from Our Government or such officer of Government as may be empowered in this behalf.

Land which is the property of Government not to be occupied without permission.

6. Whoever occupies a land which is the property of Government whether Poramboke or not contrary to Section 5 shall be liable to pay such fine not exceeding two hundred rupees as may be imposed by the Division Peishkar.

Punishment for unauthorisedly occupying a land which is the property of Government.

Explanation.—A tenant unauthorisedly holding over after the expiry of his term of lease is liable to a fine within the meaning of this Section.

* 7. (1) Any person unauthorisedly occupying a land which is the property of Government other than a Poramboke and liable to pay a fine under Section 6 shall, in addition, be liable to pay by way of assessment for the whole period of his occupation such amount as may be fixed by the Division Peishkar in accordance with the rate that may be prescribed by the Government from time to time in this behalf.

Levy of assessment on lands which are the property of Government unauthorisedly occupied.

(2) Any person unauthorisedly occupying a Poramboke and liable to pay a fine under Section 6 shall, in addition, be liable to pay such prohibitory assessment for the whole period of occupation as may be imposed by the Division Peishkar.

Levy of prohibitory assessment on Poramboke unauthorisedly occupied.

Payment of assessment under sub-section (1) or prohibitory assessment under sub-section (2) shall not confer any right of occupancy, and the liability to pay such assessment shall cease from the date on which the land concerned is relinquished.

Vide Notification No. L. R. 8575 dated 18-10-19 on p. 64 of the Supplement

Liability of unauthorised occupant for trees destroyed or appropriated.

8. Any person unauthorisedly occupying any land which is the property of Government whether a Poramboke or not and liable to a fine under Section 6 shall, in addition to the assessment or prohibitory assessment to which he may be liable under Section 7, be liable for the value, as adjudged by the Division Peishkar, of any useful tree destroyed or appropriated by him.

Liability of unauthorised occupant to summary eviction, forfeiture of crops, etc.

9. Any person unauthorisedly occupying any land for which he is liable to pay a fine under Section 6 and an assessment or prohibitory assessment under Section 7 may be summarily evicted by the Division Peishkar, and any crop or other product raised on the land shall be liable to forfeiture and any building or other structure erected or anything deposited thereon shall also, if not removed by him after such written notice as the Division Peishkar may deem reasonable, be liable to forfeiture. Forfeiture under this Section shall be adjudged by the Division Peishkar and any property so forfeited shall be disposed of as the Division Peishkar may direct.

Mode of eviction.

An eviction under this Section shall be made in the following manner, namely:—By serving a notice on a person reputed to be in occupation or his agent requiring him within such time as the Division Peishkar may deem reasonable after receipt of the said notice to vacate the land, and if such notice is not obeyed, by removing or deputing a subordinate to remove any person who may refuse to vacate the same, and, if the officer removing any such person shall be resisted or obstructed by any person, the Division Peishkar shall hold a summary enquiry into the facts of the case and, if satisfied that the resistance or obstruction still continues, may issue a warrant for the arrest of the said person, and on his appearance may send him with a warrant in the form of the Schedule for imprisonment in the Civil Jail of the District for such period not exceeding 30 days as may be necessary to prevent the continuance of such obstruction or resistance;

Provided that no person so committed or imprisoned under this Section shall be liable to be prosecuted under Sections 176, 179 and 181 of the Travancore Penal Code, in respect of the same facts.

Prior notice to occupant, etc.

10. The Division Peishkar shall, before passing an order under this Regulation, give notice to the occupant or other person likely to be affected by the order, and record any statement which such occupant or person may make and any evidence which he may adduce within a reasonable time; and all orders passed by a Division Peishkar under this Regulation shall be in writing and under his hand.

The Division Peishkar may require any subordinate officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar to hold the enquiry as prescribed in para 1 of this Section and submit the record to him. On such record the Division Peishkar may pass orders.

For the purpose of Section 193 of the Penal Code, the proceedings taken by a Division Peishkar under this Section shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings.

Power to make Rules.

11. Our Government may make Rules or orders, either generally or in any particular instance:—

* (*a*) regulating the rates of assessment under Section 7 (1);

(*b*) regulating the imposition of prohibitory assessment under Section 7 (2);

(*c*) declaring that any particular land or class of lands shall not be open to occupation;

(*d*) regulating the service of notices under this Regulation; and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Regulation.

Such general Rules or orders shall be made only after previous publication in Our Government Gazette.

Recovery of fines, assessment, etc., as arrears of land revenue.

12. All fines, assessments and prohibitory assessments, damages for trees destroyed or appropriated, and all costs of eviction and removal of encroachments shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force.

Vide Notification No. L. R. 8575, dated 18-10-19 on page 64 of the Supplement

* 13. Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, authorise any officer by name or by virtue of his office to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on a Division Peishkar under this Regulation.

Officers to exercise powers of Division Peishkar.

14. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Dewan from any decision or order of a Division Peishkar passed under this Regulation.

Appeal and revision.

† Our Government may direct that an appeal from the decision of any officer empowered under Section 13 shall lie to the Division Peishkar:

Provided, however, that there shall be no appeal to the Dewan from the decision or order of a Division Peishkar passed on appeal:

Provided also that it shall be lawful for the Dewan to revise such appellate decision or order if he thinks fit.

(2) Pending disposal of any appeal under this Regulation, the appellate authority may suspend the execution of the order appealed against.

(3) No order shall be passed in appeal or revision without previous notice to the party to be affected by such order.

15. No appeal shall be brought after the expiration of 60 days from the date of the decision or order complained of, provided that, in computing the period of 60 days, the time required to obtain a copy of the decision or order appealed against shall be excluded, but the appeal may be admitted after the period hereby prescribed when the appellant satisfies the authority to whom he appeals that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the period prescribed.

Limitation of appeal.

16. Every petition of appeal under this Regulation shall be accompanied by the decision or order appealed against or by an authenticated copy of the same.

Petition of appeal to be accompanied by the order appealed against.

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* *Vide* Notification No. 5580/L. R., dated 3-9-16 on page 64 of the Supplement.

† *Vide* Notification No. J. 6555, dated 19-8-16 on page 64 of the Supplement.

17. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall be construed as exempting any person unauthorisedly occupying land from liability to be proceeded against under any other law for the time being in force.

Saving of operation of other laws in force.

Provided that, if any penalty has been levied under Section 6 or 7 of this Regulation no similar penalty shall be levied from him under any other law in respect of such obligation.

18. No suit against Government shall be entertained in any of Our Civil Courts in respect of any order passed under this Regulation except upon the ground that the land in respect of which such order has been passed is not a land which is the property of Government whether a Poramboke or not:

Saving of suits by persons aggrieved by proceedings under this Regulation.

Provided that Civil Courts shall not take cognizance of any such suit unless it shall be instituted within one year from the date on which the cause of action arose.

SCHEDULE.

Form of warrant to be issued by the Division Peishkar under Section 9.

Seal.

To

The Officer in charge of the Civil Jail at

Whereas A. B. of has resisted or obstructed C. D. in removing E. F. (or himself, that is, the said A. B.) from certain land in the pakuthy of in the taluk, and whereas it is necessary in order to prevent the continuance of such obstruction or resistance, to commit the said A. B. to close custody: You are hereby required under the provisions of Section 9 of the Government Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091, to receive the said A. B. into the Jail under your charge and thereto keep him in safe custody for days.

Dated this day of

(Signature of Division Peishkar).

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 6555.

Under para 2 of sub-section (1) of Section 14 * of the Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091, it is hereby notified that the Division Peishkars of Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam Divisions and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, are empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions or orders of all officers in their respective Divisions who have been or are invested with the powers of a Division Peishkar for the purposes of that Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 19th August 1916.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5580/L. R.
1112 of 1916.

Under section 13* of the Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091, it is hereby notified that all Taluk Tahsildars and the Division Assistants, excepting the Assistant Commissioner, Peermade, are empowered, by virtue of their office, to exercise all the powers conferred on a Division Peishkar under the above Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 3rd September 1916.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. L. R. 8575/2 of 18

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, under Section 11† of the Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091, that the assessment to be charged under Section 7‡ (1) of the Regulation in the case of unauthorised occupation of lands

**Vide* p. 63 of the Supplement.*

†*Vide* p. 62 of the Supplement.

‡*Vide* p. 60 of the Supplement.

which are the property of Government other than Poramboke and liable to pay a fine under Section 6 of the Regulation, shall be at the undermentioned minima rates, prescribed by Rule 16 of the Puduval Rules, dated the 24th September 1914/8th Kanni 1090.

(a) For Puduval Lands (dry).

In rural areas ...	Fs. (5) five per acre.
In the pakuthies of Ranni and Kumbazha in the Pattanamthitta taluk, Ezhumattur pakuthi in the Thiruvella taluk, Manimala pakuthi in the Peermade taluk and the whole of the Nedumangad taluk ...	Re. (1) one per acre.
Within the limits of Municipal towns..	Fs. (35) thirty five per acre.

If the lands contain taxable trees, they shall be also brought under assessment as per schedule of settlement rates for trees and allowance shall be made for the area covered by such trees also according to the settlement scale.

(b) For Puduval Lands (wet).

The rate of assessment shall be fixed on the basis of the schedule of settlement rates for wet lands and on the analogy of the registered wet lands in the neighbourhood: Provided that the whole of the paddy assessment shall be commuted into money at 11 chs. per para.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 18th October 1919.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PROCLAMATION

By His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore issued under date the 30th Mithunom 1091. / 13th July 1916.

Whereas instances of unauthorised conversion of Kandukrishi wet lands into gardens and building sites as well as other acts causing deterioration of the lands or diminution of their letting value by the holders thereof have been brought to Our notice; and Whereas such conversions and acts are deemed objectionable and incompatible with the nature of Kandukrishi lands and the conditions of their tenure and holding; We are pleased to declare as follows :—

1. No holder of any Kandukrishi *wet* land shall convert such land or any portion thereof into a garden or a building site or a dry land, without the sanction of Our Government in writing previously obtained.

2. No holder of any Kandukrishi land, whether wet, garden or dry, shall do any act which directly or indirectly causes or is likely to cause the deterioration of the land, or diminishes its letting value.

3. If the holder of any Kandukrishi land does any act in contravention of the provisions of the two preceding Sections, it shall be competent to Our Government to impose on the land such prohibitory assessment as Our Government may consider proper, or resume it from the holder and re-lease it to any other person, or to deal with it in any other manner.

4. This Proclamation does not apply to conversions of Kandukrishi *wet* lands made prior to and recognised at the last revenue settlement. But every case of unauthorised conversion or deterioration of Kandukrishi lands or diminution of its letting value directly or indirectly brought about by the holders thereof subsequent to the settlement, shall be enquired into and reported to Our Government by the Division Peishkars of the several Divisions with the necessary particulars and it shall be competent to Our Government to deal with such cases in any manner mentioned in the preceding Sections.

5. No civil suit shall lie against Our Government in respect of anything done in pursuance of this Proclamation.

REGULATION III OF 1092.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE 28TH MARCH 1917, 15TH MEENOM 1092.

A Regulation to further amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation, III of 1079, as amended by Regulation VI of 1088.

Whereas it is expedient to further amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation, III of 1079, as amended by Regulation VI of 1088; It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. Section 3,* Clause (*b*), line 8.

Delete "already under the direct management of the Sirkar or".

The words "but shall not include any Hindu religious institution under the sole management of a single family or single person in virtue of hereditary succession" shall form a separate paragraph along with the Proviso.

2. Section 15†, lines 2 and 3.

Substitute "Hindu religious endowment" *for* "endowment falling within the provisions of this Regulation".

Proviso (*a*) *Insert* "whether before or" *between* "Sirkar" and "under".

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* *Vide* p. 507 L. R. M., Vol. I.

† *Vide* p. 513 L. R. M., Vol. I.

REGULATION IV OF 1092.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE
ON THE 28TH MARCH 1917.
15TH MEENOM 1092.

A Regulation to amend the Weights and Measures Regulation, VI of 1085.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Weights and Measures Regulation, VI of 1085 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :-

* Section 10, line 2. Between "uses" and "any", *delete* the words "as authorised and certified", and *insert* the words "in any market, bazaar, shop or other place where any goods, food, drink, drug or other articles are exposed for sale."

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* *Vide* p. 649, L. R, M., Vol. I.

REGULATION VII OF 1092.

THE TRAVANCORE MARKETS REGULATION.

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PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE,

ON THE $\frac{\text{4th August 1917.}}{\text{20th Karkatakam 1092.}}$

A Regulation to define and amend the law relating to the holding of Markets in Travancore.

Preamble.

Whereas it is deemed necessary to define and amend the law relating to the holding of markets in Travancore; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Markets Regulation of 1092."

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1093.

Saving.

2. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall apply to markets within the limits of 'Towns' constituted under Regulation III of 1076.

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Definitions.

3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) 'Public market' means any market constructed, repaired or maintained by Our Government;

(2) 'Private market' means any other market;

(3) 'Division Peishkar' means the Peishkar or Commissioner of the Division within whose jurisdiction the market is situate.

Government may declare a place to be a market.

4. Our Government may declare any place ordinarily or periodically used for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, grain, vegetables or other perishable articles of food, or for the sale of live-stock or poultry or of any article or commodity necessary for the convenience of life, to be a market:

Provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of any single shop or of any group of shops not being more than six in number, and that any such declaration may, at any time, be cancelled by Our Government.

Public Markets.

Provision of public markets.

5. (1) Our Government may provide places for use as public markets and for such purposes acquire any land under Regulation XI of 1089 or by purchase, lease or otherwise.

(2) The Division Peishkar may, subject to the sanction of Our Government, charge rents and fees for the use of, or right to expose goods for sale in, public markets, and for the use of shops, stalls, sheds, pens and standings therein, and may with the like sanction let on lease or farm the stallages, rents and fees leviable thereon as aforesaid or any portion thereof.

Powers and duties of lessee or farmer.

6. The lessee or farmer and all persons employed by him in the management and collection of stallages, rents and fees referred to under sub-section (2) of the last foregoing Section shall in respect thereof—

(*a*) be bound by any orders made by the Division Peishkar for their guidance;

(*b*) have such powers exercisable by officers of Our Government under this Regulation as Our Government may from time to time confer upon them; and

(*c*) be entitled to the same remedies and be subject to the same responsibilities as if they were employed by Our Government for the management and collection of the said stallages, rents and fees.

Power to close public markets.

7. Our Government may close any public market or any part thereof.

Power to expel persons convicted of disobeying Rules and to determine lease.

8. The Division Peishkar or any person authorised by him in writing in this behalf may expel from any such market any person who, or whose servants, may be convicted of disobeying any Rules made for the regulation and control of such market, and may prevent such person, by himself or his servants, from further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying any stall, shop or other place therein, and may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall, shop or other place.

Penalty for selling in public market without permission.

9. Whoever, without the permission of the Division Peishkar, sells or exposes for sale any article within a public market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence.

Private Markets.

Private markets to be licensed.

10. No place shall be used as a private market without a license from the Division Peishkar.

Application for licenses to be made when.

11. Applications for licenses to open newly or to continue to use private markets shall be made to the Division Peishkar by the owners thereof not less than sixty days before they open them or before the commencement of the official year during which they intend to continue to use them.

Contents of the application

Such applications shal specify—

(*a*) the name of the place at which it is proposed to establish a new market or to continue an existing one ;

(*b*) the days on which it is to be held ;

(*c*) the name of the place where the nearest existing market is held and the days on which it is held ;

(*d*) the distance in English miles between the two places ; and

(*e*) in the case of a new market, the reasons of the applicant for desiring to establish the same.

Procedure on application for the establishment of a new market.

12. If the application be for the establishment of a new market, the Division Peishkar shall issue a Notification in Our Government Gazette stating the desire of the applicant to establish a market at the place named by him and the days on which it is proposed to be held, and calling upon any person who may have any objection to the establishment of the market to state his objection, in writing, within four weeks from the date of the publication of the Notification.

The Notification shall be fixed in a conspicuous place in the village or town in or near to which it is proposed that the new market shall be held, and a copy of the same shall be affixed at the Taluk Cutcherry within the jurisdiction of which the village or town is situated, and in the Division Peishkar's office.

Notice to land-owner of neighbouring market.

If it shall appear that any existing market is held within a distance of three miles from the place where it is proposed that the new market shall be established, the Division Peishkar shall cause a notice, to the effect of the Notification, to be served upon the owner of the land where such existing market is held.

The Notification and notice (if any) shall be issued and served at the expense of the applicant.

If, within the time specified, any objection is preferred, the Division Peishkar shall inquire into the objection and pass such orders as may appear proper in the circumstances of the case.

13. (1) The Division Peishkar may at his discretion, grant any license applied for under Section 11 either unconditionally or subject to such restrictions and conditions as he thinks proper; or he may refuse to grant any such license. Every license shall be given under the signature of the Division Peishkar.

The Division Peishkar may grant, refuse or cancel licenses.

(2) Any license granted under this Regulation may at any time be suspended or revoked by the Division Peishkar, if any of its restrictions or conditions is infringed or evaded by the person to whom the same has been granted or if the said person is convicted of an infringement of any of the provisions of this Regulation or Rule made hereunder in any matter to which such license relates.

Power to suspend or revoke licenses.

(3) When a license to open a market is granted or when a license is refused, suspended or revoked, under this Section, the Division Peishkar shall cause a notice of such grant, refusal, suspension or revocation, in English and the Vernacular language of the taluk, to be posted in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the place in respect of which the license was sought.

Notice of grant, etc., of license to be posted up.

(4) Every license granted under this Section shall expire at the end of the official year in which the market in respect of which the license has been issued is newly opened, or at the end of the official year for which it has been granted, as the case may be.

License to expire at end of year.

(5) If the Division Peishkar neglects to pass orders upon an application for a license under this Section and to communicate the same to the applicant within sixty days after the receipt of the application, the applicant may open the place in respect of which the application was made, or, as the case may be, continue to use such place during the official year for which the license was sought; and the said place shall be held to be duly licensed for the official year during which it was opened or for which the license was sought, as the case may be:

Effect of neglect to pass orders by the Division Peishkar.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall exempt the applicant from payment of license fee to which he may be otherwise liable :

Provided further that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed to authorise any person to act in contravention of any Rule made under this Regulation.

Effect of suspension, revocation or expiry of the period of license.

(6) When any such license is suspended or revoked, or, when the period for which the same was granted has expired, the person to whom the same was granted shall, for all purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be without a license, until the order for suspending or revoking the license is cancelled, or until the license is renewed, as the case may be.

Power to demand production of license.

(7) Every person to whom any such license has been granted shall, at all reasonable times, while such license remains in force, if so required by the Division Peishkar or any person authorised by him in this behalf, produce such license.

Levy of fees for the issue of license.

14. It shall be lawful for Our Government, in cases where they may deem it necessary, to direct the levy of such fees as they may deem fit, for the issue of licenses under this Regulation.

Penalty for keeping open a private market without license.

15. (1) Whoever keeps open a private market without a license or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a license shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Penalty for selling in unlicensed private market.

(2) Whoever sells or exposes for sale any article in an unlicensed private market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Explanation.—A market is unlicensed within the meaning of this Section, if the license for the use thereof has expired or has been cancelled or suspended.

Private markets to be properly drained, etc.

16. Every owner, farmer or occupier of any private market shall—

(*a*) construct such approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains and cess-pits therein,

(*b*) cause such market to be roofed and paved with such materials and in such manner,

(*c*) provide for such supply of water to such market, and

(*d*) make such alterations in the stalls, passages, shops, doors, or other parts of the said market or place,

as the Division Peishkar may in each case direct.

Penalty for default to drain, etc.

17. (1) If such owner, farmer or occupier, after notice given to him by the Division Peishkar directing him to carry out, within a period to be specified in the notice, or within such further period as the Division Peishkar may allow, any of the measures provided in the last preceding Section, fails to comply with such notice, the Division Peishkar may suspend, withhold or refuse the license until the notice shall have been complied with ; and any person opening or keeping open any such market after such withholding, suspension or refusal shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day on which he is convicted of having opened or kept open such market or place.

(2) Any owner, farmer, occupier, agent or manager in charge of any such market, or of any shop, stall, shed or other place therein, who keeps the same so that it is a nuisance, or who does not cause anything that is a nuisance to be at once removed to a place to be notified by the Division Peishkar, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence.

Power to close private market.

18. The Division Peishkar may close any private market in respect of which no license has been applied for, or any private market the license for which has been refused, suspended or revoked.

Of Entry and Inspection.

Powers of entry for inspection of articles of food, etc.

19. (1) Any Magistrate or any person authorised by the Division Peishkar in writing in this behalf may at all reasonable times and without notice enter into a market or shop, stall or other place therein and inspect any article of food or drink intended for human consumption therein.

(2) If the inspection is made by a Magistrate and he finds such article of food or drink therein intended for human consumption is unfit therefor, he may order the same to be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for human consumption.

(3) i. If, however, the inspection is made by any other person authorised under sub-section (1) and if any article of food or drink therein appears to be intended for human consumption and unfit therefor, he may seize and after giving receipt therefor remove the same and cause the same to be produced before a Magistrate.

ii. If such Magistrate finds that the articles produced before him are fit for human consumption, he may make an order directing the return of such articles or such portion thereof as may be in good condition to the owner or to the person in whose possession such articles were found and providing for the payment by Our Government of such reasonable amount as the Magistrate considers will compensate such owner or person for any loss or depreciation that may have been caused by such detention.

Inspection of weights and measures and seizure of false weights, &c.

20. (1) Any Magistrate or any person authorised by the Division Peishkar in writing in this behalf may, at all reasonable times, and without notice, enter into any market or any stall, shop or other place therein used for the sale of any goods, food or drink, and may inspect any instruments for weighing, weights or measures found therein and test the same, and may seize any such instrument for weighing, weight or measure, which such Magistrate or the person so authorised reasonably believes to be false or not in accordance with the provisions of Regulation VI of 1085 or any Rule framed by Our Government thereunder, and may take the same to be examined or tested by the officer appointed for the purpose.

(2) Every person for the time being in charge of or employed in such market, stall, shop or place shall, if so requested by the person making such inspection, produce for such inspection and comparison, all instruments for weighing, weights and measures kept therein.

Penalty for refusal to suffer inspection, etc.

21. Whoever in contravention of the provisions of this Regulation refuses to suffer inspection of any article of food or drink intended for human consumption or any weights or measures or any instruments for weighing therein, or in contravention of the provisions of this Regulation refuses to produce any weight, measure or instrument for weighing to which he has access, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Of Prosecutions.

Authority for prosecutions.

22. (1) Unless otherwise expressly provided, no Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Regulation or any Rule thereunder, except on the complaint of, or upon information in writing received from, the Division Peishkar or some person authorised by him in writing in this behalf.

(2) The Division Peishkar may authorise any person under sub-section (1) to make complaints or give information without previous reference to him, either generally in regard to all offences against this Regulation and the Rules thereunder or particularly in regard only to specified offences or offences of a specified class, and may at any time withdraw such authorisation.

Power to compound offences.

23. (1) The Division Peishkar may accept from any person, against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence aginst this Regulation or any Rule, a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

(2) On payment of such sum of money, no further proceedings shall be taken against such person in regard to the offence so compounded.

Rules.

Power to make Rules.

24. (1) Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, make Rules consistent with this Regulation :—

(*a*) prescribing the terms and conditions subject to which the stallages, rents and fees leviable in public markets may be leased or farmed ;

(*b*) providing for the grant of licenses and the particulars and conditions to be contained therein ;

(*c*) providing for the inspection and proper regulation of markets ;

(*d*) preventing persons suffering from any loathsome disease from keeping stalls in, or being employed in preparing or selling articles of food in, any market, or from entering any market, or touching any article brought there for sale, and for authorising the expulsion of such persons from any market ; and

(*e*) generally for the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) In making any Rule under sub-section (1), Our Government may direct that a breach or an abetment of a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing one with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Miscellaneous.

Begging for alms, etc., in market.

25. Whoever in any market begs importunately for alms or exposes or exhibits with the object of exciting charity any deformity or disease or any offensive sore or wound shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Recovery of fines and penalties.

26. All moneys, other than fines and penalties, recoverable under this Regulation shall be treated as arrears of public revenue within the meaning of Regulation I of 1068, and be recovered as such.

Delegation of powers.

27. Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, authorise any officer by name or by virtue of his office to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on a Division Peishkar under this Regulation.

Appeals.

28. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Dewan from any order of a Division Peishkar passed under this Regulation.

(2) Our Government may direct that an appeal from the order of any officer empowered under Section 27 shall lie to the Division Peishkar ;

Provided however that there shall be no appeal to the Dewan from the order of a Division Peishkar passed on appeal :

Provided also that it shall be lawful for the Dewan to revise such appellate order if he thinks fit.

(3) Pending disposal of any appeal or revision under this Regulation, the appellate or revisional authority may suspend the execution of the order complained against.

(4) No order shall be passed in appeal or revision without previous notice to the party to be affected by such order.

Limitation.

29. No appeal shall be brought after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the receipt of the notice communicating the order appealed against, provided that, in computing the period of thirty days, the time required to obtain a copy of the order appealed against shall be excluded, but the appeal may be admitted after the period hereby prescribed when the appellant satisfies the authority to whom he appeals that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the period prescribed.

Bar of suit for anything done in good faith.

30. No action shall lie against Our Government or against any officer in respect of any order passed or act *bona fide* done or ordered to be done under this Regulation.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Highness The Maha Raja of Travancore issued

under date the 11th Chingom 1092. / 27th August 1917.

Whereas, owing to the abolition of the tax in kind and the consequent reduction of the number of granaries in the State, Our Government resolved to pay from the Kandukrishi granaries of the State certain allowances payable in kind to Jenmies ;

And Whereas, it has been represented to Us that some of the Jenmies find it inconvenient and expensive to receive such payments from the said granaries ;

And Whereas, with a view to facilitate the payment of such allowances by Our Government and to remove the source of hardship to Jenmies, it is thought desirable to give an option to the Jenmies of receiving such allowances in kind or in money ;

We are pleased to command as follows :—

1. (i) All allowances known as *jenmibhogam*, *micharavom*, *arthapalisa* or otherwise and payable in kind to Jenmies by Our Government shall be payable only from, and shall be received at, any of the Kandukrishi granaries of the State.

(ii) The Jenmi to whom the allowances referred to in sub-section (i) are due shall be at liberty to choose the granary from which the payments shall be made :

Provided, however, that the granary once chosen shall not be changed without the previous sanction of Our Government.

(iii) Payment at any of the said granaries shall absolve Our Government of all liability with respect to the allowances referred to in sub-section (i) and no claim by such Jenmi for transport or other charges shall lie or be entertained as against Our Government.

2. (i) The Jenmi to whom the allowances referred to in Section 1 are due may elect to receive the value of the same in money at such commutation rate as may be fixed by Our Government.

(ii) An election once made under sub-section (i) shall not be liable to be revoked.

(iii) (*a*) Payments of money due under this Section may be made at any of the treasuries of the State.

(*b*) The Jenmi shall be at liberty to choose the treasury from which he shall receive payment:

Provided, however, that the treasury once chosen shall not be changed without the previous sanction of Our Government.

3. (i) The commutation rate once fixed may be revised by Our Government at the expiry of every six years.

(ii) The commutation rate as originally fixed or subsequently revised by Our Government shall be published in Our Government Gazette.

4. All allowances referred to in Section 1 and due for any year shall become payable after the end of Medom of that year.

5. No Civil suit shall lie against Our Government in respect of anything done in pursuance of this Proclamation.

6. The provisions of this Proclamation shall also apply to allowances which have become payable before the commencement thereof.

REGULATION I OF 1093.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE
ON THE 31st October 1917. / 15th Thulam 1093.

A Regulation to amend the Travancore Press Regulation, II of 1079.

Whereas it is expedient to amend "The Travancore Press Regulation, II of 1079"; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Part III. *Add* 'and Newspapers' to the heading 'Delivery of Books'.

2. Between Section 12 and Section 13, *add* as Section 12A the following:—

Delivery of copies of newspapers.

"The printer of every newspaper in Travancore shall deliver, at such place and to such officer, as the Dewan may, by Notification in the official Gazette, direct, free of expense, two copies of each issue of such paper as soon as it is published".

3. Section 13. Between 'is' and 'delivered' in line 1, *insert* 'or copies of newspapers are', and *substitute* 'Section 12 or Section 12 A' *for* the words 'the last foregoing Section'.

4. *Add* as Section 21 A the following:—

Penalty for not delivering copies of newspapers as required by Section 12 A.

"If any printer of any such newspaper as is referred to in Section 12A of this Regulation neglects to deliver copies of the same in compliance with that Section, he shall, on the complaint of the officer to whom the copies should have been delivered or any person authorised by that officer in this behalf, be punishable, on conviction by a Magistrate of the First Class having jurisdiction in the place where the newspaper was printed, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every default".

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 8948.

It is hereby notified under Section 12A of Regulation II of 1079, as amended by Regulation I of 1093, that the printer of every newspaper shall deliver to the Tahsildar of the taluk in which it is published, at the taluk head-quarters, two copies of each issue of such newspaper, as soon as it is published, and free of expense.

The Tahsildar shall see that receipts are forthwith granted for the copies so delivered, as required in Section 13 of the said Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 5th November 1917.

(For the Dewan),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government

REGULATION II OF 1093.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE 5th May 1918. / 23rd Medom 1093.

A Regulation to amend the Cattle Trespass Regulation, IV of 1086, as amended by Regulation VII of 1090.†*

Whereas it is necessary to further amend the law relating to trespass by cattle ; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Add* the following definitions to Section 3:—

'Local authority' means a Town Improvement Committee or any other body of persons for the time being invested by law with the control and administration of any matters within a specified local area.

'Local fund' means any fund under the control or management of a local authority.

2. Section 11, line 3, *Insert* 'and of Town Improvement Committees' *after* 'Police'.

3. *Substitute* the following *for* Paragraph 2 in Section 12:—

"All fines so levied shall be sent to the Magistrate of the District through such officer as Our Government may from time to time direct".

4. *After* the word 'made' in Paragraph 1 of Section 17, *substitute* "shall send to the Magistrate of the District the fines so deducted" *for* "shall pay the fines so deducted to the credit of the 'Cattle Pound Fund' of the District".

5. Paragraph 3 of Section 17. *For* the words 'credit the same to the Cattle Pound Fund of the District', *substitute* the words 'dispose of them as hereinafter provided.'

6. Section 18, Paragraph 1, *For* the words 'Out of the Cattle Pound Fund of the District', *substitute* the words 'Out of the sums received on account of fines and the unclaimed proceeds of the sale of cattle.'

**Vide* pp. 677—687, L. R. M., Vol. I.

†*Vide* p. 54, of the Supplement.

7. *Add* the following new Chapter:—

"CHAPTER VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Exercise by local authority or any officer of powers of Magistrate of the District under the Regulation.

29. (1) Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, authorise any officer by name or by virtue of his office, or any local authority, to exercise, within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of such officer or local authority, all or any of the functions of the Magistrate of the District under this Regulation.

Power of Government to direct the surplus under Section 18 to be credited to local fund.

(2) Our Government may, by a like Notification, direct that the whole or any part of the surplus accruing under Section 18 of this Regulation from the cattle pounds established within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of any local authority, shall be placed to the credit of the local fund of such authority.

(3) Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, cancel or vary any Notification under this Section."

PROCLAMATION.

By His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore Issued under date the 15th Chingom 1094. / 31st August 1918.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the prevention of melting, breaking up or using otherwise than as currency of any current gold or silver coin within Travancore ; We are pleased to command as follows:—

1. No person shall melt, break up or use otherwise than as currency any current gold or silver coin.

In this section 'coin' means coin which is legal tender under the law for the time being in force in Travancore.

2. Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of Section 1 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

3. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Proclamation except with the previous sanction in writing of Our Dewan.

REGULATION VIII OF 1094.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE,
ON THE 12th May 1919 / 29th Medom 1094.

A Regulation to amend the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, as amended by Regulation III of 1087.*

Whereas it is expedient to further amend the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, as amended by Regulation III of 1087; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Section 1 (*c*). *Substitute* the following for the definition of 'landholder':—

"'Landholder' means the registered holder for the time being of any land, and includes his legal representative."

2. Section 3. *Insert* the words "the Village Accountant" *after* "Proverthicar" in lines 2 and 6.

3. Section 31. *For* the words "and if paid,..... was made", *substitute* "and if paid by a *bona fide* mortgagee or other incumbrancer upon the estate or by any person not being in possession thereof but *bona fide* claiming an interest therein adverse to the defaulter, shall be a charge upon the land, but shall only take priority over other charges according to the date at which the payment was made. Such sums when paid by a *bona fide* mortgagee or other incumbrancer shall further constitute a debt from the defaulter."

4. Section 33. *Substitute* the following *for* the existing Proviso:—

"Provided always that such tender must be made before the lot is knocked down, and all sums paid under this or the next succeeding Section by any tenant or *bona fide* mortgagee or other incumbrancer or any person *bona fide* claiming an interest in the estate adverse to the defaulter may be recovered in the manner provided in Section 31."

**Vide* p. 153—206, L. R. M., Vol. I., for the original Regulation.

5. *Add* the following as Section 33 A:—

"33 A. (1) Any person owning or claiming an interest in immovable property sold under this Regulation may, at any time within thirty days from the date of sale, deposit in the treasury of the taluk in which the immovable property is situated—

Application to set aside sale of immovable property on deposit.

(*a*) a sum equal to five *per centum* of the purchase money; and

(*b*) a sum equal to the arrears of revenue for which the immovable property was sold, together with interest thereon and the expenses of attachment, management and sale and other costs due in respect of such arrears, to be determined by the Tahsildar at the time of sale;

and may apply to the Division Peishkar to set aside the sale.

(2) If such deposit and application are made within thirty days from the date of sale, the Division Peishkar shall pass an order setting aside the sale, and shall repay to the purchaser the purchase money so far as it has been deposited, together with the five *per centum* deposited by the applicant:

Provided that, if more persons than one have made deposit and application under this Section, the application of the first depositor to the officer authorised to set aside the sale shall be accepted.

(3) If a person applies under Section 34 to set aside the sale of immovable property, he shall not, unless he withdraws such application, be entitled to make an application under this Section."

6. Section 34. *For* the words "if no such application is made" in line 2 of Clause (4), *substitute* "if no application to have the sale set aside is made under Section 33 A or under Clause (2) of this Section."

7. Section 48. *Delete* the Proviso (Paragraph 2).

8. Section 51, Para 1. After the words "Proceedings taken" *add* the words "or purporting to be passed or taken."

9. *Substitute* the following for Section 59:—

"All arrears of public revenue due to Government other than land revenue,

All moneys due from any person to Government which under a written agreement executed by such person are recoverable as arrears of public or land revenue, and all specific pecuniary penalties to which such person renders himself liable under such agreement,

and also all sums declared by any other Regulation for the time being in force to be recoverable as arrears of public or land revenue,

may be recovered under the provisions of this Regulation."

REGULATION IX OF 1094

THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURAL LOANS REGULATION.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title, Extent.
2. Repeal.
3. Purposes for which loans may be granted.
4. Loans for agricultural purposes.
5. Mode of dealing with applications for loans.
6. Period of repayment of loans.
7. Recovery of loans.
8. Order granting loan conclusive on certain points.
9. Loans to members of a village community.
10. Power to make rules.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE 22nd May 1919. / 8th Edavom 1094.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to the making of loans of money by Government for agricultural improvements.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money by Our Government for agricultural improvements; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. (1) This Regulation shall be called "The Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation".

Extent. (2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

2. (1) The Agricultural Improvement Loans Regulation, * IV of 1066, as amended by Regulation III of 1085, shall, except as regards the recovery of advances made before this Regulation comes into force and costs incurred by Our Government in respect of such advances, be repealed.

Repeal.

(2) When, in any Regulation or Notification passed or issued before this Regulation comes into force, reference is made to the Regulations hereby repealed, the reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be read as applying to this Regulation or the corresponding part thereof.

3. Subject to such rules as may be made under Section 10, loans may be granted by Our Government, or by such officer as may from time to time be empowered by Our Government in this behalf, for the purpose of making any improvement on land, to any person having a right to make that improvement, or with the consent of that person to any other person.

Purposes for which loans may be granted.

Explanation.—The expression 'Improvement on land' means any work which adds to the letting value of garden and dry land as well as wet land, and includes the following, namely:—

(*a*) the construction of wells, tanks and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water, for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(*b*) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(*c*) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural purposes or waste land which is cultivable;

(*d*) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes;

(*e*) the construction of works for affording facilities for the transport of materials to and from the land;

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* *Vide* pp. 122-127, L. R. M., Vol. I.

(*f*) the repair or renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works or alterations therein or additions thereto ; and

(*g*) such other works as Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, declare to be improvements for the purposes of this Section.

Loans for agricultural purposes.

4. Subject to such rules as may be made under Section 10, loans may be granted by such officer as may be empowered by Our Government in this behalf to owners and occupiers of arable land for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed, cattle, manure, agricultural implements or any other purpose declared by a Notification in Our Government Gazette to be connected with agricultural objects.

Mode of dealing with applications for loans.

5. (1) When an application for a loan is made under this Regulation, the officer to whom the application is made may, if it is in his opinion expedient that public notice of the application be given, publish a notice, in such manner as Our Government may from time to time direct, calling upon all persons objecting to the loan to appear before him at a time and place fixed therein and submit their objections.

(2) The officer shall consider every objection submitted under sub-section (1) and make an order in writing either admitting or over-ruling it :

Provided that, when a question raised by an objection is, in the opinion of the officer, one of such a nature that it cannot be satisfactorily decided except by a Civil Court, he shall postpone his proceedings on the application until the question has been so decided.

Period of repayment of loans.

6. Every loan granted under this Regulation shall be made repayable in such manner and at such time as Our Government may prescribe or by instalments (in the form of an annuity or otherwise) within such period from the date of the actual advance of the loan or, when the loan is advanced in instalments, from the date of the

advance of the last instalment actually paid, as may, from time to time, be fixed by rules made under this Regulation.

Recovery of loans.

7. (1) Subject to such rules as may be made under Section 10, all loans granted under this Regulation, all interests (if any) chargeable thereon and costs (if any) incurred in making the same shall, when they become due, be recoverable in any of the following modes :—

(*a*) from the borrower as if they were arrears of land revenue due by him ;

(*b*) from his surety (if any) as if they were arrears of land revenue due by him ;

(*c*) except as regards the loans referred to in Section 4, out of the land for the benefit of which the loan has been granted as if they were arrears of land revenue due in respect of that land ;

(*d*) out of the property comprised in the collateral security according to the procedure for the realisation of land revenue by the sale of immovable property other than the land on which the revenue is due :

Provided that no proceeding in respect of any land under Clause (*c*) shall affect any interest in that land which existed before the date of the order granting the loan, other than the interest of the borrower, and of mortgagees of, or persons having charges on, that interest, and, where the loan is granted under Section 3 with the consent of another person, the interest of that person, and of mortgagees of, or persons having charges on, that interest.

(2) When any sum due on account of any such interests or costs is paid by a surety or an owner of property comprised in any collateral security, or recovered from a surety or out of any such property, such sum shall, on the application of the surety or the owner of such property, be recovered on his behalf from the borrower or out of the land for the benefit of which the loan has been granted, in manner provided by this Section.

8. A written order under the hand of the Chief Secretary to Our Government or of an officer empowered to make loans under this Regulation granting a loan to or with the consent of a person mentioned therein, for the purpose of carrying out a work described therein, for the benefit of the land specified therein, or for any agricultural object, shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be conclusive evidence—

Order granting loan conclusive on certain points.

(*a*) that the work described is an improvement within the meaning of this Regulation ;

(*b*) that the person mentioned had at the date of the order a right to make such an improvement ;

(*c*) that the improvement is one benefiting the land specified ; or

(*d*) that the purpose is one connected with an agricultural object.

9. When a loan is made under this Regulation to the members of a village community or to any other persons on such terms that all of them are jointly and severally bound to Our Government for the payment of the whole amount payable in respect thereof, and a statement showing the portion of that amount which as among themselves each is bound to contribute is entered upon the order granting the loan and is signed by each of them and by the officer making the order, that statement shall be conclusive evidence of the portion of that amount which, as among themselves, each of those persons is bound to contribute.

Loan to members of a village community.

10. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, make rules consistent with this Regulation to provide for the following matters, namely :—

Power to make rules.

(*a*) the manner of making applications for loans ;

(*b*) the officers by whom loans may be granted ;

(*c*) the manner of conducting inquiries relating to applications for loans, and the powers to be exercised by officers conducting those inquiries ;

(*d*) the nature of the security to be taken for the due application and repayment of the money, the rate of interest at which, and the conditions under which, loans may be granted, and the manner and time of granting loans ;

(*e*) the inspection of works for which loans have been granted ;

(*f*) the instalments by which, and the mode in which, loans, the interest to be charged on them, and the costs incurred in the making thereof, shall be paid ;

(*g*) the manner of keeping and auditing the accounts of the expenditure of loans and of the payments made in respect of the same ; and

(*h*) all other matters pertaining to the working of this Regulation.

REGULATION X OF 1094.

THE TRAVANCORE SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES REGULATION.

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PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE 24th May 1919. / 10th Edavom 1094.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the Law relating to survey of lands and Settlement of Boundary disputes.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to survey of lands and settlement of boundary disputes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Survey and Bo[redacted]lation of 1094".

Local Extent.

(2) It extend[redacted]e.

Repeal.

*2. Regulation III of 105[redacted] 1060, is her[redacted]

Vide pp. 44—59, L. R. M

3. In this Regulation unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation Clause.

(i) "Edavaga" means a compact area recognised as such in the Government accounts, the whole or any portion of which area is exempt from payment of revenue to Government ;

"Edavaga".

(ii) "Government land" means any land not forming an Edavaga or any portion thereof ;

"Government land".

(iii) "Proprietor" means a sole owner or the eldest or the principal of several joint owners of an Edavaga;

"Proprietor"

(iv) "Registered-holder" means and includes any person in whose name Government land is for the time being registered:

"Registered-holder".

Provided that, when any person other than the registered-holder is in lawful management of Government land otherwise than as agent or servant of the registered-holder or as mortgagee or lessee, such person shall be deemed to be the registered-holder in respect of such Government land:

Where a Government land is registered in the names of two or more persons jointly, the registered-holder shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be the person who is recognised by the other joint holders as the manager of the land or who, in case of dispute, is recognised by the Division Peishkar as senior joint holder;

"Survey".

(v) "Survey" includes resurvey and demarcation;

"Survey-mark".

(vi) "Survey-mark". means any mark or thing heretofore or hereafter made, erected or placed for the purpose of indicating survey points or lines above, on or below, the surface of any land by or by order of any person duly authorised under ent for the time being in force to make a survey of su ettle the boundaries thereof.

4. (appoint any person either by e of his office to be a Survey Regulation, and may dismiss, e any person so appointed.

(2) Subject to the control of Our Government and of any superior officer or authority appointed in this behalf, every person so appointed shall exercise and perform the powers and duties of a Survey officer within such limits as Our Government may direct.

Government to prescribe local limits of Survey officers.

CHAPTER II.

The Survey of Government Lands.

Government may direct survey of Government lands.

5. Our Government may, by Notification, direct the survey of any Government land.

Notification to be published by Survey officer.

6. (1) When the survey of any Government land has been directed under Section 5, the Survey officer shall publish a Notification inviting every person claiming to be interested in such land as registered-holder or otherwise, to attend either in person or by agent at a specified place and time, and from time to time thereafter when called upon for the purpose of pointing out boundaries and supplying information in connection therewith.

Such Notification to be valid notice to persons interested.

(2) A Notification published under sub-section (1) shall be held to be a valid notice to every person having any interest in the land about to be surveyed.

Terms of such Notification.

(3) Such Notification shall further require all registered-holders of the land about to be surveyed—

(*a*) to clear, within a specified period, by cutting down or removing any trees, jungle, fences, standing crops or other material obstructions, the boundaries or other lines the clearance of which may be necessary for the purposes of the survey ;

(*b*) to provide labour at such times and for such periods as may from time to time be required by furnishing flag-holders and chain-men ; and

(*c*) to provide suitable survey-marks and otherwise to give such assistance in the survey as may be demanded under this Regulation or the rules made thereunder.

Employment of hired labour on failure of registered-holders to assist in the survey.

7. (1) If any person fails to comply with any requisition of a Survey officer made under Clauses (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) of sub-section (3) of Section 6, the Survey officer may employ hired labour for the purposes of the Survey.

Cost to be charged to registered-holders of lands surveyed.

(2) The Survey officer shall, in accordance with such rules as Our Government may prescribe, apportion the cost of such hired labour on the lands which have been surveyed, and charge the same to the registered-holders thereof.

Provision of survey-marks.

8. If the registered-holder of any land, which has been or is about to be surveyed, fails to provide suitable survey-marks to the satisfaction of the Survey officer, such officer may himself provide or make such marks, and the cost of providing or making them shall be apportioned and charged as provided in sub-section (2) of Section 7.

Cost of survey operations may be defrayed in the first instance by Government in certain cases.

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3) of Section 6 and in sub-section (1) of Section 7, whenever it may appear to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to be desirable that the cost of all or any of the operations prescribed in Clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section (3) of Section 6 should be defrayed in the first instance by Our Government, he may, with the previous sanction of Our Government, in lieu of the Notification prescribed in sub-section (3) of Section 6, issue a Notification that such cost will be defrayed in the first instance by Our Government, and may thereupon proceed with the survey of the land and apportion and charge such cost in the manner prescribed by sub-section (2) of Section 7.

Recovery of charges incurred by Survey officer.

10. The cost of hired labour under sub-section (1) of Section 7 and of providing survey-marks under Section 8 shall be defrayed in the first instance by Our Government, but any sum charged under Section 7, 8 or 9 to the registered-holder shall be recoverable from the land in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue.

11. (1) If, at the time of survey, a boundary is undisputed, the Survey officer may order that it shall be laid down as pointed out by the registered-holder or his agent.

Procedure where boundary is undisputed.

(2) If the registered-holder is not present, or if the boundary is disputed, the Survey officer shall order it to be laid down, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the revenue records, or as ascertained from the Proverthicar and from such other evidence as the Survey officer may be able to procure.

Procedure where boundary is disputed.

(3) The order passed by the Survey officer in the case of any dispute under sub-section (2) shall be recorded in writing, and the purport thereof communicated forthwith to the parties to the dispute, a copy of the order being furnished to them on their application and at their cost.

Order in disputed cases to be in writing.

(4) When the survey of any village or other defined local area forming part of the land under survey has been completed in accordance with the orders passed under sub-sections (1), (2) and (3), the Survey officer shall notify the fact as soon as practicable thereafter.

Completion of demarcation to be notified.

12. (1) Notice of every order passed by the Survey officer under Section 11 shall be given to all registered-holders the boundaries of whose holdings may be affected by the order, and an appeal from such order shall lie to the authority to whom the Survey officer is immediately subordinate:

Appeals against orders under Section 11.

Provided that it be filed—

(*a*) in the case of an order communicated under sub-section (3) of Section 11, within three months of the date of service of the order ;

(*b*) in the case of any other order, within three months of the date on which the Notification prescribed under sub-section (4) of Section 11 was published ; and

(*c*) where an appeal is filed, notice shall be given by the appellate authority, in the case of an appeal preferred under Clause (*a*), to the other parties to the dispute, and, in the

case of an appeal preferred under Clause (*b*), to all registered-holders, the boundaries of whose holdings may be affected by the proceedings in appeal.

Appellate decision to be in writing.

(2) The decision of the appellate authority shall be recorded in writing, and, the purport thereof communicated forthwith to the parties concerned, a copy of the order being furnished to them on their application and at their cost.

Such order or appellate decision final in certain cases.

(3) The order of the Survey officer, or, in the event of an appeal being filed, the decision of the appellate authority, shall be final, and there shall be no further appeal from such decision.

Institution of a suit in Civil Court within one year to establish rights claimed in respect of the boundary of property surveyed.

13. Any party to a boundary dispute before the Survey officer, and any party to an appeal preferred under Section 12 or to whom notice of such appeal is given, and any person claiming under any such party, deeming himself aggrieved by the order of the Survey officer or by the decision of the appellate authority, as the case may be, may, subject to the provisions of Parts II and III of the Limitation Regulation of 1062, institute, within the period of one year from the date of service of such order or decision or from the date on which the Notification prescribed under sub-section (4) of Section 11 was published, a suit to establish the right which he claims in respect of the boundary of the property surveyed : Provided that, subject to the result of such suit, if any, such order or decision shall be conclusive as between the parties to the dispute or to the appeal, including those to whom notice of such appeal has been given, and those claiming under such parties or any of them.

Explanation.—Where parties litigate *bona fide* in respect of boundaries of property claimed in common for themselves and others, all persons interested in such boundary dispute shall, for the purpose of this Section, be deemed to claim under parties so litigating.

14. Subject to such rules as Our Government may prescribe in this behalf, every registered-holder of Government land shall be bound to maintain, renew and repair the survey-marks on or within the boundaries of his holding, and in default of his doing so within a prescribed period, the Survey officer or the Division Peishkar may, at the cost of Our Government, maintain, renew and repair such survey-marks and apportion the cost thereof; such cost may be recovered from the land as an arrear of land revenue: Provided that Our Government may from time to time exempt, by a Notification, any local area from the operation of the former part of this Section and cancel such Notification.

Ryots responsible for the maintenance of survey-marks.

15. It shall be the duty of every Proverthicar and Pakuthi Accountant—

Duties of Proverthicar and Pakuthi Accountant.

(*a*) to prevent the destruction, injury or alteration of any survey-mark on or within the limits of his jurisdiction; and

(*b*) when he becomes aware that any such mark has been destroyed, injured or altered, to report the fact to his immediate official superior or the nearest Survey officer having jurisdiction.

16. (1) Every order of a Survey officer or of a Division Peishkar imposing charges under Sections 7, 8, 9 and 14 shall be recorded in writing and an account prepared in accordance therewith communicated forthwith to the persons affected, a copy of the order being supplied to them on their application and at their cost.

Order imposing charges, to be communicated to persons affected.

(2) An appeal against every such order shall lie to the authority to whom the officer passing it is immediately-subordinate: Provided that it be filed within one month of the date of service of such order.

Appellate authority.

(3) The order of the Survey officer or of the Division Peishkar if an appeal is not preferred, or in the event of an appeal being filed, the decision of the appellate authority, shall be final.

Order of appellate decision final.

CHAPTER III.

The Survey of Edavagas.

Government may direct survey of an Edavaga in certain cases.

17. Our Government may, by Notification, direct the survey of any Edavaga or portion of an Edavaga,—

(*a*) on the application in writing of the proprietor of such Edavaga, accompanied by a written statement of his consent to defray the whole cost of the survey, or,

(*b*) without such application, for reasons to be recorded prior to the issue of such Notification:

Proviso.

Provided that a survey commenced under Clause (*a*) shall be stopped on the withdrawal by the proprietor of his application, unless Our Government see reason to direct the continuance of the survey in virtue of the power conferred on them by Clause (*b*).

Procedure to be observed during survey.

18. Except as hereinafter provided in Sections 19 and 20, the conduct of such survey and the proceedings of a Survey officer shall, as far as may be, be regulated by the procedure laid down in Chapter II with regard to the survey of Government lands; and the provisions contained in that Chapter in regard to appeals from the orders of a Survey officer, the granting of copies thereof and the effect of such orders and of the decisions passed in appeal therefrom shall, as far as may be, apply to all orders passed by a Survey officer under this Chapter and to the decisions passed in appeal against such orders.

Costs of survey recoverable from proprietor.

19. All costs incurred by Our Government on account of a survey conducted under this Chapter shall be recoverable from the Edavaga, the whole or a part of which has been surveyed, in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue:

Provided that the cost of a survey directed under Clause (*b*) of Section 17 shall be borne by Our Government unless otherwise prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

20. (1) On the application of the proprietor of an Edavaga under survey, Our Government may direct the Survey officer to apportion among the lands which have been surveyed the whole or a specified portion of the cost of such survey: Provided that the cost so apportioned shall not exceed the amount which would be chargeable to such lands under Sections 7, 8 and 9 if they were Government lands.

Government may direct apportionment of costs among lands surveyed.

(2) Such apportionment among the lands shall be made in accordance with such rules as Our Government may prescribe, and shall be subject to appeal in the manner prescribed in Section 16.

Apportionment how made.

(3) The amount so apportioned shall be recoverable by the proprietor from the tenants concerned in the same manner as if it were an arrear of rent due by a tenant to his landlord.

Cost so apportioned recoverable by proprietor from tenants.

21. (i) When an Edavaga or a portion of an Edavaga has been surveyed in pursuance of a Notification issued under Section 17, the Survey officer shall report the completion of the survey to the Division Peishkar and to the proprietor, and the following consequences shall thereupon ensue :—

Consequences ensuing on completion of survey of an Edavaga.

(ii) Subject to such rules as Our Government may prescribe in this behalf, every tenant of the land surveyed shall be bound to maintain, renew, and repair the survey-marks on or within the boundaries of his holding, and, in default of his doing so within a prescribed period, the Division Peishkar may, at the cost of Our Government, maintain, renew and repair such survey marks, and such cost shall be recoverable from the tenant in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue.

Duty of tenants.

(iii) It shall be the duty of the Proverthicar and the Pakuthi Accountant of every Pakuthi, the whole or a part of which has been surveyed—

Duty of Proverthicar and Pakuthi Accountant.

(*a*) to prevent the destruction, injury or alteration of any survey-mark on or within the limits of his Pakuthi, and

(*b*) when he becomes aware that any such mark has been destroyed, injured or altered, to report the fact to the proprietor of the Edavaga and to the Division Peishkar or to such officer subordinate to the Division Peishkar as the Division Peishkar may from time to time direct.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES ARISING OTHERWISE THAN IN THE COURSE OF A SURVEY.

22. The Division Peishkar may,—

Division Peishkar may direct settlement of boundary dispute.

(*a*) of his own motion, or,

(*b*) on the application of any of the disputants,

direct that any dispute, arising otherwise than in the course of a survey, as to the boundaries of any land, shall be decided under the provisions of this Regulation.

23. (1) Unless Our Government appoint a Survey officer under Section 4 for the purpose of settling such dispute, the Division Peishkar shall thereupon—

Officer by whom dispute may be settled.

(*a*) proceed to deal therewith himself, or

(*b*) refer it for disposal to any officer not below the rank of Deputy Tahsildar.

(2) Every officer to whom a dispute is referred for disposal as aforesaid shall be a Survey officer for the purpose of this Regulation.

24. (1) The Division Peishkar or Survey officer, as the case may be, shall, after giving due notice of the time and place at which his inquiry will be held, proceed to investigate the claims of the various parties and record the evidence of all persons examined by him,

Inquiry regarding dispute.

(2) At the close of the investigation, he shall record in writing his decision and the reasons upon which it is based, and, after duly informing the parties of the same and intimating to them the date on which he intends to demarcate according to his decision, shall proceed to mark out the requisite boundaries conformably therewith.

Decision and demarcation in accordance therewith.

(3) The date on which the demarcation is completed shall be entered on the record of the case and forthwith communicated to the parties.

Completion of demarcation to be intimated to parties.

(4) The decision so arrived at shall be final unless reversed or modified by the decree of a Civil Court: Provided that, in the case of an order passed by an officer to whom the dispute was referred by the Division Peishkar under Clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of Section 23, such decision shall be submitted to the Division Peishkar who, after giving notice to the parties concerned and hearing them if they appear, shall either confirm it or pass such other order as he may deem fit.

Decision when final.

25. The provisions of Section 13 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in the case of any final decision passed under the preceding Section.

Right of suit in regard to decisions under Section 24.

26. (1) In the case of any dispute settled under this Chapter, the costs of survey shall in the first instance be defrayed by Our Government, and shall then be apportioned by the Division Peishkar or the Survey officer, in accordance with such rules as Our Government may prescribe, among the parties to the dispute; and the amount so apportioned to each party shall be recoverable from him as an arrear of land revenue.

Recovery of cost of survey in case of dispute settled under this Chapter.

(2) Appeals against orders passed under sub-section (1) shall be governed by the provisions of Section 16.

27. The provisions of Chapters II or III, as the case may be, shall so far as they relate to the maintenance, renewal and construction of survey-marks, apply to marks erected under this Chapter.

Applicability of Chapters II and III to survey marks erected under Chapter.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. For the purpose of any survey, inquiry, or other proceeding under this Regulation, the Survey officer or the Division Peishkar or any of the subordinates of such officers, shall have power to enter upon, examine and measure any land under Survey.

Power to enter upon and examine lands.

29. Any Survey officer generally or specially authorised in that behalf, or the Division Peishkar, or any officer to whom an appeal is preferred under any of the provisions of this Regulation, may, for the purposes of any survey, inquiry or other proceeding under this Regulation, summon and enforce the attendance of any person for giving evidence and for the production of documents or for the purpose of rendering assistance in the survey of any land in which such person has an interest; and the procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure for summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and for the recording of evidence shall be followed as far as it can be made applicable.

Power to summon witnesses and require production of documents.

30. (1) The Division Peishkar or Survey officer may, with the consent of all the parties concerned, refer to arbitration any dispute as to a boundary.

Reference to arbitration.

(2) The procedure laid down in Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation II of 1065, shall thereupon apply as far as may be.

Procedure in such cases.

(3) The decision of the Division Peishkar or the Survey officer passed in accordance with such award shall be conclusive between the parties to such arbitration and those claiming under them.

31. (1) A proprietor or registered-holder of any Edavaga or Government land under survey who incurs expenses under this Regulation in respect of such survey or from whom the expenses of such survey are recovered under this Regulation, shall, if he be not the owner thereof, acquire a charge on such Edavaga or Government land to the extent of the expenses so incurred or recovered from him, with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent per annum: Provided that, if he be a co-owner of such Edavaga or Government land, such charge shall extend only to so much of the amount of such expenses as is payable in respect of the shares of the other co-owners in such Edavaga or Government land.

Proprietor or registered holder may recover expenses paid by him from the owner of the Edavaga or Government land and may acquire a charge upon the land to that extent.

(2) It shall be lawful for any person who is a mortgagee, lessee or tenant, or who is the owner or co-owner or in good faith believes himself to be the owner or co-owner of an Edavaga or Government land under survey, to pay the charges payable under this Regulation in respect of the survey of such Edavaga or Government land, though he be not the proprietor or registered-holder thereof.

Mortgagee, lessee, tenant or owner or co-owner may pay charges payable by proprietor or registered holder.

(3) A mortgagee making such payment shall be entitled to add the same to the principal money due under the mortgage at the rate of interest payable on the principal, and where no such rate is fixed, at the rate of nine per cent per annum. And a lessee or tenant making such payment shall be entitled to deduct the same with interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum from the rent then due, or thereafter becoming due, in respect of such Edavaga or Government land.

Claim of mortgagee, tenant or lessee in such case.

(4) A co-owner or a person who, in good faith, believes himself to be owner or co-owner, making such payment, shall acquire a charge on such Edavaga or Government land for the amount so paid by him with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent per annum: Provided that in the case of a co-owner such

Co-owner similarly to acquire a charge upon the land.

charge shall extend only to so much of the amount paid as is due in respect of the share of the other co-owners in such Edavaga or Government land.

Government may make rules under this Regulation.

32. Our Government may make rules consistent with this Regulation—

(*a*) prescribing for different localities the unit of survey, the sub-divisions thereof and the description of the survey-marks ; and for the maintenance, renewal and repair of such marks ;

(*b*) for the collection and record of any information in respect of any land which has been or is about to be surveyed ;

(*c*) prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers conducting proceedings under this Regulation and for regulating their procedure ;

(*d*) for the publication of all Notifications issued under this Regulation, and for the issue and service of all orders, communications and notices to be issued, communicated, given or served under this Regulation ;

(*e*) for the apportionment of all charges directed to be apportioned by this Regulation ;

(*f*) prescribing the fees payable for processes issued and copies granted under this Regulation ; and

(*g*) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation;

and all such rules shall be published in Our Government Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Immunity for acts done in good faith or purporting to be so done.

33. No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything in good faith done or purporting to be done under this Regulation.

Investiture of Powers.

No. L. R. 9837 / 1496 of 08.

Under section 4 of the Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, the undermentioned officers of the Survey Department are invested with *all* the powers and duties of a Survey Officer under the Regulation throughout the State.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 1st December 1919.

N. SUBRAHMANIA IYER
Officer in charge of
the Administration.

The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore issued under date the 5th Mithunam 1094. / 19th June 1919.

Whereas provision has been made by a Proclamation issued by His Highness the Raja of Cochin on the 30th November 1917, corresponding to the 15th Vrischigom 1093, for the better management of the Koodalmanickom Devaswom in Irinjalakuda in the Native State of Cochin; and whereas under the said Proclamation it is provided that the Kaimal of the said Devaswom known as the Thatchudaya Kaimal, may, in case of misconduct, be deprived of the management of the properties of the Devaswom and a manager appointed; We are hereby pleased to command as follows:—

1. This Proclamation may be called "the Koodalmanickom Devaswom Proclamation."

The Kaimal shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 4 and 5, represent the Koodalmanickom Devaswom in all suits or proceedings in any civil or revenue court in Travancore relating to any property of the Devaswom.

3. The deprivation of the Kaimal by the controlling authority of the management of the properties of the said Devaswom and the appointment of a manager, as provided in the said Proclamation of His Highness the Raja of Cochin, shall be published in Our Government Gazette.

4. Whenever the Kaimal for the time being of the said Devaswom is deprived of the management of the properties of the Devaswom and a manager is appointed, as provided by the said Proclamation, the manager so appointed shall, so long as the notification issued under Section 3 remains in force, be entitled to the possession and management of all the properties of the Devaswom situated in Travancore including all title-deeds and accounts and shall be entitled to recover them by suit, if necessary.

5. Every such manager shall, during his period of management, in all suits or proceedings in any civil or revenue court in Travancore relating to any property of the Devaswom, sue or be sued as representing the Kaimal of the Devaswom.

REGULATION I OF 1095.

THE TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL REGULATION.

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PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE 6th September 1919. / 21st Chingom 1095.

A Regulation to amend the Law relating to the Legislative Council.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to further amend the law relating to the Legislative Council; We are pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title, commencement.

1. This Regulation shall be called "The Travancore Legislative Council Regulation of 1095", and it shall come into force on the 1st Thulam 1095.

Regulation repealed

2. Regulation V of 1073 is hereby repealed:

Provided that—

(i) all proceedings held under that Regulation shall be deemed to have been made or held under this Regulation; and

(ii) notwithstanding anything contained in Section 6 of that Regulation, members nominated under the said Regulation shall vacate office from the date on which this Regulation comes into force.

Composition of the Council.

3. For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, there shall be a Council consisting of a President and Members—such Members not being less than fifteen or more than twenty five in number.

President.

Appointment of members.

4. (1) Our Dewan shall *ex-officio* be the President of the Council. The members shall be nominated or elected in accordance with the rules made under this Regulation:

Provided that not less than two-fifths of the members shall be persons not in the service of Our Government, and, if any member accepts any office of profit under Our Government, his seat as a member shall thereupon become vacant.

(2) The number of members nominated or elected, the number of such members required to constitute a quorum, the term of office of such members, and the manner of filling casual vacancies occurring by reason of absence from Travancore, inability

to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted or otherwise, shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made under this Regulation.

(3) Our Government may make rules as to the conditions under which and manner in which persons resident in Travancore may be nominated or elected as members of the Legislative Council and as to the qualifications for being, and for being nominated or elected, a member of the Council, and as to any other matter for which rules are authorised under this Section and as to the manner in which these rules are to be carried into effect.

(4) Rules made under this Section may provide for the final decision of doubts or disputes as to the validity of an election. Rules made under this Section shall not be subject to repeal or alteration by the Legislative Council.

5. (1) The Legislative Council shall assemble at such times and places as Our Dewan appoints.

Dewan to appoint time and place of meeting.

(2) Any meeting of the Council may be adjourned from time to time by Our Dewan or under his authority by the Senior Official member.

(3) In the absence of Our Dewan from any meeting of the Council, the Senior Official member of the Council shall preside thereat.

Senior official member to preside at meetings in absence of Dewan.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-section Our Government may decide who the Senior Official member is.

(4) If any difference of opinion arises on any question brought before a meeting of the Council, the presiding authority shall have a second or casting vote.

6. It shall be lawful for the Council to make, from time to time, rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council :

Rules for conduct of business at meetings.

Provided that it shall be lawful for Us to disallow all or any of such rules. Until new rules are framed under this Section, the rules framed under Regulation V of 1073 shall remain in force.

7. It shall not be lawful for the Legislative Council to consider and enact any measure affecting—

Nature of business to be transacted at meetings.

(*a*) the Ruling Family of Travancore ; or

(*b*) the relations of Our Government with the Paramount Power or with foreign Princes or States ; or

(*c*) matters governed by treaties, conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by Our Government with the Paramount Power; or

(*d*) extradition of criminals ; or

(*e*) European vagrants ; or

(*f*) European British subjects ; or

(*g*) the regulation of affairs relating to sea-ports ; or

(*h*) Imperial Post Office and Telegraphs and Railways ; or

(*i*) Nayar Brigade and Our Body-Guard ; or

(j) coinage current in Travancore or legal tender ; or

(*k*) the provisions of this Regulation.

8. At a meeting of the Legislative Council no motion shall be entertained other than a motion for leave to introduce a measure into the Council for the purpose of enactment, or having reference to a measure introduced or proposed to be introduced into the Council for the purpose, or having reference to some rule for the conduct of business in the Council, and no business shall be transacted other than the consideration of those motions or the alteration of those rules.

Business at meetings.

Measures affecting public revenues, religion, etc., not to be introduced without the previous sanction of Dewan.

9. It shall not be lawful for any member to introduce, without the previous sanction in writing of Our Dewan, any measure affecting—

(*a*) the public revenues of the State or by which any charge would be imposed on such revenues ; or

(*b*) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Our subjects.

Discussion of Annual Budget and the asking of questions at meetings allowed under rules framed by Government.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 8, Our Government may from time to time make rules authorising at any meeting of the Legislative Council the discussion of the Annual Budget of the State and asking of questions under such conditions and restrictions as to the subjects and other matters as shall be in the said rules prescribed or declared.

But no member shall have power to submit or propose any resolution either on the Budget or on any matter referred to in any question or to divide the Council in respect of any such discussion on the Budget or answer to any question, under the authority of this Regulation or the rules made under this Regulation:

Provided that the rules made under this Section shall not be subject to repeal or alteration by the Legislative Council.

No Law or Regulation valid until His Highness' assent is declared.

11. When any law or Regulation has been made by the Council, it shall be submitted to Us through Our Dewan for Our assent. No such Law or Regulation shall have validity until We shall have declared Our assent thereto and it is published in Our Government Gazette.

Emergent Regulations

12. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation, it shall be lawful for Our Dewan in cases not falling under Section 7 of this Regulation, in which immediate legislation is emergently required, to make and submit to Us any Regulation, and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us, shall have the same force as a Regulation passed through the Council, for the space of six months from its promulgation in Our Government Gazette.

13. Nothing contained in this Regulation or in Regulations V of 1073 or II of 1063 shall affect or be deemed to have ever affected Our Prerogative right to make and pass Regulations and Proclamations independent of the Legislative Council which right is hereby declared to be and to have been always possessed and retained by Us.

Prerogative right of His Highness to make laws independent of the Council not affected by Regulation.

14. No Law passed by the Legislative Council under the authority of this Regulation shall be deemed invalid by reason that the requisite proportion of members not in the service of Our Government was not complete at the date of introduction into the Council or its enactment.

No Law passed by the Council to be invalid by reason of incompleteness in the number of non-official members.

No. J. 8481.

RULES FOR THE DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET AND THE ASKING OF QUESTIONS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, PASSED UNDER DATE THE 21ST CHINGOM 1095/ 6TH SEPTEMBER 1919.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 of the Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1095, the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah are pleased to make the following rules for the discussion of the Budget and the asking of questions in the Legislative Council :—

I. Rules for the discussion of the Budget in the Council.

1. The Budget of the Government shall be explained in Council, before the beginning of the year for which it is framed, by the President or one of the members deputed by the President, and a printed copy given to each member.

2. After such explanation, each member shall be at liberty to offer any observations he may wish to make on the Budget.

It shall be open to the President, if he thinks fit, to prescribe a time limit for speeches.

3. The member who explained the Budget shall have the right of reply, and the discussion shall be closed by the President making such observations, if any, as he may consider necessary.

4. No discussion shall be permitted in regard to items of receipt and expenditure relating to—

(*a*) any subject removed from the cognizance of the Council under Section 7 of the Regulation ;

(*b*) Devaswoms belonging to or under the control of Government, and State Charities; and

(*c*) such other subjects as may be specifically exempted by Government by a notification in the Government Gazette.

II. Rules for the asking of questions in the Council.

5. Subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in the following rules, any member of the Council (elected or nominated) may ask any question on matters of public interest or importance.

6. No member shall be allowed to send up more than three questions for any session of the Council. Each question must deal with a single subject though it may be divided into convenient subordinate questions.

7. No question shall be asked in regard to any of the following subjects :—

(1) any matter removed from the cognizance of the Legislative Council under Section 7 of the Legislative Council Regulation ;

(2) any matter connected with the administration, management and control of Palaces ;

(3) any matter under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in Travancore ;

(4) any matter relating to Devaswoms belonging to or under the control of Government, and State Charities ; and

(5) any other matter that may be specifically exempted by Government by a notification in the Government Gazette.

8. No question shall be asked unless it complies with the following conditions, namely—

(*a*) it shall be so framed as to be merely a request for information ;

(*b*) it shall not be of excessive length ;

(*c*) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity ;

(*d*) it shall not ask for an expression of an opinion or the solution of a hypothetical proposition ; and

(*e*) if a question contains a statement, the member asking it must make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement.

9. A member who wishes to ask a question shall give notice in writing to the Secretary to the Legislative Council at least twelve clear days before the date fixed for the meeting of the Council at which he desires to put the question and shall together with the notice submit a copy of the question which he wishes to ask :

Provided that the President may allow a question to be put with shorter notice than twelve days and may in any case require longer notice or may extend the time for answering a question.

In the computation of "clear days", Sundays and holidays are not excluded : but the day of the meeting and the day of receipt of notice by the Secretary are excluded.

10. (1) The Secretary shall submit every question of which notice has been given to him in accordance with rule 9 to the President, who may either allow it or, when any question is not framed in accordance with rule 8, may either himself amend it in such a way as to render it admissible or may cause it to be returned to the member concerned for the purpose of amendment.

(2) If the member does not, within such time as the President may fix in this behalf, resubmit the question duly amended or intimate his acceptance of the President's amendment, the question shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

11. The President may disallow any question without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be answered consistently with the public interests, and in such case the question shall not be entered in the proceedings of the Council.

12. No discussion in the Council shall be permitted in respect of any order of the President under rule 10 or 11.

13. Questions which have been allowed shall be entered in the statement of business for the day and shall be put in the order in which they stand in the statement before any other business is entered upon at the meeting.

14. Questions shall be put and answers given in such manner as the President may in his discretion determine.

15. The President may rule that an answer to a question in the statement of business for the day shall be given on the ground of public interest even though the question may have been withdrawn.

16. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.

17. All questions asked and the answers given shall be entered in the proceedings of the Council.

Provided that no question which has been disallowed by the President shall be so entered.

18. The President may assign such time as, with due regard to the public interests, he may consider reasonable for the putting and answering of questions.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 6th September 1919.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. L. 324.

With the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following rules are passed under Section 4 of the Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1095.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 20th October 1919.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Rules for the nomination and election of Members of the Travancore Legislative Council.

I. The Members of the Legislative Council shall consist of—

A. Members elected by the classes specified in Rule II, who shall be eight in number; and

B. Members nominated by Government, of whom thirteen shall be officials and three shall be non-officials.

II. The eight elected members specified in Rule I shall be elected as follows, namely:—

(i) by the electors of the Padmanabhapuram Division	...	1 member
(ii) by the electors of the Trivandrum Division	...	1 member
(iii) by the electors of the Quilon Division	...	1 member
(iv) by the electors of the Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions	...	1 member
(v) by the planting community	...	1 member
(vi) by jenmies	...	1 member
(vii) by the non-official members of Town Improvement Committees and of Local Boards when constituted	...	1 member
(viii) by the merchants and traders, and factory owners	...	1 member

III. The election of the members specified in Rule II shall be effected by the electorates and in accordance with the procedure respectively prescribed in the Schedules annexed to these rules.

IV. No person shall be eligible for election as a member of the Council, if such person—

(*a*) holds an office of profit under Government, or

(*b*) is a female, or

(*c*) is a deaf-mute or a leper or is of unsound mind, or

(*d*) is under twenty-five years of age, or

(*e*) is an undischarged insolvent, or

(*f*) has been dismissed from the Government service, or been convicted of any offence or subjected by a Criminal Court to any order, such dismissal, offence or order implying, in the opinion of

Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member of the Council, or

(*g*) has been debarred from practising as a legal practitioner by order of any competent authority, or

(*h*) has been declared by Government to be of such reputation and antecedents that his election would, in the opinion of Government, be contrary to the public interest:

Provided that, in cases (*g*) and (*h*), the disqualification may be removed by a specific order of Government in this behalf.

V. No person shall be eligible for election under any sub-head of Rule II unless he possesses the qualifications prescribed for candidates in the Schedule regulating elections under that sub-head.

VI. No person shall be qualified to vote at an election held under these rules if such person—

(*a*) is under twenty-one years of age, or

(*b*) is of unsound mind.

VII. (1) If any person—

(*a*) not being eligible for election is elected under these rules, or

(*b*) having been elected or nominated, subsequently becomes subject to any of the disabilities stated in clause (*c*), (*e*), (*f*) or (*g*) of Rule IV, or

(*c*) having been elected or nominated, subsequently refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting as a member,

Government may, by notification in the Government Gazette, declare his election or nomination to be void or his seat to be vacant.

(2) When any such declaration is made, Government shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorate concerned to elect another person, within such time as may be prescribed by such notification, or shall nominate another person, as the case may be.

(3) If any person elected at such fresh election is not eligible for election, Government may nominate any person who is eligible for election by the electorate concerned.

VIII. (1) If any person is elected by more than one electorate, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the

Seeretary to the Legislative Council, within seven days from the date of the publication of the result of such elections in the Government Gazette, choose, or in his default Government shall declare, for which of these electorates he shall serve, and the choice or declaration shall be conclusive.

(2) When any such choice or declaration has been made, the votes recorded for such person in any electorate for which he is not to serve shall be deemed not to have been given, and the candidate, if any, who except for the said votes would have been declared elected for such electorate, shall be deemed to have been duly elected for the same.

IX. (1) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, the term of office of a member shall be three years commeneing from,—

(*a*) in the case of a nominated member, the date of the publication in the Government Gazette of the notification by which he is nominated;

(*b*) in the case of an elected member, the date of the publieation in the Government Gazette of the result of the election, or where the result of such election has been so published before the vacancy has occurred, from the date on which such vacancy oceurs.

(2) A member elected or nominated, upon an eleetion or nomination being declared void or a seat being declared vacant, or to fill a casual vacancy occurring by reason of absence from Travancore, inability to attend to duty, death, aceeptance of office or resignation duly accepted, or otherwise, or a member nominated on failure of an electorate to elect an eligible person, shall hold office so long as the member whose place he fills would have been entitled to hold office if the election or nomination had not been deelared void or the vacancy had not oceurred, as the case may be.

X. When a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated or elected member, or at any time within three months of the date when such a vacancy will oceur in the ordinary course of events, Government, by notification as aforesaid,—

(*a*) may, in the case of a nominated member, nominate a person to the vacancy; or

(*b*) shall, in the case of a member elected under Rule II, call upon the electorate concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

XI. If, within the time prescribed by a notification issued under Rule VII, clause (2), or Rule X, the electorate concerned fails to elect, Government may nominate at their discretion any person who is eligible for election by such electorate.

XII. The power of making laws and regulations and of transacting other business vested in the Legislative Council shall be exercised only when ten or more members of the Council are present.

XIII. (1) No election shall be valid if any corrupt practice is committed in connection therewith by the candidate elected.

(2) A person shall be deemed to commit a corrupt practice within the meaning of these rules—

(i) who, with a view to inducing any voter to give or refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration, or holds out any promise of individual profit, or holds out any threat of injury, to any person, or

(ii) who gives, procures or abets the giving of a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote, or

(iii) who makes any payment or promise of payment on account of the conveyance of any voter other than himself, to or from any place for the purpose of recording any such vote at any election held under these rules, or

(iv) who lets, lends, employs, hires, borrows or uses for the purpose of conveying any voter to or from any place for the purpose of recording any such vote, any vehicle, horse or other animal which is kept or used by any person for the purpose of letting out on hire or conveying passengers by hire: provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to—

(*a*) any such letting to or hiring by a voter at his own cost or by several voters at their joint cost, for his or their own use; or

(*b*) any such use by a voter of his own vehicle to convey himself.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to be committed by a candidate if it is committed with his knowledge and consent, or by a person who is acting under the general or special authority of such caudidate with reference to the election.

Explanation.—A promise of individual profit includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself, or of any one in whom he is interested.

XIV. No election shall be invalid by reason of a non-compliance with the rules contained in the Schedules to these rules, or any mistake in the use of forms annexed thereto, if it appears that the election was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in such rules and that such non-compliance or mistake did not affect the result of the election.

XV. (1) If the validity of any election is brought in question by any person qualified either to be elected or to vote at such election on the ground of the improper rejection or reception of a nomination or of a vote, or of any corrupt practice in connection with such election, or for any other cause, such person may, at any time within fifteen days from the date of the publication of the result of such election in the Government Gazette, apply to Government to set aside such election.

(2) Government shall, after such enquiry, if any, as may be considered necessary, declare, by notification as aforesaid, whether the candidate whose election is questioned or any or what other person was duly elected, or whether the election was void.

(3) If the election is declared void, Government shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorate concerned to elect another person within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(4) If within the time so prescribed the electorate fails to elect, Government may nominate any person who is eligible for election by such electorate.

XVI. The decision by Government on the question that may arise as to the intention, construction or application of these rules shall be final.

XVII. (1) As soon as conveniently may be after these rules come into force, a Council shall be constituted in accordance with their provisions.

(2) For this purpose Government shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorates referred to in Rule III to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(3) If within the time so prescribed any such electorate fails to elect, Government may nominate at their discretion any person who is eligible for election by such electorate.

SCHEDULE I.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS UNDER SUB-HEADS (I) TO (IV) OF RULE II.

Rules for the election of a member by the electors of the five Divisions.

Preliminary.

1. (*a*) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as Government may, by notification in the Government Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules.

(*b*) The three Divisions, Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum and Quilon shall, each of them, and Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions shall, both of them together, be constituted an electoral area.

(*c*) "Returning Officer" means such officer as Government may, by notification in the Government Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

Qualifications of Electors.

2. Every person who resides in the electoral area shall be qualified to elect if such person—

(*a*) pays an annual land revenue of not less than Rupees twenty-five;

(*b*) has an annual income of not less than Rupees two thousand;

(*c*) is a Graduate of a recognised University of not less than ten years' standing and has had not less than five years' residence in the State.

Explanation.—A person, who pays land revenue in different Divisions the total of which payments amounts to the minimum above required, is qualified under (*a*).

3. No elector shall have more than one vote in any electoral area, though he may possess more than one of the qualifications above described. No person shall be entitled to vote except in the Division in which he resides and he shall not be entered in the electoral roll under any other Division.

Electoral Roll.

4. (*a*) During the month of Chingam in each year, the Returning Officer shall prepare and publish in the Government Gazette a draft electoral roll for each electoral area in Form I annexed to this Schedule, together with a notice stating that any objection relating to the entries in or omissions from the electoral roll may be preferred on or before the last day of Kanni to the Tahsildar of the Taluk concerned.

(*b*) Such Tahsildar shall fix a place and a date not later than the last day of Thulam for hearing objections to the electoral roll and shall give notice of the place and date so fixed to all persons concerned in such manner as Government may prescribe.

(*c*) The Tahsildar may, before the date fixed by him under sub-rule (*b*), of his own motion, revise the electoral roll so far as it relates to his Taluk; any alteration in the roll made on such revision shall be published previous to the date fixed under sub-rule (*b*) in such manner as Government may prescribe.

(*d*) The Tahsildar shall, at the place and on the date fixed under sub-rule (*b*), hear and decide objections to the electoral roll as also to any revision of the roll made by him on his own motion.

(*e*) Before the 5th of Vrischigom the Tahsildar shall send a copy of the electoral roll as revised to the Returning Officer.

(*f*) The Returning Officer shall publish the final electoral roll in the Government Gazette on or before the last day of Vrischigom, and such electoral roll shall come into force on the 1st of Dhanu and continue in force until the publication of the next final electoral roll.

(*g*) Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Government Gazette, alter the dates specified in this rule.

5. The electoral roll in force at the date of the notification issued by Government under these rules calling upon the electorate to elect a member under these rules shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is or is not qualified to vote at such election.

6. A person who is nominated, or entitled, under rule 8, sub-rule (*b*), to represent a group of joint owners, or a joint family, and who is himself possessed of a separate property qualification which entitles him to vote may elect whether to be entered in the electoral roll in his representative or separate capacity and he shall be entered in one such capacity only and under the Taluk in which he resides.

7. Except as expressly provided in these rules, no person claiming to vote on account of the possession of income derived from land for which a public register is kept shall be entitled to have such income taken into account in determining his eligibility to vote unless the land from which the income is derived stands registered in such register in his name.

8. (*a*) Where land is registered in the name of a single holder, the name of that holder alone shall be entered in the electoral roll.

(*b*) In cases where land is held by the members of a joint family or partners of a partnership, the family or the partnership shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether the prescribed qualification exists. The vote shall be exercised in the case of a Hindu joint family or a Marumakkathayam Tarawad by the manager thereof and in other cases by the member or partner nominated in that behalf in writing by the adult members of the family or partnership, or by the majority thereof. The name of such manager or nominee alone shall be entered in the electoral roll under the Division in which he resides, and if such nomination is not made, no entry shall be made in the roll in respect of such land.

9. Except as hereinbefore provided, no person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the electoral roll unless he possesses the prescribed property qualification in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity.

Qualifications and nomination of candidates.

10. (*a*) Any person eligible for election under these rules and qualified to vote at the election may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(*b*) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form II annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by the Attesting Officer to any elector of the electoral area concerned asking for the same.

(*c*) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two such electors as proposer and seconder;

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(*d*) Every nomination paper shall be presented for attestation on the date and at the time and place appointed by Government in this behalf, and, if the Attesting Officer is satisfied that the nominee is willing to stand for election, shall be attested by the Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the form and without delay despatched by registered Anchal to the Returning Officer.

11. Nomination papers, which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers, shall be rejected.

12. (*a*) A candidate, who has been duly nominated for election, may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication delivered to the Returning Officer not less than 14 clear days before the date fixed for the recording of votes, or if the period between the dates fixed for the scrutiny of nomination papers and the recording of votes is less than 14 clear days, not later than the date fixed for such scrutiny.

(*b*) The Returning Officer shall forthwith notify the withdrawal of any candidate in such manner as Government may prescribe, and shall communicate the withdrawal to the Attesting Officer who shall thereupon remove from the voting paper the name of the candidate who has withdrawn his candidature.

(*c*) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to stand as a candidate for the same election.

Scrutiny of nomination papers.

13. (*a*) On the date and at the time appointed by Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed, and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(*b*) Where an elector subscribes two or more nomination papers, all such nomination papers except the one first received by the Attesting Officer shall be deemed to be invalid, and if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such nomination papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(*c*) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers, and shall decide all objections which may be made to any nomination paper on the ground that it is not valid under these rules, and may reject, either of his own motion or on such objection, any nomination paper on such ground; the decision of the Returning Officer shall in every case be endorsed by him on the nomination paper in respect of which such decision is given and shall be final save as provided in Rules VII and XV.

Voting.

14. (*a*) If in any electoral area one duly nominated candidate only stands for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(*b*) If more duly nominated candidates than one stand for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as Government may prescribe.

15. (*a*) Every elector desirous of recording his vote shall attend for the purpose at such place in the Taluk under which his name appears in the

electoral roll, and on such date and at such time as may be appointed by Government in this behalf.

(*b*) The Attesting Officer shall thereupon deliver to each elector a voting paper in Form III annexed to this Schedule, in which shall be entered the names of the candidates, together with an envelope for enclosing the same.

(*c*) The elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and the Attesting Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions.

(*d*) The elector shall then proceed to a place screened from observation, which shall be provided by the Attesting Officer, and there mark his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof.

(*e*) The elector shall then place the voting paper in the envelope provided, and after closing the envelope shall deliver it to the Attesting Officer.

(*f*) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

(*g*) If an elector is unable to read or write or is by reason of blindness or other physical defect incapacitated from recording his vote as required by the foregoing provisions of this rule, the Attesting Officer shall assist him in such manner as may be necessary to mark the voting paper and sign the declaration on the back thereof.

16. (*a*) The Attesting Officer shall, at the close of the day appointed for the attestation of voting papers, despatch all the envelopes so delivered to him to the Returning Officer by registered Anchal in a packet securely sealed with his official seal.

(*b*) On the day following, the Attesting Officer shall also despatch to the Returning Officer by registered Anchal a list in Form IV annexed to this Schedule of the electors whose voting papers he has attested.

Counting of votes and declaration of results.

17. (*a*) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(*b*) Where an elector records his vote on two or more voting papers, all such voting papers except the one first received by the Attesting Officer shall be deemed to be invalid and if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(*c*) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" with the grounds for such rejection on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground

that it is invalid under these rules and save as provided in Rule 18 (*d*) or in Rule XV, such rejection shall be final.

(*d*) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every voting paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the names of the elector and the Attesting Officer, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

18. (*a*) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by Government in this behalf.

(*b*) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(*c*) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by Rule 17 to the candidates or their representatives.

(*d*) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it is invalid under these rules or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of any voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer whose decision shall be final, save as provided in Rules VII and XV.

(*e*) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

19. (*a*) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected

(*b*) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

20. On the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Publication of result.

21. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Legislative Council, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the Government Gazette.

Appointment of dates, time and places.

22. Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as they think fit, such date and, if necessary, such time and place as they may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely :—

(*a*) the attestation of nomination papers under Rule 10 ;
(*b*) the scrutiny of nomination papers under Rule 13 ;
(*c*) the attestation of voting papers under Rule 15 ; and
(*d*) the counting of votes under Rule 18.

FORM I.

(See Rule 4)

Electoral roll of electors for the *Division.*

Serial No. on General roll.	Serial No. on Taluk roll.	Name of elector.	Name of elector's father or karana-van.	Ad-dress.	Qualifi-cations.	Whether represent-ing a joint family or joint land owners.	Serial No. in previous general electoral roll.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

FORM II.

(See Rule 10.)

Nomination paper.

1 Name of candidate.
2 Name of father or karanavan.
3 Age.
4 Address.
5 Place of residence.
6 Taluk under which the name of the candidate is entered in the general electoral roll.
7 Number borne by the candidate on the general electoral roll.
8 Signature of proposer.
9 Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence on the of 10 , by and , who are personally known to me (or who have been identified to my satisfaction) as electors Nos. and on the general electoral roll of persons qualified to vote for the Division for the election of a member to the Legislative Council by the electors of the Division.

Station.

Taluk. *Attesting Officer.*

Instructions.

1. Nomination papers must be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested are invalid.

2. They must be presented for attestation on the day of and between the hours of and at the office of

FORM III.

(See Rule 15.)

Voting Paper.

One member is to be elected to the Legislative Council by the electors of the Division.

The following ( ) candidates have been duly nominated :—

Serial number.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

Instructions.

1. Each elector has one vote.

2. He shall vote by placing or causing to be placed the mark × opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.

3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.

4. Before his vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer, who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.

5. Voting papers shall be presented for attestation and marked and delivered to the Attesting Officer enclosed in the envelope to be supplied by him for the purpose between the hours of and on the day of 10 .

I hereby declare that I am the same person whose name appears as No. on the general electoral roll of the electors for the Division for the election of a member to the Legislative Council.

C. N.,
Elector.

.....

(Fold on this line)

Signed in my presence by the elector who is personally known to me (or who has been identified to my satisfaction).

X. Y.,
Attesting Officer.

FORM IV.

(See Rule 16)

List of electors whose voting papers have been attested by

The following is a list of all the electors whose voting papers have been attested by me :—

Serial No.	Name of elector.	Address.

Attesting Officer.

SCHEDULE II.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER UNDER SUB-HEAD (V) OF RULE II.

Rules for the election of a member by the planting community.

Preliminary.

1. (*a*) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as Government may, by notification in the Government Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules.

(*b*) "Returning Officer" means such officer as Government may, by notification in the Government Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

(*c*) The Planters' Associations named below shall together elect one member:—

(i) The South Travancore Planters' Association.
(ii) The Central Travancore Planters' Association.
(iii) The Mundakayam Planters' Association.
(iv) The Kannan Devan Planters' Association.

Qualification of electors.

2. Every person who is a member of any of the Associations mentioned in Rule 1 (*c*) shall be qualified to elect.

Qualifications and nomination of candidates.

3. (*a*) Any person eligible for election under these rules and qualified to vote at the election may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(*b*) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form I annexed to this Schedule which shall be supplied by the Attesting Officer to any elector asking for the same.

(*c*) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two such electors as proposer and seconder :

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(*d*) Every nomination paper shall be presented for attestation on the date and at the time and place appointed by Government in this behalf and, if the Attesting Officer is satisfied that the nominee is willing to stand for election, shall be attested by the Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the form and without delay despatched by registered Anchal to the Returning Officer.

4. Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

5. (*a*) A candidate who has been duly nominated for election may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication delivered to the Returning Officer not less than fourteen clear days before the date fixed for the recording of votes, or if the period between the dates fixed for the scrutiny of nomination papers and the recording of votes is less than fourteen clear days, not later than the date fixed for such scrutiny.

(*b*) The Returning Officer shall forthwith notify the withdrawal of any candidate in such manner as Government may prescribe, and shall communicate the withdrawal to the Attesting Officer who shall thereupon remove from the voting paper the name of the candidate who has withdrawn his candidature.

(*c*) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to stand as a candidate for the same election.

Scrutiny of nomination papers.

6. (*a*) On the date and at the time appointed by Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed, and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(*b*) Where an elector subscribes two or more nomination papers all such nomination papers except the one first received by the Attesting Officer shall be deemed to be invalid and if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such nomination papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(*c*) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers, and shall decide all objections which may be made to any nomination paper on the ground that it is not valid under these rules, and may reject either of his own motion or on such objection, any nomination paper on such ground; the decision of the Returning Officer shall in every case be endorsed by him on the nomination paper in respect of which such decision is given and shall be final save as provided in Rules VII and XV.

Voting.

7. (*a*) If one duly nominated candidate only stands for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(*b*) If more duly nominated candidates than one stand for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as Government may prescribe.

8. (*a*) Every elector desirous of recording his vote shall attend for the purpose at such place and on such date and at such time as may be appointed by Government in this behalf.

(*b*) The Attesting Officer shall thereupon deliver to each elector a voting paper in Form II annexed to this Schedule, in which shall be entered the names of the candidates, together with an envelope for enclosing the same.

(*c*) The elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and the Attesting Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions.

(*d*) The elector shall then proceed to a place screened from observation, which shall be provided by the Attesting Officer, and there mark his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof.

(*e*) The elector shall then place the voting paper in the envelope provided, and after closing the envelope shall deliver it to the Attesting Officer.

(*f*) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

(*g*) If an elector is, by reason of blindness or other physical defect, incapacitated from recording his vote as required by the foregoing provisions of this rule, the Attesting Officer shall assist him in such manner as may be necessary to mark the voting paper and sign the declaration on the back thereof.

9. (*a*) The Attesting Officer shall, at the close of the day appointed for the attestation of voting papers, despatch all the envelopes so delivered to him to the Returning Officer by registered Anchal in a packet securely sealed with his official seal.

(*b*) On the day following, the Attesting Officer shall also despatch to the Returning Officer by registered Anchal a list in Form III annexed to this Schedule of the electors whose voting papers he has attested.

Counting of votes and declaration of result.

10. (*a*) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(*b*) Where an elector records his vote on two or more voting papers, all such voting papers except the one first received by the Attesting Officer shall be deemed to be invalid and if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(*c*) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" with the grounds for such rejection on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it is invalid under these rules and save as provided in Rule 11 (*d*) or in Rule XV, such rejection shall be final.

(*d*) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every voting paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the names of the elector and the Attesting Officer, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

11. (*a*) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by Government in this behalf.

(*b*) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(*c*) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by Rule 10 to the candidates or their representatives.

(*d*) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it is invalid under these rules or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of any voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer whose decision shall be final, save as provided in Rules VII and XV.

(*e*) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

12. (*a*) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(*b*) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

13. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a

period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Publication of result.

14. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Legislative Council, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the Government Gazette.

Appointment of dates, time and places.

15. Government shall appoint and shall notify in such manner as they think fit, such date and, if necessary, such time and place as they may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely:—

(*a*) the attestation of nomination papers under Rule 3;
(*b*) the scrutiny of nomination papers under Rule 6;
(*c*) the attestation of voting papers under Rule 8; and
(*d*) the counting of votes under Rule 11.

FORM I,

(See Rule 3.)

Nomination paper.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Name of father or karanavan.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Place of residence.
6. Signature of proposer.
7. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence on the of 10 , by and , who are personally known to me (or who have been identified to my satisfaction) as electors Nos. and on the electoral roll of the planting community for the election of a member to the Legislative Council.

Station

Attesting Officer.

Instructions.

1. Nomination papers must be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested are invalid.

2. They must be presented for attestation on the day of and between the hours of and at the office of

FORM II.

(See Rule 8.)

Voting paper.

One member is to be elected to the Legislative Council by the planting community.

The following ( ) candidates have been duly nominated—

Serial number.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

Instructions.

1. Each elector has one vote.

2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark × opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.

3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.

4. Before his vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.

5. Voting papers shall be presented for attestation and marked and delivered to the Attesting Officer enclosed in the envelope to be supplied by him for the purpose between the hours of and on the day of 10 .

I hereby declare that I am the same person whose name appears as No. on the electoral roll of the planting community for the election of a member to the Legislative Council.

C. N.,
Elector.

(Fold on this line.)

Signed in my presence by the elector who is personally known to me (or who has been identified to my satisfaction).

X. Y.,
Attesting Officer.

FORM III.

(See Rule 9.)

List of the electors whose voting papers have been attested by

The following is a list of all the electors whose voting papers have been attested by me:—

Serial number.	Name of elector.	Address.

Attesting Officer.

SCHEDULE III.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER UNDER SUB-HEAD (VI) OF RULE II.

Rules for the election of a member by the Jenmies.

Preliminary.

1. (*a*) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as Government may, by notification in the Government Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules.

(*b*) "Returning Officer" means such officer as Government may, by notification in the Government Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

(*c*) "Jenmi" means a person in whom the proprietary right over jenmom lands is vested and includes, in the case of Devaswoms owning jenmom lands, the managing trustee, or where there are several trustees one of such trustees only, of the institution for the time being.

"Jenmom land" means land (other than Pandaravakai, Sri Pandaravakai, Kandukrishi, or Sirkar Devaswom land, recognised as such in the Sirkar accounts) which is either entirely exempt from Government tax, or if assessed to public revenue, is subject to Rajabhogum only, and the occupancy right in which is created for a money consideration (*Kanom*) and is also subject to the payment of michavaram or customary dues and the periodical renewal of the right on payment of renewal fees.

Explanation.—'Rajabhogam' includes Rajabhogum paid to a chief within whose freehold estate the land is situate.

Qualification of electors.

2. The election shall be made by all jenmies who possess an annual income calculated as provided in Rule 3 of not less than Rupees two thousand from their jenmom lands.

3. For the purpose of the above rule the income of jenmom lands in the enjoyment of the jenmies themselves shall be taken to be equal to twice the pattom or full assessment fixed on such lands. In the case of jenmom land the occupancy right in respect of which has been transferred on *kanom*, the income shall be taken to be the pattom or full assessment fixed on the lands.

4. In calculating the annual income of jenmies for the purpose of Rule 3, income derived from jenmom land shall not be reckoned with income derived from any land other than a jenmom land.

Electoral roll.

5. (*a*) During the month of Chingam in each year the Returning Officer shall prepare and publish in the Government Gazette a draft electoral roll in Form I annexed to this Schedule, together with a notice stating that any objections relating to entries in or omission from the electoral roll may be preferred on or before the last day of Kanni to the Tahsildar of the Taluk concerned.

(*b*) Such Tahsildar shall fix a place and a date not later than the last day of Thulam for hearing objections to the electoral roll, and shall give notice of the place and date so fixed to all parties concerned in such manner as Government may prescribe.

(*c*) The Tahsildar may, before the date fixed by him under sub-rule (*b*), of his own motion, revise the electoral roll so far as it relates to his Taluk; any alteration in the roll made on such revision shall he published previous to the date fixed under sub-rule (*b*) in such manner as Government may prescribe.

(*d*) The Tahsildar shall at the place and on the date fixed under sub-rule (*b*) hear and decide objections to the electoral roll as also to any revision of the roll made by him on his own motion.

(*e*) Before the 5th of Vrischigom the Tahsildar shall send a copy of the electoral roll as revised to the Returning Officer.

(*f*) The Returning Officer shall publish the final electoral roll in the Government Gazette on or before the last day of Vrischigom and such electoral roll shall come into force on the 1st of Dhanu and continue in force until the publication of the next final electoral roll.

(*g*) Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Government Gazette, alter the dates specified in this rule.

6. (*a*) Where jenmom lands are registered in the name of a single holder, the name of that holder alone shall be entered in the electoral roll.

(b) Where jenmom lands are held by several persons as members of a joint family or as trustees of a Devaswom, the majority of the adult male members of such family or of such trustees may nominate in writing any one of themselves who is qualified to vote to be their representative for voting purposes, and the name of such nominee alone shall be entered in the electoral roll under the Taluk in which he resides and if such nomination is not made no entry shall be made in the roll in respect of such lands.

7. The electoral roll in force at the date of the notification issued by Government under these rules calling upon the electorate to elect a member

under these rules shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is or is not qualified to vote at such election.

Qualifications and nomination of candidates.

8. (*a*) Any person eligible for election under these rules and qualified to vote at the election may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(*b*) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form II annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by the attesting Officer to any elector asking for the same.

(*c*) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two such electors as proposer and seconder :

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(*d*) Every nomination paper shall be presented for attestation on the date and at the time and place appointed by Government in this behalf, and if the Attesting Officer is satisfied that the nominee is willing to stand for election, shall be attested by the Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the form and without delay despatched by registered Anchal to the Returning Officer.

9. Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

10. (*a*) A candidate who has been duly nominated for election may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication delivered to the Returning Officer not less than fourteen clear days before the date fixed for the recording of votes, or if the period between the dates fixed for the scrutiny of nomination papers and the recording of votes is less than fourteen clear days, not later than the date fixed for such scrutiny.

(*b*) The Returning Officer shall forthwith notify the withdrawal of any candidate in such manner as Government may prescribe, and shall communicate the withdrawal to the Attesting Officer who shall thereupon remove from the voting paper the name of the candidate who has withdrawn his candidature.

(*c*) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to stand as a candidate for the same election.

Scrutiny of nomination papers.

11. (*a*) On the date and at the time appointed by Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all canidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(*b*) Where an elector subscribes two or more nomination papers, all such nomination papers, except the one first received by the Attesting Officer shall be deemed to be invalid and if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such nomination papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(*c*) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers, and shall decide all objections which may be made to any nomination paper on the ground that it is not valid under these rules, and may reject, either of his own motion or on such objection, any nomination paper on such ground; the decision of the Returning Offcer shall in every case be endorsed by him on the nomination paper in respect of which such decision is given and shall be final save as provided in Rules VII and XV.

Voting.

12. (*a*) If one duly nominated candidate only stands for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(*b*) If more duly nominated candidates than one stand for elections the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as Government may prescribe.

13. (*a*) Every elector desirous of recording his vote shall attend for the purpose at such place and on such date and at such time as may be appointed by Government in this behalf.

(*b*) The Attesting Officer shall thereupon deliver to each such elector a voting paper in Form III annexed to this Schedule, in which shall be entered the names of the candidates together with an envelope for enclosing the same.

(*c*) The elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and the Attesting Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions.

(*d*) The elector shall then proceed to a place screened from observation, which shall be provided by the Attesting Officer, and there mark his

vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof.

(*e*) The elector shall then place the voting paper in the envelope provided and after closiug the envelope shall deliver it to the Attesting Officer.

(*f*) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

(*g*) If the elector is by reason of blindness or other physical defect incapacitated from recording his vote as required by the foregoing provisions of this rule, the Attesting Officer shall assist him in such manner as may be necessary to mark the voting paper and sign the declaration on the back thereof.

14. (*a*) The Attesting Officer shall at the close of the day appointed for the attestation of voting papers despatch all the envelopes so delivered to him to the Returning Officer by registered Anchal in a packet securely sealed with his official seal.

(*b*) On the day following, the Attesting Officer shall also despatch to the Returning Officer by registered Anchal a list in Form IV annexed to this Schedule of the electors whose voting papers he has attested.

Counting of votes and declaration of result.

15. (*a*) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(*b*) Where an elector records his vote on two or more voting papers, all such voting papers except the one first received by the Attesting Officer shall be deemed to be invalid, and if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(*c*) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" with the grounds for such rejection on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it is invalid under these rules, and save as provided in Rule 16 (*d*) or Rule XV, such rejection shall be final,

(*d*) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the names of the elector and the Attesting Officer and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

16. (*a*) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by Government in this behalf.

(*b*) Every candidate may be present in person or may send a representative duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(*c*) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by Rule 15 to the candidates or their representatives.

(*d*) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that t is invalid under these rules or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of any voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer whose decision shall be final, save as provided in Rules VII and XV.

(*e*) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

17. (*a*) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(*b*) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

18. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Publication of result.

19. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Legislative Council, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the Government Gazette.

The appointment of dates, time and places.

20. Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as they think fit, such date, and, if necessary, such time and place as they may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely—

(*a*) the attestation of nomination papers under Rule 8 :

(*b*) the scrutiny of nomination papers under Rule 11 ;

(*c*) the attestation of voting papers under Rule 13 ; and

(*d*) the counting of votes under Rule 16.

FORM I.

(See Rule 5.)

Electoral roll of Jenmies.

Serial number on general roll,	Serial number on Taluk roll.	Name of elector.	Name of elector's father or karana-van.	Address.	Qualifi-cations.	Whether represent-ing a joint family or joint-hold-ers of an estate.	Serial number in previous general electoral roll.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

FORM II.

(See Rule 8).

Nomination paper.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Name of father or Karanavan.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Place of residence.
6. Taluk under which the name of the candidate is entered in the electoral roll.
7. Number borne by candidate on the general electoral roll.
8. Signature of proposer.
9. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence on the of 10 by and , who are personally known to me (or who have been identified to my satisfaction) as electors Nos. and on the electoral roll of Jenmies for the election of a member to the Legislative Council.

Station.
Taluk.

Attesting Officer.

Instructions.

1. Nomination paper must be attested by the Attesting Officer, Those not so attested are invalid.
2. They must be presented for attestation on the day of , and between the hours of and at the office of

FORM III.

(See Rule 13.)

Voting paper.

One member is to be elected to the Legislative Council by the Jemmies.
The following ( ) candidates have been duly nominated:—

Serial number.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

Instructions.

1. Each elector has one vote.

2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark × opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.

3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.

4. Before his vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer, who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.

5. Voting papers shall be presented for attestation and marked and delivered to the Attesting Officer enclosed in the envelope to be supplied by him for the purpose between the hours of and on the day of 10 .

I hereby declre that I am the same person whose name appears as No. on the electoral roll of Jenmies for the election of a member to the Legislative Council.

C. N.,
Elector.

.....

(Fold on this line.)

Signed in my presence by the elector who is personally known to me (or who has been identified to my satisfaction).

X. Y.,
Attesting Officer.

FORM IV.

(See Rule 14.)

List of the electors whose voting papers have been attested by

The following is a list of all the electors whose voting papers have been attested by me:—

Serial No.	Name of elector.	Address.

Attesting Officer.

SCHEDULE IV.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER UNDER SUB-HEAD (VII) OF RULE II.

Rules for the election of a member by the non-official members of the Town Improvement Committees.

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1. (*a*) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as Government may, by notification in the Government Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules.

(*b*) "Returning Officer" means such officer as Government may, by notification in the Government Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

(*c*) All the 'Towns' constituted under Regulation III of 1076 shall together constitute an electoral area.

2. The election shall be made by all persons who on the last day of Karkadagom preceding the publication of the roll were non-official members of the Town Improvement Committees within the electoral area.

Electoral roll.

3. (*a*) In the month of Chingom in each year the Returning Officer shall prepare and publish in the Government Gazette a draft electoral roll in Form I annexed to this Schedule, together with a notice stating that any objections relating to entries in or omissions from the said electoral roll may be preferred on or before the last day of Kanni to the Tahsildar of the Taluk concerned.

(*b*) Such Tahsildar shall fix a place and a date not later than the last day of Thulam for hearing objections to the electoral roll, and shall give notice of the place and date so fixed to all parties concerned in such manner as Government may prescribe.

(*c*) The Tahsildar may, before the day fixed by him under sub-rule (*b*), of his own motion, revise the electoral roll so far as it relates to his Taluk; any alteration in the roll made on such revision shall be published previous to the date fixed under sub-rule (*b*) in such manner as Government may prescribe.

(*d*) The Tahsildar shall at the place and on the date fixed under sub-rule (*b*) hear and decide objections to the electoral roll as also to any revision of the rule made by him on his own motion.

(*e*) Before the 5th of Vrischigom the Tahsildar shall send a copy of the electoral roll as revised to the Returning Officer.

(*f*) The Returning Officer shall publish the final electoral roll in the Government Gazette on or before the last day of Vrischigom and such electoral roll shall come into force on the 1st of Dhanu and continue in force until the publication of the next final electoral roll.

(*g*) Government may, from time to time by notification in the Government Gazette, alter the dates specified in this rule.

4. The electoral roll in force at the date of the notification issued by Government under these rules calling upon the electorate to elect a member under these rules shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is or is not qualified to vote at such election.

Qualifications and nomination of candidates.

5. (*a*) Any person eligible for election under these rules and qualified to vote at the election may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(*b*) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form II annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by the Attesting Officer to any elector asking for the same.

(*c*) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two such electors as proposer and seconder :

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(*d*) Every nomination paper shall be presented for attestation on the date and at the time and place appointed by Government in this behalf, and if the Attesting Officer is satisfied that the nominee is willing to stand for election, shall be attested by the Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the form and without delay despatched by registered Anchal to the Returning Officer.

6. Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

7. (*a*) A candidate who has been duly nominated for election may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication delivered to the Returning Officer not less than fourteen clear days before the date fixed for the recording of votes ; or, if the period between the dates fixed for the scrutiny of nomination papers and the recording of votes is less than fourteen clear days, not later than the date fixed for such scrutiny.

(*b*) The Returning Officer shall forthwith notify any such withdrawal in such manner as Government may prescribe, and shall communicate the

withdrawal to the Attesting Officer who shall thereupon remove from the voting paper the name of the candidate who has withdrawn his candidature.

(*c*) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to stand as a candidate for the same election.

Scrutiny of nomination papers.

8. (*a*) On the date and at the time appointed by Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(*b*) Where an elector subscribes two or more nomination papers, all such nomination papers except the one first received by the Attesting Officer shall be deemed to be invalid, and if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such nomination papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(*c*) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers, and shall decide all objections which may be made to any nomination paper on the ground that it is invalid under these rules, and may reject, either of his own motion or on such objection, any nomination paper on such ground; the decision of the Returning Officer shall in every case be endorsed by him on the nomination paper in respect of which such decision is given and shall be final save as provided in Rules VII and XV.

Voting.

9. (*a*) If in any electoral area one duly nominated candidate only stands for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(*b*) If more duly nominated candidates than one stand for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as Government may prescribe.

10. (*a*) Every elector desirous of recording his vote shall attend for the purpose at such place in the Taluk in which he is entitled to vote and on such date and at such time as may be appointed by Government in this behalf.

(*b*) The Attesting Officer shall thereupon deliver to each elector a voting paper in Form III annexed to this Schedule, in which shall be entered the names of the candidates, together with an envelope for enclosing the same.

(*c*) The elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and the Attesting Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions.

(*d*) The elector shall proceed to a place screened from observation, which shall be provided by the Attesting Officer, and there mark his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof.

(*e*) The elector shall then place the voting paper in the envelope provided and after closing the envelope shall deliver it to the Attesting Officer.

(*f*) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

(*g*) If an elector is unable to read or write or is by reason of blindness or other physical defect incapacitated from recording his vote as required by the foregoing provisions of this rule, the Attesting Officer shall assist him in such manner as may be necessary to mark the voting paper and sign the declaration on the back thereof.

11. (*a*) The Attesting Officer shall, at the close of the day appointed for the attestation of voting papers, despatch all the envelopes so delivered to him to the Returning Officer by registered Anchal in a packet securely sealed with his official seal.

(*b*) On the day following, the Attesting Officer shall also despatch to the Returning Officer by registered Anchal a list in Form IV annexed to this Schedule of the electors whose voting papers he has attested.

Counting of votes and declaration of result.

12. (*a*) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(*b*) Where an elector records his vote on two or more voting papers, all such voting papers except the one first received by the Attesting Officer shall be deemed to be invalid, and if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(*c*) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" with the grounds for such rejection on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it is invalid under these rules and save as provided in Rule 13 (d) or in Rule XV such rejection shall be final.

(*d*) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every voting paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on

the back so as to conceal the names of the elector and the Attesting Officer, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

13. (*a*) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by Government in this behalf.

(*b*) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(*c*) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by Rule 12 to the candidates or their representatives.

(*d*) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it is invalid under these rules or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of any voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returing Officer whose decision shall be final, save as provided in Rules VII and XV.

(*e*) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

14. (*a*) When the counting of votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(*b*) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

15. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Publication of result.

16. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Legislative Council and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the Government Gazette.

Appointment of dates, time and places.

17. Government shall appoint and shall notify, in such manner as they think fit, such date, and if necessary, such time and place, as they may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely:—

(*a*) the attestation of nomination papers under Rule 5;

(*b*) the scrutiny of nomination papers under Rule 8;

(*c*) the attestation of voting papers under Rule 10; and

(*d*) the counting of votes under Rule 13.

FORM I.

(See Rule 3.)

Electoral roll of non-official members of Town Improvement Committees.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial number on general roll.	Serial number on Taluk roll.	Name of elector.	Name of elector's father or karanavan.	Address.	Qualifications.	Serial number in previous general electoral roll.

FORM II.

(See Rule 5.)

Nomination paper.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Name of father or karanavan.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Place of residence.
6. Taluk under which the name of the candidate is entered in the general electoral roll..
7. Number borne by the candidate on the general electoral roll.
8. Signature of proposer.
9. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence on the of 10
by and , who are personally known to me (or who have been identified to my satisfaction) as electors Nos. and on the general electoral roll of persons qualified to vote for the Town Improvement Committees for the election of a member to the Legislative Council by the non-official members of Town Improvement Committees.

Station. *Attesting Officer.*

Taluk.

Instructions.

1. Nomination papers must be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested are invalid.

2. They must be presented for attestation on the day of , and between the hours of and at the office of .

FORM III.

(See Rule 10.)

Voting paper.

One member is to be elected to the Legislative Council by the non official members of Town Improvement Committees.

The following ( ) candidates have been duly nominated:—

Serial number.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

Instructions.

1. Each elector has one vote.

2. He shall vote by placing or causing to be placed the mark × opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.

3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate the mark is intended to apply.

4. Before his vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer, who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.

5. Voting papers shall be presented for attestation and marked and delivered to the Attesting Officer enclosed in the envelope to be supplied

by him for the purpose between the hours of
and on the day of
10 .

I hereby declare that I am the same person whose name appears as Nos. on the electoral roll of non-official members of Town Improvement Committees for the election of a member to the Legislative Council.

C. N.,

Elector.

.....

(Fold on this line.)

Signed in my presence by the elector who is personally known to me (or who has been indentified to my satisfaction).

X. Y.,

Attesting Officer.

FORM IV.

(See Rule 11.)

List of the electors whose voting papers have been attested by

The following is a list of all the electors whose voting papers have been attested by me:—

Serial No.	Name of elector.	Address.

Attesting Officer.

SCHEDULE V.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER UNDER SUB-HEAD (VIII.)

Rules for the election of a member by the merchants and traders and factory owners.

Preliminary.

1. (*a*) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as Government may, by notification in the Government Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules.

(*b*) "Returning Officer" means such officer as Government may, by notification in the Government Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

Qualification of electors.

2. Every person shall be qualified to vote who is—

(*a*) the owner of a factory or a person nominated in writing by the owner in this behalf ;

(*b*) nominated in writing for the purpose of voting by any company having a place of business in Travancore and a paid up capital of not less than Rupees ten thousand and being a company as defined in Section 2 of the Companies Regulation, I of 1092.

(*c*) any merchant or trader not falling within class (*a*) or (*b*) whose interest in the business or trade shall not be less than Rupees five thousand in value.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this rule, the term "factory" means any premises wherein, or within the precincts of which, steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power is used in aid of any process for or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, for transport or for sale, any article or part of an article.

3. Any person falling under Rule 2, clause (*a*), and who is a member of any of the Associations mentioned in Schedule II shall not be entitled to vote under this sub-head.

Electoral roll.

4. (*a*) During the month of Chingam in each year the Returning Officer shall prepare and publish in the Government Gazette a draft electoral roll in Form I annexed to this Schedule, together with a notice stating that any

objections relating to entries in or omissions from the electoral roll may be preferred on or before the last day of Kanni to the Tahsildar of the Taluk concerned.

(*b*) Such Tahsildar shall fix a place and a date not later than the last day of Thulam for hearing objections to the electoral roll, and shall give notice of the place and date so fixed to all parties concerned in such manner as Government may prescribe.

(*c*) The Tahsildar may, before the date fixed by him under sub-rule (*b*), of his own motion, revise the electoral roll so far as it relates to his Taluk: any alteration in the roll made on such revision shall be published previous to the date fixed under sub-rule (*b*) in such manner as Government may prescribe.

(*d*) The Tahsildar shall at the place and on the date fixed under sub-rule (*b*) hear and decide objections to the electoral roll as also to any revision of the roll made by him on his own motion.

(*e*) Before the 5th of Vrischigom the Tahsildar shall send a copy of the electoral roll as revised to the Returning Officer.

(*f*) The Returning Officer shall publish the final electoral roll in the Government Gazette on or before the last day of Vrischigom and such electoral roll shall come into force on the 1st of Dhanu and continue in force until the publication of the next final electoral roll.

(*g*) Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Government Gazette, alter the dates specified in this rule.

5. The electoral roll in force at the date of the notification issued by Government under these rules calling upon the electorate to elect a member under these rules shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is or is not qualified to vote at such election.

Qualifications and nomination of candidates.

6. (*a*) Any person eligible for election under these rules and qualified to vote at the election may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(*b*) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form II annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by the Attesting Officer to any elector asking for the same.

(*c*) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two such electors as proposer and seconder:

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(*d*) Every nomination paper shall be presented for attestation on the date and at the time and place appointed by Government in this behalf, and if the Attesting Officer is satisfied thet the nominee is willing to stand for election, shall be attested by the Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the form and without delay despatched by registered Anchal to the Returning Officer.

7. Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

8. (*a*) A candidate who has been duly nominated for election may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication delivered to the Returning Officer not less than fourteen clear days before the date fixed for the recording of votes, or if the period between the dates fixed for the scrutiny of nomination papers and the recording of votes is less than fourteen clear days, not later than the date fixed for such scrutiny.

(*b*) The Returning Officer shall forthwith notify the withdrawal of any candidate in such manner as Government may prescribe, and shall communicate the withdrawal to the Attesting Officer who shall thereupon remove from the voting paper the name of the candidate who has withdrawn his candidature.

(*c*) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to stand as a candidate for the same election.

Scrutiny of nomination papers.

9. (*a*) On the date and at the time appointed by Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(*b*) Where an elector subscribes two or more nomination papers, all such nominati n papers, except the one first received by the Attesting Officer, sh ll be deemed to be invalid and if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such nomination papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(*c*) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers, and shall decide all objections which may be made to any nomination paper on the ground that it is not valid under these rules, and may reject either of his own motion or on such objection, any nomination paper on such ground; the decision of the Returning Officer shall in every case be

endorsed by him on the nomination paper in respect of which such decision is given and shall be final save as provided in Rules VII and XV.

Voting.

10. (*a*) If one duly nominated candidate only stands for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(*b*) If more duly nominated candidates than one stand for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as Government may prescribe.

11. (*a*) Every elector desirous of recording his vote shall attend for the purpose at such place and on such date and at such time as may be appointed by Government in this behalf.

(*b*) The Attesting Officer shall thereupon deliver to each such elector a voting paper in Form III annexed to this Schedule, in which shall be entered the names of the candidates together with an envelope for enclosing the same.

(*c*) The elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and the Attesting Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions.

(*d*) The elector shall then proceed to a place screened from observation, which shall be provided by the Attesting Officer, and there mark his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof.

(*e*) The elector shall then place the voting paper in the envelope provided and after closing the envelope shall deliver it to the Attesting Officer.

(*f*) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

(*g*) If the elector is by reason of blindness or other physical defect incapacitated from recording his vote as required by the foregoing provisions of this rule, the Attesting Officer shall assist him in such manner as may be necessary to mark the voting paper and sign the declaration on the back thereof.

12. (*a*) The Attesting Officer shall at the close of the day appointed for the attestation of voting papers despatch all the envelopes so delivered to him to the Returning Officer by registered Anchal in a packet securely sealed with his officil seal.

(*b*) On the day following, the Attesting Officer shall also despatch to the Returning Officer by registered Anchel a list in Form IV annexed to this Schedule of the electors whose voting papers he has attested.

Counting of votes and declaration of result.

13. (*a*) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(*b*) Where an elector records his vote on two or more voting papers, all such voting papers except the one first received by the Attesting Officer shall be deemed to be invalid and if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(*c*) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" with the grounds for such rejection on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it is invalid under these rules, and save as provided in 14 (*d*) or Rule XV such rejection shall be final.

(*d*) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the names of the elector and the Attesting Officer and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

14. (*a*) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by Government in this behalf.

(*b*) Every candidate may be present in person or may send a representative duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(*c*) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by Rule 13 to the candidates or their representatives.

(*d*) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it is invalid under these rules or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of any voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer whose decision shall be final, save as provided in Rules VII and XV.

(*e*) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

15. (*a*) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(*b*) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

16. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Publication of result.

17. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Legislative Council, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the Government Gazette.

The appointment of dates, time and places.

18. Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as they think fit, such date and, if necessary, such time and place, as they may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely :—

(*a*) the attestation of nomination papers under Rule 6 ;

(*b*) the scrutiny of nomination papers under Rule 9 ;

(*c*) the attestation of voting papers under Rule 11 ; and

(*d*) the counting of votes under Rule 14.

FORM I.

(See Rule 4.)

Electoral roll of merchants and traders and factory owners.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial number on general roll.	Serial number on Taluk roll.	Name of elector.	Name of elector's father or karanavan.	Address.	Qualifi-cations.	Serial number in previous general electoral roll.

FORM II.

(See Rule 6.)

Nomination paper.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Name of father or karanavan.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Place of residence.
6. Taluk under which the name of the candidate is entered in the electoral roll.
7. Number borne by candidate on the general electoral roll.
8. Signature of proposer.
9. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence on the of 10 , by and ,who are personally known to me (or who have been identified to my satisfaction) as electors Nos. and on the electoral roll of merchants and traders and factory owners for the election of a member to the Legislative Council.

Station.

Taluk. Attesting Officer.

Instructions.

1. Nomination papers must be attested by the Attesting Officer. Those not so attested are invalid.

2. They must be presented for attestation on the day of and between the hours of and at the office of

FORM III,

(See Rule 11).

Voting paper.

One member is to be elected to the Legislative Council by the merchants and traders and factory owners.

The following ( ) candidates have been duly nominated

Serial number.	Names of candidates.	Vote,

Instructions.

1. Each elector has one vote.

2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark × opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.

3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.

4. Before his vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer, who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.

5. Voting papers shall be presented for attestation and marked and delivered to the Attesting Officer enclosed in the envelope to be supplied by him for the purpose between the hours of and on the day of 10 .

I hereby declare that I am the same person whose name appears as No. on the electoral roll of merchants and traders and factory owners for the election of a member to the Legislative Council.

C. N.,
Elector.

.....

(Fold on this line.)

Signed in my presence by the elector who is personally known to me (or who has been identified to my satisfaction.)

X. Y.,
Attesting Officer.

FORM IV.

(See Rule 12.)

List of the electors whose voting papers have been attested by

The following is a list of all the electors whose voting papers have been attested by me.

Serial number.	Name of elector.	Address.

Attesting Officer.

No. L. 345.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the Rules dated the 20th October 1919, passed under Section 4 of Regulation. I of 1095, for the nomination and election of members of the Travancore Legislative Council, it is hereby notified that the following officers and private gentlemen are appointed Returning and Attesting Officers for the respective electorates mentioned in the said Rules:—

	Electorates.	Returning Officers.	Attesting Officers.
Schedule I.	(i) Padmanabhapuram Division.	Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.	All the Tahsildars and Stationary Magistrates in the Padmanabhapuram Division.
	(ii) Trivandrum Division.	Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.	All the Tahsildars and Stationary Magistrates in the Trivandrum Division.
	(iii) Quilon Division.	Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.	All the Tahsildars and Stationary Magistrates in the Quilon Division.
	(iv) Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions.	Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.	All the Tahsildars and Stationary Magistrates in the Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions.
Schedule II.	(v) Planting Community.	Commissioner, Devicolam.	Secretaries of— (1) the South Travancore Planters' Association. (2) the Central Travancore Planters' Association. (3) the Mundakayam Planters' Association. (4) the Kannan Devan Planters' Association.
Schedule III.	(vi) Jenmies.	Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.	All the Tahsildars and Stationary Magistrates in the State.
Schedule IV.	(vii) Non-official Members of Town Improvement Committees.	Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.	Presidents of the Town Improvement Committees; all the Tahsildars and Stationary Magistrates in the State.
Schedule V.	(viii) Merchants and traders, and factory owners.	Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.	All the Tahsildars and Stationary Magistrates in the State.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum. 27th October 1919.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

N. 28.

FIRST SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

TRAVANCORE

LAND REVENUE MANUAL

VOL. II.

DEPARTMENTAL RULES AND STANDING ORDERS.

(BROUGHT UP TO 19TH JULY 1920).

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No. 1755/L. R.
317 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
9-3-1915/26-7-1090.

To

The Superintendent,
Devicolam Division.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 1248/L. R., dated 11th February 1915, re: remittance of the Revenue collections from certain Pakuthies of the Devicolam Taluk, by postal insurance, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of the Account Officer's letter No. T. G. 268/5233, dated the 20th February 1915, regarding the subject and to inform you that the Government sanction your proposal* as a special case, the postage and insurance charges for the same being met from the Proverthi contingencies.

2. Your action in sanctioning the Tahsildar's proposal † in

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* Extract from letter No. 155 of 89/2661, dated 28-5-'90 from the Commissioner, Devicolam to the Chief Secretary to Government:—

"I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the Devicolam Tahsildar's letter No. 457 dated 25-5-'90, and my reply thereto. I beg that Government may be pleased to approve of my action which was done in order to safeguard the revenue. The favour of early orders are solicited".

† The Tahsildar's letter No. 457 dated, 25-5-90, ran as follows:—

"I understand that the fear of molestation by thieves and robbers is on the increase in the British villages of Bodi, Thevaram, Combay, etc., and especially down the mettus ever since the commencement of the war, and latterly, things have reached such a stage that there is no safety of person and property from being attacked in going from one village to another or going up and down the mettus. My Deputy Tahsildar who has been coming from his native place through Combay tells me that the things (vessels etc.,) belonging to Oodambanshola Pakuthy Accountant Veloo Pillai who is stopping at the rented building at Combay have been stolen away and again that one of the Poopara Pakuthy Peons while getting down the Pathinettampadi Mettu was attacked by two thieves and his things were carried away. I hear that cardamom thefts on the hills are also on the increase.

In these circumstances, I do not think it safe to allow the Proverthicars and Accountants of Poopara and Oodambanshola to keep large sums of money in their personal custody or to allow them to take large sums from

anticipation of sanction is also approved.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAY,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

Enclosure.

No. T. G. 268 / 5233

Account Office,
Trivandrum, 20-2-1915.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to your Endorsement No. 1249/L. R., dated the 11th February 1915, regarding the remittance of the Revenue collections from the Pakuthies of the Devicolam Taluk into the Taluk Treasury by postal insurance, I have the honor to state that the Account Code does not make provision for the procedure suggested by the Superintendent. As the difficulties pointed out by the Superintendent are real and if the Government also agree in that view, the proposal may be sanctioned as a special case and the Postage and the Insurance charges be allowed to be met from the Proverthi contingencies.

I have &c.,
T. R. RATNAM IYER,
Account Officer.

No. 1852/L. R. / 888 of 1912.

Huzur Cutchery, Trivandrum,
11-3-1915/28-7-1090.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 190/A 271, dated the 7th February 1915, re: the Kuthagapattom revenue realised on the

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Pandy all the way to Devicolam for remittance into the Treasury. I therefore think it highly necessary in the interests of Government money to ask the Proverthicars not to keep more than Rs. 500 at a time but to send by Postal insurance to the taluk as soon as the collection reaches Rs. 500. The insurance charge for Rs. 500 is 10 as. and that the postage etc., will come to another 3 annas. Taking that fifty thousand rupees have yet to be collected and remitted, the charge on account of postage may come to Rs. 80. I therefore request sanction for making remittance by the Proverthicars by postal insurance as proposed by me and also for an additional sum of Rs. 80 under the head postage to cover the additional exponses. The necessary reappropriation statement is herewith submitted for sanction."

Vide also Huzur letters Nos. 5909/L. R., 3744/L. R. and 9273/L. R., dated 11-18, 23-5-19 and 15-11-19 respectively.

Atchenkoil Devaswom lands, I have the honor to inform you that the amount shown in the statement appended to the G O.† should be adopted as the demand on the Devaswom lands, as already ordered by the Government. If the Kuthagapattom rent for a particular year falls short of the demand as now fixed, the deficiency should be written off with the previous sanction of the Government.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 2124/L. R.
278 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
22-3-1915/9-8-1090.

To

The Superintendent,
Devicolam Division.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. C., dated 19th Kumbhom 1090, re: extra hands for the Peermade taluk office, I have the honor to inform you that, in the circumstances stated by you, the Government sanction the appointment of an additional clerk on Rs. (25) twenty five per mensem, for the Peermade taluk office, over and above the existing staff.* I request that you will be so good as to forward the usual proposition statement to the Account Office.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

No. 2269/L. R.
458 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
25-3-1915/12-8-1090.

To

The Superintendent,
Devicolam Division.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 54 of'90/2991, dated the 28th Makaram 1090, regarding the issue of fresh pattas, I have the honor

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† *Vide* G. O. No. 9853/L. R., dated 19-9-14.

* *Vide* G. O. No. 2093/L. R., dated 8th March 1911, pp. 787-793, L. R. M., Vol. II.

to invite your attention to Section 22† of the Revised Waste Land Rules, under which every transfer of land held under the Rules should be reported to Government. No fresh title deed need be issued in such cases and it would be enough if the transfer is noted in the Revenue accounts and the tax collected accordingly from the transferee.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 2387/L. R.*
3053 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
30-3-1915/17-8-1090.

To

The Chief Engineer,
Travancore.

Sir,

With reference to your office letter No. 1991, dated the 7th December 1914, regarding the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Kodayar Irrigation Project, I have the honor to inform you that the Government sanction the following proposals made by you :—

(1) that not only obsolete tankbeds but other porambokes available, within the commanded area, for conversion into *wet lands* should be sold by public auction ;

(2) that the assessment on these porambokes should be credited to the revenue of the Project; and

(3) that the sale proceeds of the porambokes should be taken to reduce the capital outlay on the Project.

2. The Senior Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, is being asked to forward a statement showing the details under the above heads and on receipt of the same, the necessary orders will be issued in the matter.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Financial Secretary to Government.
,, the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

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† *Vide* page 1033, L. R. M., Vol. II.

* *Vide* G. O. No. 7203/L. R. and F., dated 12-7-13, pp. 984-986, L. R., M., Vol. II,

No. 2453/L. R.
542 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
3-4-1915/21-8-1090.

To

The Superintendent,
Devicolam Division.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Government have been pleased to sanction your official designation being changed from Superintendent to Commissioner, Devicolam. The necessary notification will be published in the Gazette.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

No. 2454/L. R.
542 of 1915.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the official designation of the Superintendent, Devicolam Division, is changed into "Commissioner, Devicolam."

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
3-4-1915/21-8-1090.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2672/L. R.
909 of 1914.

In supersession of the *Notification dated the 10th November 1883, the following revised Notification regarding the acquisition of landed property by Government servants is issued, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja :—

Vide page 27, L. R. M., Vol. II, for the superseded Notification.

1. Public servants of the classes mentioned in the Schedule attached to this Notification are hereby strictly prohibited from acquiring by purchase, bargain, mortgage, transfer or by any means, directly or indirectly, any landed property or interest in any landed property within the respective limits of their jurisdictions, without previous sanction being obtained thereto. In the case of Gazetted Officers, the sanction of Government is necessary, while in the case of other officers, the permission of the Head of the Department should be obtained.

2. Applications for permission should state the survey number of the land to be acquired, the *pakuthi* in which it is situated, its extent and nature, the tenure on which it is held, its *pattom*, the tax payable thereon, the name and address of the party from whom it is sought to be acquired, the character of the acquisition, whether by sale, mortgage or otherwise, the consideration proposed to be paid and whether the public servant has any official relations with the person from whom the land is to be acquired or with members of his family.

3. This prohibition does not apply to the acquisition of land or any interest in land by individual or family succession or adoption.

4. The taking up of Government waste land by any of the classes of public servants named in the Schedule with a view to having it registered in his own name or for his benefit, is within the meaning of Rule 1.

5. An annual return, as per form appended, shall be submitted by every Government servant, referred to in the Schedule, to Government or the Head of the Department as the case may be, of all landed properties held by him during the year. The returns for every year should be forwarded by the 30th Chingom of the succeeding year.

(By order),

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
3-4-1915/21-8-1090.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

SCHEDULE.

I. Huzur and Account Office :—.	All Gazetted Officers and other officers drawing Rs. 100 and above.

*II.	Land Revenue Department:— (including Melkanganam and Sanketham Departments.)	All Gazetted Officers and other officers drawing Rs. 50 and above and all Proverthikars and Accountants.
III.	Judicial Department :—	All Gazetted Officers including Judges, Munsiffs and Magistrates and all officers drawing Rs. 50 and above.
IV.	Public Works Department :—	All Gazetted Officers and other officers drawing Rs. 50 and above.
V.	Excise Department :—	Do. Do.
VI.	Forest Department :—	Do. Do.
VII.	Survey Do.	Do. Do.
VIII.	Registration Do.	Do. Do.
IX.	Sanitary Do.	Do. Do.
X.	Agricultural Do.	Do. Do.
XI.	Anchal Do.	Do. Do.
*XII.	Head Sirkar Vakil's Office and subordinate offices :—	Do. Do.
XIII.	Police Department :—	Do. Do.

* *Vide* also Notifications Nos. 7811/L. R., dated 2-10-15 and G. 3609, dated 28-5-17.

Statement of landed properties held by public servants for 109 *M. E.*

1	2	3	4						5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Name.	Designation with station.	Pay.	Nature of property.						Situation of property.			When and how acquired by whom and with what means.	From whom acquired or to whom disposed of.	For what purpose acquired.	Nature and share of interest.	In whose name registered.	Price paid or received.	Remarks.
			a	b	c	d	e	f	Division.	Taluk.	Pakuthi or village.							
			Wet.	Garden &c.	Survey Nos.	Extent.	Assessment.	Sirkar or Inam.										

I.....hereby declare that I am not possessed of or interested in any other landed property than what is stated above either in my name or *benamee* within the State or elsewhere.

Station..... Signature.

Date..... Designation.

NOTES.—1. New acquisitions and particulars of landed property of which an officer has become dispossessed should be entered in red ink.

2. Landed property in which an officer acquired interest before the year for which the return is submitted should be entered first.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

Letter No. 541, dated the 20th February 1915, from the Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

The Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum, has reported that, in O. S. No. 67 of 1088 on the file of the Nagercoil District Court, the suit was for a declaration of the Plaintiff's right to certain plots of land in the Vadaseri Pakuthy, Agasteeswaram Taluk, which were claimed as being the Plaintiff's old registries and which had been entered in the recent Settlement as Poramboke. The suit is said to have been declared in terms of the plaint. The Head Sirkar Vakil has urged upon the Government the desirability of subjecting the property in dispute to regular assessment and recovering the tax due thereon from the year in which the settlement tax began to be collected in the Taluk.

ORDER THEREON No. 2610/L. R. / 564 of '15 DATED TRIVANDRUM, 5th April 1915. / 23rd Meenom 1090.

The proposal made by the Head Sirkar Vakil is now ordinarily followed by the Revenue Department. Government hereby confirm the practice and direct that, in all cases like the one under reference, the land should be subjected to appropriate assessment and the back arrears should be recovered from the year in which the Settlement rates were introduced in the Taluk in which the lands are situate.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To all Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 2520/L. R. / 2043 of 1911.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
6-4-1915/24-8-1090.

To

The Director of Registration,
Travancore.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letters Nos. 41 and 44, dated the 28th and 29th January 1915, respectively. The question raised by you is as to which department the land

revenue realised from the lands in the possession of the Registration Department should be credited—to the Land Revenue Department or the Registration Department. The lands and trees in the possession of the Registration Department and other departments were originally included in the *thanathuchitta* and they used to be leased on kuthagapattom by the Land Revenue Department. This arrangement sometimes led to friction between the Land Revenue Department and the other departments and it was with a view to remove this evil that Government ordered in G. O. No. *2879/L. R. & F., dated 4th March 1914, (copy enclosed), that the *thanathuchitta* tax on the lands and trees in the possession of the other departments should be cancelled and the lands transferred to the head of poramboke and that the duty of leasing or otherwise disposing of the usufruct of the trees should also be attended to by the departments concerned. I am therefore to inform you that the revenue realised from the lands and trees in the possession of the Registration Department should be credited to that department.

I have &c.,

T. P. RAMASUBBA IYER,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2577/L. R.
1695 of 1914.

† In Clause 6 of Section IV of Part III of the Revised Rules for the Maintenance of Land Records, dated the 24th December 1914, published at pages 179 to 199 of the Government Gazette, dated the 19th January 1915.—

Substitute the expression "Village Officer" for "Accountant" in the first three lines of the said clause.

(By order),

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
7-4-1915 25-8-1090.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Vide pp. 1128-1129, L. R. M., Vol. II.

† *Vide* page 1298, L. R. M., Vol. II.

No. S. R. 923.* / 2335 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
8-4-1915/26-8-1090.

To

The Excise Commissioner,

Travancore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1559/M. 206, dated the 23rd September 1914, I have the honor to inform you that the Government sanction the transfer of the pounds at Aramboly, Variyoor and Thamaracolam from the control of the Excise Department to that of the District Magistrate, Padmanabhapuram.

I have &c.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

No. G. 2132.

CIRCULAR.

When the Dewan is out on tour, it is necessary that he should be furnished with accurate information on all local administrative matters. To admit of this being done Heads of Departments are requested to instruct the District Officers under them to meet the Dewan within their respective jurisdictions when he is on tour and to take orders from him.

The Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam, and the Tahsildars will, in accordance with the practice obtaining at present, meet the Dewan and move with him in their respective jurisdictions.

Copies of the Dewan's tour programme will be forwarded to the Heads of Departments in all cases.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
10-4-1915/28-8-1090.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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* *Vide* G. O's Nos. 16047/L. R. and 7502, dated 12-12-09 and 12-5-09 respectively at pages 679-681 and 574-577, L. R. M., Vol. II.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read:—

(1) Letter No. 11636, dated the 1st November 1913, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(2) Letter No. 11637, dated the 1st November 1913, to the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(3) Letter No. 11638, dated the 1st November 1913, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(4) Letter No. 11639, dated the 1st November 1913, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(5) Letter No. 11640, dated the 1st November 1913, to the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(6) Letter No. 49/A of 89, dated the 25th Thulam 1089, from the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(7) Letter No. 3578/L. R., dated the 4th February 1914, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(8) Letter No. 2149/L. R., 220 of 89, dated the 15th May 1914 from the Ag. Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(9) Letter No. 3989, dated the 3rd November 1914, from the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(10) Letter No. 758/L. R. E., dated the 14th December 1914, from the Ag. Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(11) Letter No. 818, dated the 28th January 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, on special duty.

(12) Letter No. 12, dated the 2nd February 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, on special duty.

Read again:—

(13) Rules dated the 16th December 1914, passed under Section 41 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, XI of 1089.

2. In connection with the preparation of the written statement in a civil case, the Ag. Head Sirkar Vakil made the following suggestions in regard to the procedure to be adopted by Land Acquisition officer in assessing compensation for lands to be acquired under the Land Acqnisition Regulation, namely:—

(1) that, in land acquisition cases, the Land Acquisition officers should not ordinarily call upon the Taluk authorities to make any valuation, and that, as it was for the claimant to state what value he claims, the Land Acquisition officers might give notice to the department or persons for whom the land was to be acquired, and leave it to them to seek, if necessary, the assistance of the Taluk authorities in opposing the claim ; and

(2) that, in cases where lands containing trees were to be acquired, the practice of first valuing the entire ground and then the trees should be discouraged and that, if the value of the trees was claimed on the ground of their being yielding ones, such portion of ground as would be necessary

for the trees to stand upon should be excluded from valuation, but if the value of the whole ground be claimed the value of the trees should be awarded only as timber or fuel.

The above suggestions were referred to the Division Peishkars, the Superintendent, Devicolam Division, and the Dewan Peishkar, on special duty, for an expression of their views. The replies of these officers have been received and considered by Government.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{2987/L.\ R.}{642\ of\ '15}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{19th\ April\ 1915.}{6th\ Medom\ 1090.}$

The preparation of valuation statements by the Revenue Department has been provided for in paragraph 2 of the Rules dated 21st December 1914, issued under the Land Acquisition Regulation, XI of 1089. Government consider that it is hardly necessary to make any changes in this provision.

2. In regard to the valuation of land and trees, the Ag. Head Sirkar Vakil's suggestion is that, if the value of the trees is allowed on the ground of their being yielding ones, a corresponding deduction should be made in the area of the land for calculating the ground value. Government accept this suggestion and direct that the rates specified in the schedule appended to this Proceedings be followed in regard to the allowance to be made in area for each tree of the taxable species. In regard to other trees also, a corresponding allowance should be made in area on the analogy of the taxable trees.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

To All Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Head Sirkar Vakil.
The Dewan Peishkar, on special duty.

SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Kind of trees.	Minimum number of trees to the acre.	Extent of space allowed per bearing tree.
1	Cocoanut	100	1 cent
2	Areca	800	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
3	Jack	50	2 "
4	Palmyra	500	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
5	Punna	50	2 "
6	Tamarind	50	2 "
7	Mango	50	2 "

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read again:—

(1) G. O. No. 70/L. R. & F., dated the 24th December 1913.

Read also.—

(2) Letter No. 12271/L.R., dated the 23rd December 1914, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(3) Letter No. 714/L. R., 816, dated the 11th February 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(4) Letter No. 805/L. R., dated the 27th February 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(5) Letter No. 856/L. R., dated the 17th March 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

In G. O. *No. 70/L. R. & F., dated the 24th December 1913, the minimum rate of *tharavila* for the *puduval* lands in the *pakuthies* of Ranni and Kumpazha in the Chengannur taluk was fixed at Rs. 15 per acre. The progress of *puduval* work in the above *pakuthies* having been found to be very unsatisfactory, the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, was asked to obtain the explanation of the Tahsildar for the poor out-turn. In his report, the Peishkar says that one of the circumstances which retard the progress of *puduval* work in these *pakuthies* is the high rate of *tharavila* of Rs. (15) fifteen per acre prescribed by Government. Mr. Narayana Menon recommends that the *tharavila* may be reduced to Rs. 5 per acre till the end of 1091, in the case of applications from natives of the place for not more than 25 acres. The necessity for a reduction of the *tharavila* was also pressed on the attention of Government by Mr. C. P. Krishna Pillai, one of the Members for the Chengannur taluk, at the last session of the Assembly.

Order thereon No. $\frac{3021\text{ L. R.}}{2636\text{ of }12}$, dated Trivandrum, $\frac{\text{21st April 1915.}}{\text{8th Medom 1090.}}$

On a careful consideration of the whole question, the Government think that the rate of *tharavila* on *puduval* lands calls for some reduction in the two *pakuthies* of Ranni and Kumpazha. They accordingly order the rate being permanently reduced to Rs. (10) ten per acre. This reduction will not apply to the *puduval* cases already disposed of.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

To
The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.
The Account Officer.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

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* *Vide* pp. 1049-1051, L. R. M., Vol. II. *Vide* also G. O's. No. 8764/L. R., dated 2-11-15 and No. 2392/L. R., dated 31-3-19.

No. 2975/L. R.
783 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
23-4-1915/10-9-1090.

To

The Superintendent,
Revenue Survey.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1361, dated the 6th April 1915, re: course to be adopted in cases where the present areas differ from those noted in the Settlement Register, I have the honor to inform you that Government approve of your suggestion that the old and new areas should both be entered in the plotted sketches.

I have etc.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copies forwarded to the Division Peishkars and the Devicolam Commissioner.

No. 3405/L. R.
2446 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
11-5-1915/28-9-1090.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No. 3404, dated the 11th May 1915, regarding dry land conversion within the commanded area under the Kodayar Project, I have the honor to forward herewith an *extract (para 3) from the Chief Engineer's letter No. 639, dated the 7th April 1915 and to inform you that the lists † of conversions sent by the Tahsildar should include all lands within the

† *Vide* page 1283-1284, L. R. M., Vol. II.

* Extract from letter No. 639, dated 7-4-15 from the Chief Engineer to the Chief Secretary to Government:—

"One other point I wish to impress on Government is the omission of porambokes from the lists furnished by the Tahsildars. All tank porambokes disposed of in auction are marked in the maps from information obtained from the Revenue Department in connection with the tank disposal

commanded area which have been converted. The fact that the lands are *poramboke* is no justification for omitting such lands from the list. unless it is found necessary to retain them as poramboke. In the latter case, action should be taken to evict the occupants and to prevent the conversions. I request that you will be so good as to issue the necessary instructions accordingly.

I have &c.,

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Chief Engineer.

No. 3730/L. R.
344 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
22-5-1915/8-10-1090.

To

The Ag. Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3230/A, dated the 26th March 1915, I have the honor to inform you that, in the circumstances stated, the Government sanction the appointment of a Nottakkaran on Rs. (15) fifteen per mensem for the Sherthalai Sub-Treasury with effect from the 1st Edavom 1090. The additional expenditure required for the current year should be met from the general savings in the budget*.

I have &c.,

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

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arrangements: but on inspection it is seen that large acres of porambokes other than those disposed of have been squatted upon and cultivated; if no prompt action is taken, Government will not only lose the annual wet assessment which is to be credited to the Revenue Account of the project but also the sale value or vilayartham of them which have to be credited to the Capital Account of the Project".

* *Vide* G. O. No. 9454/L. R., dated 18-11-11, pp. 852-871, L. R., M., Vol. II.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read:—

(1) Letter No. 474/A, dated the 24th September 1914, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(2) Letter No. 1095/A, dated the 29th November 1914, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(3) Letter No. 1065/L. R., dated the 6th January 1915, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(4) Docket No. 1727/L. R., dated the 8th March 1915, to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(5) Letter No. 1338, dated the 3rd April 1915, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Read also:—

(6) The Revised Rules for the maintenance of Land Records, dated 24th December 1914.

The correspondence read above relates to the entertainment, as Proverthikars and Pakuthi Accountants, of candidates holding certificates issued from the Trivandrum Survey School prior to 1083. As the training given in the Trivandrum Survey School had been declared to be not sufficiently practical, the Senior Dewan Peishkar requested orders as to whether any fresh training was necessary in the case of such men. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to whom the matter was referred, has reported that three kinds of certificates have hitherto been issued to candidates trained in Survey, *viz*:—

(1) those issued for training in the Trivandrum Survey School between 1074 and 1082;

(2) those issued for training in the Taluk Survey Schools between 1083 and 1089; and

(3) those issued from the Central Survey School at Nedumangad from 1090.

The Superintendent says that all these certificates might be recognised as sufficient survey qualification for appointment as Proverthikars and Accountants, as the Land Records Maintenance has been simplified by the New Rules and as provision has been made in those rules for the compulsory training in the Central Survey School, Nedumangad, of any of the village officials who might be found inefficient.

Order thereon No. $\frac{4125/\text{L. R.}}{359 \text{ of } '15}$, dated Trivandrum, $\frac{\text{22nd May 1915.}}{\text{8th Edavom 1090.}}$

Government approve of the Survey Superintendent's proposals and order that all the three kinds of certificates referred to above be

recognised as conferring on the holders thereof sufficient qualification for the post of Proverthikars and Pakuthi Accountants.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Division Peishkars.
The Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read:—

(1) The notes on the Inspection of the Alleppey Major Treasury in 1089 by Assistant Account Officer, Mr. K. George B. A.

(2) Letter No. Fl. 1351/8839, dated 18/22nd May 1914, from the Government to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(3) Letter No. 20/A. 380, dated 8th September 1914, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, to the Government.

(4) Letter No. Fl. 157|4237, dated 18th January 1915, from the Government to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(5) Letter No. Fl. 161|4266, dated 18th January 1915, from the Government to the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(6) Letter No. 10098, dated 30th March 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, to the Goverument.

I. In his Notes on the inspection of the Alleppey Major Treasury, Assistant Account Officer, Mr. K. George B.A., observed that the present procedure of submitting the *paddy accounts* of the Ambalapuzha Kandukrishy Sub-Treasury to the Alleppey Major Treasury and of consolidating them in the Major Treasury appeared to be a round about one, involving much loss of time and giving no practical advantage on account of the circumstance that the Major Treasury has nothing to do with the paddy transactions, the paddy treasury being not subordinate to it. The Assistant Account Officer also suggested that the better course would be to treat the Kandukrishy Treasuries, so far as the paddy accounts are concerned, as independent Major Treasuries, submitting their accounts direct to the Account Office.

II. The views of the Dewan Peishkars, Quilon and Trivandrum, were invited on the above suggestion of the Assistant Account Officer; and both the Dewan Peishkars are in favour of the conversion of the Kandukrishy Sub-Treasuries into Major Treasuries so far as the paddy accounts are concerned.

ORDER THEREON NO. FI. 1340, DATED TRIVANDRUM, 25TH MAY 1915. / 11TH EDAVOM 1090.

The Government agree with the Dewan Peishkars, Quilon and Trivandrum and declare that the Kandukrishy Treasuries at Ambalapuzha and Trivandrum shall be Major Treasuries *so far as the paddy accounts are concerned*, with effect from the 1st Chingom 1091, the Nelpuras, attached to each Kandukrishy Treasury, being subordinate treasuries.

2. The Account Officer will issue detailed instructions regarding the procedure to be adopted by the Nelpuras and the Kandukrishy Major Treasuries in the submission of their accounts.

(By order),

T. R. RATNAM AIYAR,

Financial Secretary.

To

1. The Chief Secretary to Government.
2. The Dewan Peishkars, Quilon and Trivandrum.
3. The Account Officer.
4. The Gazette.
5. The Press Room.

No. 4205/L. R. / 568 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
25-5-1915/11-10-1090.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the prohibition to the registry of Sirkar lands within one mile on either side of the proposed Railway line from Quilon to Trivandrum, contained in Notification No. 3428/L. R., dated the 11th April 1911, published on page 685 of Part I of the Government Gazette, dated the 25th April 1911, is withdrawn in respect of the lands from Quilon to the Veli backwater in Trivandrum. The prohibition will continue in respect of the lands to the south of that backwater. The prohibition to the registry of lands within one furlong of a Railway Station, contained in Rule 8 of the Revised Puduval Rules, dated the 24th September 1914, will also continue.

(By order),

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,

Under Secretary to Government.

No. 4172/L. R.
122 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
4-6-1915/21-10-1090.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 2576/A, dated the 12th April 1915, *re* : the appointment of additional hands for your office, I have the honor to inform you that the Government sanction the appointment of two additional clerks, one on Rs. (30) thirty and the other on Rs. (20) twenty per mensem, for your office, in lieu of the clerk on Rs. (25) twenty five originally sanctioned*, with effect from the 1st Edavom 1090. Additional funds to the extent of Rs. (100) one hundred required for the current year are also sanctioned.

2. The Government further sanction the abolition of the clerk on Rs. (20) twenty in each of the Magistrate's Courts of Colachel and Thiruvettar with effect from the 1st Edavom 1090. It is noted that these two clerks will be absorbed in other vacancies without any break in their service.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) G. O. No. 12410/L. R., dated the 18th December 1914.

Read also :—

(2) Letter No. 2455/L. R., dated the 3rd April 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, on special duty.

(3) Letter No. 40, dated the 24th April 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, on special duty.

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*This is in modification of Huzur letter No. 537, dated 21-1-15, p. 1323, L. R. M., Vol. II. *Vide* also G. O. No. 1423/L. R., dated 26-1-09, pp. 540-557, L. R. M., Vol. II.

In the G. O. read above, the Government observed that the annual reports received from the Division Peishkars and the Superintendent, Devicolam Division, were defective in many respects. The reports were not drawn up according to any definite plan or system; they dealt with matters which had no bearing on the administration of Land Revenue; and the statements accompanying the reports were neither uniform nor complete. The Government promised to issue separate orders as to how such reports should be prepared in future.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{4678/\text{L. R.}}{550 \text{ of } '15}$‡, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{10\text{TH JUNE } 1915.}{22\text{ND EDAVOM } 1090}$

The Government have carefully considered the whole question and direct that the Land Revenue Administration Reports should be drawn up on the following lines :—

(*a*) The arrangement of matter should be more or less the same as that adopted in the Government review. This arrangement is briefly shown below :—

(i) *Personnel.* Under this head should be given a brief description of the changes, if any, in the *personnel* of the Gazetted staff, consequent on the retirement, promotion, absence on leave, &c. of officers. If there are no changes, the fact should be specifically noted under this head.

(ii) *Area under occupation.* Information under this head should be furnished as per Form No. I appended to this G. O.

(iii) *Remissions.* Full particulars should be supplied as per Form No. II appended.

(iv) *Current demand.* In supplying information under this head Form No. III* appended should be adopted and variations in the figures, as compared with those of the previcus year, should be fully explained.

(v) *Demand, Collection and Balance.* Forms Nos. *IV, *V and *VI appended should be adopted in furnishing full information under this head. The pendency under current revenue and arrears should be clearly explained.

(vi) *Coercive action.* Particulars should be furnished as per Form No. VII appended. Variations in the figures should be fully explained.

†(vii) *Revenue cases.* Form No. VIII appended should be substituted for the form now in use.

(viii) *Revenue appeals.* Particulars under this head should be furnished as per Form No. IX.

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‡The Forms referred to in this G. O. are embodied in the Supplement to Vol. III.

*Modified by G. O. No. 1882/L. R., dated 7-4-1918.

†*Vide* also Huzur Letter No. 7231/ L. R. dated 11-9-15.

(ix) *Agricultural loans.* The particulars under this head should be furnished in Form No. X appended.

(x) *Tours of Peishkars and Tahsildars.* Information on this point should be given in Form No. XI appended.

(xi) *Maintenance of Land Records.* Information under this head should cover the following points, *viz* :—

(1) the survey training of the Tahsildars, Proverthikars and Accountants, and

(2) the progress made in the preparation of the records preliminary to regular maintenance, such as stone maps, stone registers, sub-division lists, &c., the fixing of theodolite stations, the demarcation and survey of sub-divisions made during, and subsequent to, settlement, necessitated by puduval registry, pokkuvaravu, &c., and the detection of encroachments.

Full particulars should be given under the above heads and a statement as per Form No. XII appended should also be furnished.

(*b*) *Miscellaneous.* Under this head should be enumerated the important measures, if any, relating to Land Revenue introduced during the year and any striking features of land revenue administration, which may be considered necessary or fit to be embodied in the Administration Report.

2. One main defect in the present system of preparing the Administration Reports is that they contain matter which has no bearing on the administration of land revenue, such as Devaswom, Maramath, Factories, Extradition, &c. All these should be excluded from the Report and separate reports should be submitted in regard to each.

3. The Government observe that the work of the Land Revenue Department does not find a place among the statements appended to the Administration Report. The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, are requested to forward a statement showing the demand, collection and balance in each Taluk and Division along with their Administration Reports.

(By order),

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,

Under Secretary to Government.

To all Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 4461/L. R. / 1028 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
14-6-1915/31-10-1090.

To

The Acting Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your Vernacular communication No. 2070/L. R., dated the 8th Edavom 1090, recommending the cancellation of the tax on Survey Nos. 247/4 and 522/9 in the Alwaye *pakuthi*, acquired for the use of the Town Improvement Committee, Alwaye, I have the honor to inform you that the existing arrangement should not be interferred with in regard to the lands and trees in the possession of the Town Improvement Committees. The lands in question should be treated as Sirkar *thanathu* and the tax due thereon should be recovered from the T. I. C. . The lists are returned.

I have etc.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 4544/L. R. / 542 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
16-6-1915/2-11-1090.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 5 of 89/3921, dated 9th Medom 1090, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the official designation of your Assistant being changed to "Assistant to the Commissioner" as recommended by you. But the change will be merely in designation and the "Assistant to the Commissioner", as hitherto, will have no connection with the Revenue Administration of the Devicolam Division.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 4545/L. R. / 542 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
16-6-1915/2-11-1090.

NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the official designation of the Assistant Superintendent,

Devicolam Division, is changed into 'Assistant to the Commissioner', Devicolam.

(By order),

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,

Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) G. O. No. 1800/F. and M. R., dated the 30th April 1915, on the representation made at the Tenth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly relating to certain matters connected with the administration of the Forest Department.

Read also :—

(2) Letter Ref. on C. No. 6568 of 1089, dated the 25th Medom 1089, from the Conservator of Forests.

(3) Letter No 361/F. and M. R., dated the 11th June 1914, to the Conservator of Forests.

(4) Letter Ref. J. on C. No. 1469 of 1090, dated the 8th April 1915, from the Conservator of Forests.

The Conservator of Forests has reported that applications for extension of time are frequently received from holders of passes for the removal of timber and other Forest produce from private lands. There is no definite provision in the Forest Regulation or the Rules framed thereunder, authorising the grant of extension of time in such cases. Nevertheless, as a matter of practice, this concession is now allowed by the Forest Department.

2. Again, complaints were made at the Tenth Session of the Assembly regarding the delay on the part of the Forest Department in the issue of free passes for the removal of timber from private lands. The enquiry into the matter has disclosed that much of the delay complained of by the Members could be avoided if the applicants for passes would maintain clear and well-defined boundaries in respect of the holdings from which timber was to be removed.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{2490^*}{F \& M. R.}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{19\text{th June } 1915.}{5\text{th Mithunom } 1090.}$

His Highness' Government are convinced that, in the Forest Rules dated the 14th March 1913, relating to the grant of passes for the removal of timber from private lands, the procedure to be adopted in registering applications for such passes, &c., stands in need of

**Vide* No. 645/F. and M. R., dated 16-2-16.

modification. The Forest Rules on the subject are accordingly revised and appended to this order.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

1. The Conservator of Forests.
2. The Gazette.
3. The Press Room.

1. Applications from owners of private lands for the issue of passes, prescribed under clause 3 of Rule 7 of the Rules framed under Section 33 of Regulation II of 1068 as amended by Regulations IV of 1071 and IX of 1085, for private timber or forest produce except bamboos grown on private lands, shall be made direct to the Forest Range Officers having jurisdiction over the area from which the removal of the produce is proposed.

2. The applications shall be accompanied by the village Proverthikar's certificate of registry of the land, giving the survey number, acreage, year of registry, name of pattadar and assessment as well as by attested copies of survey sketches indicating the limits of the lands stated in the applications with the particulars of surrounding registered holdings, poramboke areas, or other Government forests, whether reserved or unreserved.

3. Within a reasonable time, ordinarily a fortnight, after receipt of the private owner's or his assignee's application, supported by the documents aforesaid, and such other instruments of assignment as may be required to prove ownership or right of purchase over the timber, &c., on the lands referred to in the application, the Range Officer or other Officer not below the rank of a Deputy Ranger shall personally inspect the area, and the collected timber and the forest produce, so as to ascertain and satisfy that the produce proposed for transport has been obtained from the locality stated in the application.

NOTE :—To facilitate the identification of the land, the owner or his assignee shall, whether in the case of land lying contiguous to Government wastes, or forests, or of registered holdings, arrange to have the surveyed boundaries cleared and correctly defined or demarcated on the ground and declare to this effect in his application. No notice shall be taken of applications received without this certificate, and they shall be returned to the applicant immediately with an endorsement.

4. After identifying the situation and registry of the land, and after satisfying that the timber, &c., collected and kept ready for removal, are actually obtained from the tree-stand over the area in question, the Range Officer may prepare a measurement list thereof

and submit all the records to the Divisional Forest Officer, with his recommendation or other remarks and his detailed certificate of inspection as noted below:—

"Certified that the land has been inspected by me on ... . with the survey sketch and that the boundaries thereof are clearly indicated on the ground. The timber (or the fuel as the case may be) as per the accompanying list has been collected from the tree-stand over the area".

5. The Divisional Forest Officer shall, ordinarily within one week from date of receipt of the Range Officer's report with records, have the details checked, and issue the pass through the Range Officer, provided he be satisfied as to the legality of the same and allowing time for the pass at his discretion, subject to an ordinary limit of 3 months.

6. The Range Officer shall, on receipt of the pass with the duplicate, have the produce stamped, if it be timber, and permit its removal, within the time allowed in the pass, which shall be handed over to the applicant within a week from date of receipt from the Divisional Office.

7. The whole procedure in each case shall be completed except in unavoidable cases within a month and 15 days from date of receipt of application for the pass, and if at any stage, the applicant fails to fulfil any of the conditions obligatory on him, he shall be given an immediate endorsement rejecting his application stating the reasons therefor.

8. Extension of time to the original pass may be granted by the Divisional Forest Officer, on application by the original pass-holder immediately after the expiry of the original time and on production of the original pass, with the actual removals noted overleaf and certified by the passing Watch Pillais at the Watch Stations through which the produce was taken. The application for extension shall be made to the Range Officer concerned who will submit it within a fortnight to the Divisional Forest Officer with his remarks after verifying and identifying the balance left unremoved at the site.

9. In any case a pass first issued shall be valid even for purpose of extension of time, only up to a time-limit of 6 months from date of issue ; after which any application for time on the strength of the original pass, shall be treated as one for a fresh pass, and the prescribed procedure gone through again.

10. If application be made for issue of a pass on the alleged plea that the original pass was lost by mischance, a fresh pass shall be issued, after inspection and verification as prescribed above.

No. 5080/L. R.*
752 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
28-6-1915/14-11-1090.

To

The Ag. Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadhanom No. 3685/A, dated the 21st Medom 1090, I have the honor to inform you that, in the circumstances explained, the Government sanction "law charges" being incurred by Division Peishkars up to Rs. (20) twenty in each case in connection with suits in which the Sirkar is a party, provided that there is budget grant for the expenditure.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, and to the Account Officer.

No. E. 2312.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.

To

The State Geologist.

Dated.
Despatched.
Received.

29th June 1915.
15th Mithunom 1090.

Reference:—His letter No. 234, dated the 19th June 1915.

Subject:—Geological inspection of lands at the requisition of officers of the Revenue and the Forest Departments.

Has the honor to inform the Geologist that requisitions from the Heads of the Revenue and the Forest Departments for the geological investigation of the occurrence of valuable minerals in particular localities should generally be responded to, if from the particulars furnished by them there is a *strong* suspicion that minerals of economic value exist in those localities. Mere surmises

* *Vide* also letter No. 8340/L. R., dated 16-12-16.

in regard to the existence of such minerals should not be allowed to interfere with his programme of work.

2. The Dewan Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, and the Conservator of Forests are being asked to make references to the Geologist only if their suspicions about the existence of mineral deposits are based on adequate data.

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 5225/L. R. / 913 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 3-7-1915/19-11-1090.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 5212/L. R., dated the 1st May 1915, I have the honor the inform you that the Government sanction your proposal to authorise the Division Sheristadars generally to sign "By Order" copies of Huzur and other communications sent to subordinate offices for their guidance and ordinary reminders issued to them.

I have etc.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Peishkars and the Commissioner. Devicolam.

No. 5404/L. R. / 1182 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 5-7-1915/21-11-1090.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified for general information that the last para of Rule II* of

* *Vide* page 240, L. R. M., Vol. II. and also Notifications, No. 6614/L. R., dated 22-30-8-15 and No. 8696/L. R., dated 3-11-15.

the Cardamom Rules, dated the 12th August 1905, is amended as follows:—

In the case of new lands to be granted, if the ryots enter upon the lands with permission, the assessment shall be Bh. Re. (1) one per acre for four years from the date of issue of patta and Bh. Rs. (2) two per acre from the fifth year. But where the lands are entered upon without permission, the maximum assessment of Bh. Rs. (2) two per acre shall be levied from the date of occupation.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

Sadhanom No. L. R. 5318, dated 6-7-15, to the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, directing that, when coercive steps are taken under Regulation I of 1068 for recovery of revenue due to the Neyyattinkara Melkanganom, the commuted value of paddy should be recovered at the Nirak rate of the taluk in which the lands are situate.

No. 5318/L. R.
110 of 1915

ഹജൂർകച്ചേരി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം,
൫൦൯൦-ാമാണ്ടു മിഥുനമാസം ൨൨-൹.

തിരുവനന്തപുരം ഡിവിഷനിലേക്കു.

ഇവിടത്തെച്ചെയ്യിഅറവിതു നെയ്യാറവംകര മെൽകങ്ങാണം വകക്കു കൂടികഥം തീർപ്പാനുള്ള നെൽക്കരം തവണപ്രകാരം നെല്ലായിട്ടു തീക്കാൻ ഇടയാകാതെവന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിൽ നെയ്യാറവംകരതാലൂക്കു നിരക്കനുസരിച്ചുള്ള പണം തീർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതായിരിക്കെ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാതെ തിരുവനന്തപുരം കൊത്തുവാഥം നിരക്കിൻപ്രകാരം പണമായി തീർപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്നതു സംകടമെന്നും മറഥം കൂടാതാമൽ ദേശത്തു ശിലയറത്തലവീട്ടിൽ കണക്കു നാരായണൻ ഈശ്വരൻ മുതൽപേർ ബോധിപ്പിച്ചഹർജി അയച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞതിൽ അയച്ചിരുന്നതിനു കൂടിയാനവന്മാർ ഓരോ സ്ഥലത്തേക്കു തീക്കേണ്ടതായ നെൽക്കരം തവണക്കു തീക്കാതെ നിർബന്ധനടപടിയിന്മേൽ ഈടാക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ കരത്തിനു ഹേതുവായ വസ്തുക്കഥം കഴുതാലൂക്കു അനുത്തിയിൽ കിടക്കുന്നവൊ ആ താലൂക്കിലേക്കു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന നിരക്കനുസരിച്ചു വിലവച്ചു ഡിമാൻറനോട്ടീസുകൊടുക്കുന്നതും ആ വില ഈടാക്കുന്നതും ഇങ്ങനെ സാധാരണനടപ്പിനും മേൽകങ്ങാണം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെ

ന്റിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും അതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിൽ ചേന്ന കുളത്തൂർ മേൽ കങ്ങാണം വക വസ്തുക്കളിലേക്കു തീരേണ്ടതായ നെൽക്കരത്തിനു മേൽ വിവരിച്ച രീതിയിൽ തന്നെ ഇപ്പഴും ഈടാക്കിവരുന്നു എന്നും അ സ്ഥിതിക്കു നെയ്യാറ്റിൻകര മേൽകങ്ങാണം വക വസ്തുക്കളുടെ നെൽക്കരത്തിനു മാത്രം അ താലൂക്കിലെ നിരക്കനുസരിച്ചല്ലാതെ അന്യതാലൂക്കായ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തെ നിരക്കനുസരിച്ചു തീർപ്പിക്കുന്നതു ഒരു വിധവും ന്യായമല്ലെന്നും അതു സംകടത്തിനു ഇടയുള്ളതാണെന്നും വിചാരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും അതിനാൽ നെയ്യാറ്റിൻകര മേൽകങ്ങാണം വകക്കു അ താലൂക്കുത്തിക്കകത്തുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളിന്മേൽ കുടികഠം തീർക്കേണ്ട നെൽക്കരം നിർബന്ധ നടപടി നടത്തി ഈടാക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ അ താലൂക്കിലെ നിരക്കനുസരിച്ചു പണമായി ഈടാക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു എന്നും ഫണ്ടമെന്റൽ റൂൾസ് നമ്പ്രിൽ ഇടവും റൂൾ എഴുതിയ സാധനം വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതിനു

പേഷ്കാർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതിനുമണ്ണം നടത്തിച്ചുകൊള്ളണം.

ഉത്തരവിൻപ്രകാരം,

അണ്ടർ സിക്രിട്ടറി, ആർ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read:—

(1) Representation made at the Ninth Session of the Assembly by Mr. Kochukunju Kurup, Member, Kunnathur taluk and the Dewan's Reply thereto.

(2) Representation made at the Ninth Session of the Assembly by Mr. C. K. Krishna Pillai, Member, Mavelikara taluk, and the Dewan's Reply thereto.

(3) Representation made at the Ninth Session of the Assembly by Mr. S. Shadaksharasundaram Pillai, Member, Shencottah taluk, and the Dewan's Reply thereto.

(4) Letter No. J. 336, dated the 16th January 1914, to the Registrar, High Court.

(5) Letter No. 983/C. S., dated the 29th June 1914, from the Registrar, High Court.

(6) Representation made at the Tenth Session of the Assembly by Mr. Vadakkan Ulahannan Ulahannan, Member, Meenachil taluk.

(7) Representation made at the Tenth Session of the Assembly by Mr. K. Mytheen Pillai, Member, Nominated.

(8) Letter No. J. 8901/99 of '12, dated the 13th November 1914, to the Registrar, High Court.

(9) Letter No. 201/C. S., dated the 29th January 1915, from the Registrar, High Court.

In the representations read above, the Members stated that there was no uniformity in the application of the provisions of the Court Fees Regulation. Mr. Kochukunju Kurup, Member, Kunnathur taluk, dwelt at length on the hardships experienced on account of the Court Fees Regulation, VI of 1087, and pointed out that the difficulties experienced by the public in representing their grievances to the Sirkar authorities had increased considerably. Mr. K. Mytheen Pillai, Member, Nominated, also represented that uniformity in the application of the Schedules was highly desirable.

2. The several Members prayed for the issue of clear rules for the guidance of the Courts and they brought to notice the following specific hardships:—

I. Mr. Kochukunju Kurup, Member, Kunnathur taluk, stated:—

(i) that no complaints were put in, in respect of several crimes on account of the fees charged in the various stages of a criminal prosecution;

(ii) that fees were levied for the return of documents produced in pursuance of the order of the Court as evidence, in cases in which the persons producing them were in no way concerned; and

(iii) that fees were charged for several applications in the course of a civil suit.

II. Mr. C. K. Krishna Pillai, Member, Mavelikara taluk, said:—

(i) that there were differences of opinion in estimating the market value of a paddy land or garden, some Courts calculating the same at ten times the annual gross profits plus the value of all the non-bearing trees, tanks and wells in the land, while other Courts excluded the value of all non-bearing trees; [The Member suggested that, in the case of lands containing non-bearing trees only, the market value should be estimated at ten times the ground-rent or *tharapattom*, and that the notion of some Courts that the market value of a land was the actual price for which the land could be sold, should be corrected.]

(ii) that, in pursuance of a High Court ruling, court fees on the plaint in a suit for the cancellation of the Court sale of the Jenmom right over a property already hypothecated, were calculated on the difference between the market value of the property and the hypothecation amount, while, in the case of suits for the cancellation of a private sale of such Jenmom right, the court fees were calculated on the market value; and

(iii) that it was desirable to exempt applications and petitions of the classes mentioned below from the payment of court fees:—

(*a*) all applications and petitions in cognisable cases by the complainant or the accused during the course of the trial, the complaints alone being exempt at present;

(*b*) petitions in the nature of reminders;

(*c*) petitions setting forth the inconveniences and difficulties arising from some act or omission on the part of a Government Officer bound by law to take action independently of such petitions;

(*d*) complaints to Magistrates in case of assault under Section 352 of the Penal Code :

(*e*) applications for the return of documents referred to in clause (ii) of Mr. Kochukunju Kurup's Representation ;

(*f*) applications in respect of stolen property or other articles, from persons entrusted with them for safe custody as third parties ;

(*g*) applications by the accused in cases of acquittal for the return of articles taken from their possession ;

(*h*) petitions informing a Magistrate that a cognisable offence is about to be committed; and

(*i*) compromise petitions in criminal cases.

III. Mr. S. Shadaksharasundaram Pillai, Member, Shencotta taluk, represented that the procedure adopted in the several Courts was not uniform; and suggested

(i) that communications to Government made by the Members of the Popular Assembly during the continuance of their membership, be exempted from the payment of court fees ;

(ii) that applications in cognisable cases made at any stage of the trial be exempted from the levy of court fees: and

(iii) that applications for the return of documents referred to in clause (ii) of Mr. Kochukunju Kurup's Representation be exempted from court fees.

IV. Mr. Vadakkan Ulahannan Ulahannan, Member, Meenachil taluk said:—

(i) that the expression "copy of any statement, report or the like" in Article IX of Schedule I, was interpreted in such a way as to include every conceivable record and that no record was accepted in any Court without a half rupee court fee stamp affixed to it ;

(ii) that court fees were levied on complaints in cognisable cases, on the ground that the complaints were purposely framed in that way to evade the payment of court fees ;

(iii) that some Courts insisted on the submission of a separate application in respect of each record of which copy was required, such as order, decree, judgment, etc;

(iv) that a half rupee court fee stamp had to be affixed to every copy of a record obtained from a revenue office on a half rupee stamp paper, when the same was filed in Courts as evidence ;

(v) that, when copies of a whole set of records obtained from a revenue office on a single application, were filed in evidence, some Courts required a half rupee stamp to be affixed to each of those copies, *e. g.*, copies of the chitta, survey plan, thandaper, etc.;

(vi) that, in revenue offices, vakkalaths had to be presented on a general stamp paper for half a rupee and that, in addition, the Courts were insisting on a half-rupee court fee stamp also being affixed to such vakkalaths, under Article V of Schedule II of the Regulation.

V. Mr. K. Mytheen Pillai, Member, Nominated, stated:—

(i) that, in spite of the Proceedings of the High Court to the effect that court fee stamps need be affixed to copies of decrees or orders having

the force of decrees, *only* at the time when any one of those copies is tendered as evidence, court fees were levied by some Courts on such copies under Articles VI and VII of Schedule I;

(ii) that, as a half rupee court fee stamp had to be affixed to copies of exhibited documents when they were received back, witnesses were unwilling to produce the documents in their possession in Courts, and that, as a result, the litigant public had almost lost the benefit of documentary evidence;

(iii) that applications for striking suits off the file on recovery of the decree amount, were charged with court fees in some Courts ;

(iv) that it was desirable to exempt applications for the issue of chellans and cheques from the payment of court fees; and

(v) that fresh vakkalaths duly stamped were required for execution proceedings and for conducting suits remanded under Section 537 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The above representations and suggestions were referred to the High Court and their remarks have been received.

ORDER THEREON, NO. J. 5053, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{\text{13TH JULY 1915.}}{\text{29TH MITHUNAM 1090.}}$

His Highness' Government have carefully considered the suggestions of the Members and the remarks of the High Court thereon.

2. In regard to the Representation of Mr. Kochukunju Kurup, the High Court have stated that the first and third points urged by the Member are vague and indefinite and that the second point relating to the return of documents produced by witnesses in suits is deserving of consideration. Such applications have already been exempted from the payment of court fees by Notification No. J. 654, dated the 25th January 1915.

3. As regards the Representation of Mr. C. K. Krishna Pillay, the High Court have observed:—

(i) that there must be uniformity in the matter of estimating the market value of lands and that the words 'gross profits' defined in Section 4, clause (v), must be taken to mean gross produce *minus* the expenses of cultivation in the case of paddy lands and the annual maintenance expenses in the case of garden lands ;

(ii) that, where the hypothecation is admitted, court fees are levied on the value of the jenmom right *minus* the admitted portion, and where the hypothecation is impeached, court fees are levied on the amount mentioned in the sale deed ; and

(iii) that all the petitions and applications referred to except those included in sub-clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of the Representation may be exempted from the payment of court fees.

Government fully concur in the view of the High Court. The petitions and applications recommended by the High Court to be exempted from the levy of court fees have been already exempted in the Notification referred to in para 2 above.

4. In regard to the suggestions made by Mr. Shadaksharasundaram Pillai, the High Court have observed that they are not for exempting the applications referred to by the Member except those mentioned in clause (iii). Government accept the High Court's view and the necessary orders have been issued in the Notification already referred to.

5. The High Court have made the following remarks on the suggestions made by Mr. Vadakkan Ulahannan Ulahannan:—

(i) that the Article of the Court Fees Regulation referred to by the Member did not appear to be a novel provision in the Travancore Regulation and that it was not being wrongly interpreted and applied by the Courts ;

(ii) that the provision relating to the levy of court fees on complaints in cognisable cases is not peculiar to Travancore and appears to be wholesome and that, if it is misapplied by any Court, the remedy is by way of correction ;

(iii) that the provisions complained against in clauses (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) appear to the High Court to be reasonable and that no want of uniformity in practice has been found to exist ; and

(iv) that vakkalaths presented to revenue offices should bear court fee stamps only.

Government agree with the High Court in the above view. As regards vakkalaths presented to revenue offices, Government order that the practice, wherever it exists, of vakkalaths being written on general stamp paper be discontinued at once. Such vakkalaths need bear only half rupee court fee stamps.

6. With reference to the several suggestions of Mr. K. Mytheen Pillai, the High Court have observed :—

(i) that it is not known that, in spite of the instructions contained in Civil Circular No. 2 of 1088, fees are being levied in any Court when copies of decrees or orders having the force of decrees are granted ;

(ii) that Article VIII of Schedule I of the Court Fees Regulation does not justify the levying of fees when the original is withdrawn after the case is finally decided, *i. e.*, at a time when the original, if not withdrawn, would be destroyed under the Rules for the destruction of records ;

(iii) that, while applications for striking suits off the file are taxed in all the Courts, since something is required to be done by the Courts, applications certifying to the Court full or partial satisfaction of decrees are exempt from court fees, as such applications are only memoranda giving information to the Courts ;

(iv) that applications for the issue of chellans and cheques deserve to be exempted from the payment of court fees ;

(v) that no fresh vakkalaths for exeeution proceedings are neeessary, if the Vakil authorised to conduct a suit is expressly authorised by the same vakkalath to conduct the execution proceedings also and that it is not known that fresh vakkalaths are demanded in any Court in remand cases contrary to the provisions eontained in Civil Circular No. 46 of 1068.

Having regard to the faets explained by the High Court, Government do not see any want of uniformity in the matter of levying court fees, as pointed out by the Member in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii). The reeommendation of the High Court to exempt from court fees applications for the issue of chellans and cheques is accepted and a Notification* granting the exemption will be issued.

(By order),

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To.

1. The Registrar, High Court.
2. Mr. Kochukunju Kurup, Assembly Member, Ninth Session, Kunnathur taluk.
3. Mr. C. K. Krishna Pillai, Assembly Member, Ninth Session, Mavelikara taluk.
4. Mr. S. Shadaksharasundaram Pillai, Assembly Member, Ninth Session, Shencotta taluk.
5. Mr. Vadakkan Ulahannan Ulahannan, Assembly Member, Tenth Session, Meenachil taluk.
6. Mr. K. Mytheen Pillai, Assembly Member, Tenth Session, Nominated.
7. All Heads of Departments.
8. The Gazette.
9. The Press Room.

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* *Vide* Notification No. J. 5301, dated 27-7-1915 at page 33 of the Supplement to L. R. M., Vol. I.

No. 2782/F. & M. R. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 20-7-1915/4-12-1090.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter Ref. I on C. No. 2177 of 1090, dated the 22nd June 1915, from the Conservator of Forests, complaining against the registry of narrow belts of land left as margin round registered holdings lying within Reserves and along the boundaries of Reserves and to request that you will be so good as to see that such lands are not brought under registry but are treated as Government waste lands and that the encroachments thereon are promptly evicted.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) G. O. No. 8844/L. R. & F., dated the 14th August 1912.

(2) G. O. No. 11946/L. R. & F., dated the 7th November 1912.

(3) Letter No. 130, dated the 26th October 1914, from Mr. R. Mahadeva Iyer, Dewan Peishkar, on special duty.

(4) Letter No. 11986/L. R., dated the 14th December 1914, to Mr. R. Mahadeva Iyer, Dewan Peishkar, on special duty.

(5) G. O. No. 2090/L. R., dated the 19th March 1915.

Read also:—

(6) Letter No. 55, dated the 22nd June 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, on special duty.

(7) Letter No. 5484/L. R., dated the 15th July 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, on special duty.

(8) Letter No. 68,* dated the 15th July 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, on special duty.

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* This letter ran as follows :—

"I have the honour to submit this my final report on the special work entrusted to me, viz., the preparation of the Land Revenue Manual.

2. On the 19th August 1912, Mr. R. Mahadeva Iyer, Dewan Peishkar, was placed on special duty to revise and frame forms of the revenue accounts, registers and returns in the Village, Taluk and Division Offices, to introduce the accounts with the sanction of Government and to compile a Land Revenue Manual. The period allowed for completing the work was one year, but it was subsequently extended up to the 16th July 1915. Revised forms of the accounts, &c., have been prescribed by Mr. Mahadeva Iyer with the approval of Government. As regards, however, their actual introduction in the various offices of the Land Revenue Department, the Government have ordered that it should be arranged for by the Division Peishkars concerned. The Land Revenue Manual has also been finished. It consists of five volumes. The first three volumes, which are of immediate use to the Department have been printed and issued. The remaining two volumes have also been printed, with the exception of a small portion still in the Press. These two volumes are expected to be issued shortly. The period of Mr. Mahadeva Iyer's deputation having expired, he has been permitted to avail himself of the six months' combined privilege leave and furlough granted to him with effect from the 17th July 1915.

ORDER THEREON No. 5859/L. R., DATED TRIVANDRUM, 24th July 1915. / 8th Karkadagom 1090.

His Highness' Government take this opportunity to place on record their appreciation of the care, industry and intelligence which Mr. Mahadeva Iyer brought to bear on the important work entrusted to him and of the thorough and satisfactory manner in which it has been carried out. The thanks of Government will be conveyed to Mr. Mahadeva Iyer.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

Mr. R. Mahadeva Iyer, Dewan Peishkar, on special duty.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

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2. "I was appointed to the special duty by G. O. No. 8844/L. R. & F., dated the 15th August 1912, and entered on my work on 19th August 1912 (4th Chingom 1088). At the very outset, it struck me that the work to be done was of larger magnitude and wider scope than was indicated in the G. O. above referred to, and accordingly, I submitted to Government a rough programme indicating the outline of my work so far as I was then able to sketch out one for myself. This was done in my letter No. 28, dated 4th September 1912. My proposals were approved by Government in G. O. No. 11946/L. R. & F., dated 7th November 1912.

3. The work has been conducted chiefly on the lines thus laid down. During the first year, 1088 M. E., I inspected all the Taluk Offices and several village offices, in view to study, in minute detail, the special features of revenue work in different parts of the State, which is peculiar to Travancore system. The numerous registers and accounts kept in the several offices, without any uniformity, were carefully examined and elaborate notes taken on the divergent systems and varying procedure followed in the several taluks and villages. The Settlement records furnished to the several taluks were also examined in view to ascertain whether any and what attempts had been made to bring them up-to-date by noting down the variations subsequent to Settlement. It was discovered, as the result of such examination, that the Settlement records preserved in the Taluk and Village Offices were hopelessly obsolete and that radical changes were necessary to bring them up-to-date.

4. Another important item of work done during the first year was the examination and study of the land revenue system and procedure in vogue in the neighbouring British Districts of Malabar and Tinnevelly and in the Cochin State. With the kind permission accorded by the Madras Government and the Cochin Darbar, I visited those places and received the cordial help and co-operation of the officers of various grades, which enabled me to obtain much valuable information. The various registers and accounts were examined and elaborate notes taken on several points deserving attention in devising an easily workable system for Travancore. I also discussed, with great advantage, several land revenue questions with the officers in Cochin, Malabar and Tinnevelly and ascertained many points of interest and special value in connection with my work.

5. The preliminary processes mentioned above took up the whole of the first year. In the light of the experience gained and the information obtained by my inspection of the Taluk and Village Offices in the State and the study of the land revenue systems in Cochin and British India, I prepared an elaborate syllabus at the beginning of the second year, indicating the plan and arrangement of the Manual, which I thought should be made more comprehensive than I had at first intended. The syllabus was placed before the Dewan and was approved by him. The actual work of preparing the Manual was then started and has now been completed, on the lines indicated in the syllabus. Owing to the bulk of the matter which had to be incorporated in the Manual, it became necessary to increase the number of volumes from 4 to 5. The general scheme of the Manual and the connection between the several volumes have been explained in my Introduction to Volume I.

6. The collection of records from various sources was a work of great difficulty as they lay scattered in nooks and corners and could not be got at without considerable and laborious search. In many cases, the records were fragmentary and mixed up with much extraneous matter which had to be eliminated and the useful portion extracted after considerable expenditure of time and labour. This item of work was started at the very commencement and was kept up steadily throughout the whole period of my special work. The result attained has been very satisfactory. A very large collection of very valuable records, which had never yet seen the light of day, was made from the Mathilagom, Palace, Huzur and Taluk records. These were carefully examined and a selection made of those directly bearing on

"land revenue. The more important of these are incorporated in Volume V. They have furnished the data for the Land Revenue History which constitutes Volume IV of the Manual.

But it is not these old records alone that were obtained with so much difficulty. Even the collections incorporated in Volume II had to be obtained after laborious search and inquiry and from various sources. It is a bare truth to say that but for my long experience in the Secretariat and in the Divisions and Taluks and my close connection with and personal recollection of various measures bearing on land revenue introduced during the past several years, it would not have been possible for me to obtain so complete or satisfactory a collection.

7. The printing of the Manual was started in February 1914 (Makarom 1089). The first instalment of M.S. was sent to the Press on 7-2-1914. The whole of the M.S. of Vol. I was sent by 16th June 1914 and of Vol. II by 9th July 1914. The M.S. of Vol. III was sent between 19th November 1914 and 23rd December 1914. The first instalment of the M.S. of Vols. IV and V was sent on 8th March 1915 and the M.S. of both Vols. is now in the hands of the Superintendent, Government Press. The work of correcting the proofs in the several stages, and simultaneously for two Vols. and more, was one of considerable difficulty and heavy strain. Both myself and my office staff have had to work day and night to cope with this pressure. Special arrangements had also to be made in the Press to push on with the work steadily and without interruption even on holidays. On some occasions, I have had to depute my clerks and even the Manager of my office to work in the Government Press itself and that during day and night. But for this exceptional strain and high pressure, the work would not have been done as expeditiously as it has been. I feel it my duty in this connection to bring to the notice of Government the cordial co-operation I received from Mr. Beck and the great personal interest taken by him in pushing on the work expeditiously and with care.

8. By far the most important portion of the work done in connection with the preparation of the Manual was the revision of the old Rules and the introduction of new Rules relating to several important items of land revenue. I refer to the revision of the Remission Rules, Pokkuvaravu Rules, Puduval Rules, Rules under the Land Conservancy Regulation and the Rules under the Land Acquisition Regulation, the introduction of new Rules regarding Karampathippu, the simplification of the Land Records Maintenance work, the introduction of definite rules in regard to the fixing of the annual demand, and the introduction of a new and complete system of Land Revenue Registers, Accounts and Returns to be maintained in the Village, Taluk and Division Offices and calculated to secure simplicity, uniformity and efficiency. The new system thus introduced is a combination of the good points in the old system and the changes found necessary to adapt it to modern conditions and requirements. A good deal of decentralisation has also been effected by this system and provision made for converting many items of land revenue business from office work to field work, to the advantage alike of the ryots and the Government.

9. In conclusion, I beg respectfully to express my deep gratitude to His Highness' Government for the opportunity given me for doing a work of such importance and magnitude and for the generous support extended to me throughout the progress of the work."

No. 5826/L. R. / 1275 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
30-7-1915/14-12-1090.

To

The Account Officer,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. G. A. 1085/9164, dated the 24th June 1915, I have the honor to inform you that though there is no standing order that the Division Peishkars should meet the Resident whenever the latter moves about within the limits of their jurisdiction, the Government are of opinion that, if a Peishkar goes to meet the Resident, the Peishkar should be allowed the usual travelling allowance under the Service Regulations.

2. The Government are also of opinion that, if taluk peons or other subordinates are detailed to attend on the Resident, those subordinates should be paid travelling allowance under the Service Regulations.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) Kuthagapattom Rules dated the 3rd July 1914.

Read also :—

(2) Sadhanom C. No. 514/L. R. of 90, dated the 17th Mithunom 1090, from the Acting Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

2. In his Sadhanom read above, the Acting Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, has reported that the silted up portions on the banks of the Periyar river in the Manikkamangalam *pakuthi*, Kunnatnad taluk, and of the canals flowing into it are used by various individuals for the cultivation of vegetables, etc., during six months of the year, *viz*, from Dhanu up to Edavom, and that such portions may, with advantage, be leased out on Kuthagapattom during those months every year. Mr. Rajaram Row has also recommended the imposition of a minimum rate of rent on these lands at one fanam per cent, subject to a maximum of 8 fanams.

ORDER THEREON No. 6442/L. R. / 1334 of '15. DATED TRIVANDRUM, 7th August 1915. / 22nd Kark. 1090.

Government accept the proposal of the Acting Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam. Such of the silted up portions of the Periyar river and the canals flowing into it, as are not required for any public purposes, may be leased out by the Tahsildar for temporary occupation. Government also sanction the imposition of a minimum rate of kuthagapattom rent varying from 1 to 8 fanams per cent on such lands.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Acting Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.
The other Division Peishkars.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

No. P. W. 5625. / 317 of 1911.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
10-8-1915/25-12-1090.

To

The Resident,
In Travancore and Cochin.

Sir,

With reference to para 2 of your letter R. O. C. No. 1228/15, dated the 30th June 1915, I have the honor to inform you that the Darbar accepts the proposal of the Madras Government that, in future, repairs to the boundary stones should be carried out by the British Government officers, half of the cost being thereafter recovered from the Darbar.

I have etc.,
M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read :—

(1) Letter No. 39, dated the 12th May 1913, from the Dewan Peishkar, on special duty.

(2) Letter No. 5289, dated the 20th May 1913, to the Acting Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(3) Letter No. 5290, dated the 20th May 1913, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(4) Letter No. 5291, dated the 20th May 1913, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(5) Letter No. 5292, dated the 20th May 1913, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(6) Letter No. 5293, dated the 20th May 1913, to the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(7) Letter No. 62, dated the 11th June 1913, from the Dewan Peishkar, on special duty.

(8) Letter No. 20, dated the 27th January 1914, from the Dewan Peishkar, on special duty.

(9) Letter No. 32, dated the 19th February 1914, from the Dewan Peishkar, on special duty.

(10) Letter No. 6103, dated the 2nd July 1914, to the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(11) Letter No. 6104, dated the 2nd July 1914, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(12) Letter No. 6105, dated the 2nd July 1914, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(13) Letter No. 6106, dated the 2nd July 1914, to the Acting Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(14) Letter No. 6107, dated the 2nd July 1914, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

Read also :—

(15) G. O. No. 9033/L. R. & F., dated the 9th August 1913.

(16) G. O. No. 9853/L. R., dated the 19th September 1914.

(17) G. O. No. 4118/L. R. & F., dated the 30th April 1914.

1. The *Thavanamudakkom* accounts of each Malabar year are prepared in the Taluk Offices and submitted to Government at the beginning of the ensuing year. They are then examined and consolidated in this office. In connection with the new system of revenue accounts to be introduced in the Land Revenue Department, the Dewan Peishkar, on special duty,

brought to notice that the *Thavanamudakkom* accounts sent up from the taluks were in most cases defective, in as much as they were not prepared with reference to the final *ayacut* figures fixed by the Settlement Department. This was mainly due to the circumstance that the Settlement Registers were prepared and supplied to the taluks long after the introduction of Settlement rates in them. Even in the case of the taluks settled under the revised scheme of Settlement, though the Settlement Registers were furnished to the Revenue Department at the time of the introduction of the new rates, the taluk *ayacuts* were not ready. The taluk *ayacuts* for all the taluks were printed and issued by the close of 1088. Since the taluk *ayacuts* were available for all the taluks, Mr. Mahadeva Iyer pointed out that it was necessary to ascertain the variations in the *ayacut* demand, which had taken place in each of the taluks subsequent to the Settlement, and bring the demand up to date before any new system of revenue accounts could be introduced.

2. The Government approved of this suggestion and called for full particulars from each of the Taluk Offices. These particulars have now been received. They have been carefully scrutinised in this office and the *Thavanamudakkom* accounts have been revised and brought up to the close of 1089, both in respect of the Sirkar Land Revenue and the Devaswom Land Revenue. The results are embodied in statements (A) and (B) appended to this Proceedings.

ORDER THEREON NO. 6455/L. R., DATED TRIVANDRUM, 16th August 1915. / 31st Karka. 1090.

His Highness' Government consider that the figures now arrived at can be finally adopted only after the Supplement to the Settlement Register prescribed in paragraph 713 of Vol. III of the Land Revenue Manual is fully written up in all the taluks in the State. The Government direct that this work should be completed as early as practicable. In the meantime the Government resolved to *provisionally* fix the *ayacut* demand on the Sirkar lands at the close of 1089 M. E. at Rupees (29,16,427-22-4) twenty-nine lakhs sixteen thousand four hundred and twenty-seven, chackrams twenty-two and cash four, as shown in Appendix A and that on the Devaswom lands at Rupees (4,39,348-25-13) four lakhs thirty-nine thousand three hundred and forty eight, chackrams twenty-five and cash thirteen, as shown in Appendix B. This latter figure supersedes that given in G. O. No. 9853/L. R., dated the 19th September 1914, as the *ayacut* demand on the Devaswom lands. The *Thavanamudakkom* accounts for 1090 should be prepared on the basis of the figures now *provisionally* fixed by Government.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
All Tahsildars.
The Devaswom Section.

Statement showing the Ayacut demand on the Sirkar Lands on the close of 1089 M. E.

Division.	2 Name of the Taluk.	Wet.					Dry.					Coffee, tea, rubber & other estates.					Total of columns 3, 5 & 7.					Total of columns 4, 6 & 8					Remarks.
		3		4			5		6			7		8			9					10					
		Area.		Net demand.			Area.		Net demand.			Area.		Net demand.			Area.					Net demand.					
		Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch	c.	Acre	Cent.	Rs.	ch	c.	Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch	c.	Acre.	Cent.				Rs.	ch	c.			
Padmanabhapuram.	Thovala ...	9,287	22 1/16	67,324	8	13	9,258	10 3/16	3,824	21	15	1,931	46	1,969	..	7	20,479	79				73,118	3	3			
	Agasteeswaram.	11,422	22 1/2	1,09,605	25	13	21,734	24 3/4	15,976	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	33,156	19 1/4				1,25,582	3	11			
	Eraniel ...	8,145	76 1/2	44,249	1	1	35,982	88	20,214	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	14,128	64 1/2				64,463	12	14			
	Kalkulam ...	7,567	26	44,472	26	9	32,933	92	16,492	8	5	2,029	25	2,065	13	14	42,530	43				63,030	20	12			
	Vilavancode ...	5,363	60	27,296	12	13	32,087	28	25,892	2	9	30	84	31	14	14	37,481	72				53,220	2	4			
	Total for the Division...	41,786	7 13/16	2,92,948	19	1	1.31.996	41 14/16	82,399	22	8	3,994	55	4.066	1	3	1,77,777	7 3/4				79,414	14	12			
Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara.	13,144	64	47,355	20	3	77,736	26	55,649	22	8	228	95	233	1	2	91,109	85				1,03,238	15	13			
	Trivandrum ...	9,411	64 11/30	35,886	17	12	35,816	89 104/125	23,993	22	7	...	...	...	...	...	45,228	54 115/250				59,880	12	3			
	Do. Kandu-krishi ...	309	38 1/2	4,736	24	4	3,287	35	6,691	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,596	73 1/2				11,428	1	4			
	Nedumangad ...	12,931	52	40,348	9	7	44,531	56 1/4	17,690	10	8	5,340	18	5,523	16	10	62,803	26 1/4				63,562	8	9			
	Chirayinkil ...	9,027	8	33,864	4	8	41,579	10	27,643	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	50,606	18				61,507	27	10			
	Total for the Division...	44,824	27 3/16	1,62,191	20	2	2.02,951	17 42/500	1,31,668	27	9	5,569	13	5.756	17	12	2,53,344	57 103/500				2,99,617	9	7			

Statement showing the Ayacut demand on the Sirkar Lands at the close of 1089 M. E.—contd.

Division.	1 Name of the Taluk.	Wet.					Dry					Coffee, tea, rubber & other estates.					Total of columns 3, 5 & 7.		Total of columns 4, 6 & 8.			Remarks.
		3		4			5		6			7		8			9		10			
		Area.		Net demand.			Area.		Net demand.			Area.		Net demand.			Area.		Net demand.			
		Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch	c.	Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch	c.	Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch	c.	Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch	c.	
Quilon	Quilon ...	12,363	64	25,840	8	12	47.306	68	47,697	26	6	...	...	...	...	..	59,670	32	73.538	7	2	
	Kottarakarai ...	13,229	98	39.692	9	15	53,127	8	39,089	14	10	...	..	..	.	..	66.357	6	78.781	24	9	
	Pathanapuram..	9.859	32	29.378	25	8	32.304	78	24,712	20	12	3,452	2	4,234	15	11	45.616	12	58,326	5	15	
	Kunnathur ...	14.779	73	38,866	10	5	50.204	88	39,567	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	64,984	61	78.433	26	13	
	Shencottah ...	6,747	70	52,527	6	5	15,037	43	10.721	2	...	3.393	65	3.967	12	11	25.178	78	67,215	21	...	
	Karunagapalli..	19.184	11	53.462	19	...	25.521	39	77,504	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	44.705	50	1,30,966	27	13	
	Kartigapalli ...	13,636	26	44.081	20	14	9,095	29	34,324	15	15	...	...	...	...		23,631	65	78,406	8	13	
	Mavalikarai ..	19,674	96½	53,218	5	15	41,042	48	51,620	27	6	...	...	...	...	...	60.717	44½	1.04.839	5	5	
	Chengannoor ...	14.029	81	26,175	3	10	64,933	¾	45,736	13	10	1.691	35	3,143	3	...	80.654	16¾	75.354	20	4	
	Thiruvella ..	17,413	41 1/16	44,726	27	5	50,556	9¾	44,219	7	10	...	..	...	.		67,969	50 11/16	88,946	5	15	
	Ambalapuzha ..	35,880	21	77,380	...	6	12,430	13¾	34,312	23	3	...	...	...	...	...	48,310	34¾	1.11.692	23	9	
	Do. Kandukrishi ...	15,584	22	2.16,394	..	6	112	61	1.039	5	10	...	...	...	..		15,696	83	2.17,133	6	...	
	Total for the Division...	1,92,383	45 9/16	7,01,748	26	5	4,02,571	85¾	4,50,546	14	7	8.537	2	11.615	3	6	6.03.492	33 5/16	11,63,935	16	2	

A.

Statement showing the Ayacut demand on the Sirkar Lands at the close of 1089 M. E.—concld.

Division.	1	Wet					Dry.				Coffee, tea, rubber & other estates.				Total of columns 3, 5 & 7.				Total of columns 4, 6 & 8.				Remarks.
		3		4			5		6		7		8		9				10				
	Name of the Taluk.	Area.		Net demand.			Area.		Net demand.		Area.		Net demand.		Area.				Net demand.				
		Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch.	c.	
Kottayam.	Sherialay ...	19,816	34½	40,129	25	3	37,290	48¾	88.0	0	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	57,136	83½	1,28,170	15	4	
	Varkam ...	24,995	86	42,765	20	1	31,056	77	19,647	21	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	56,052	63	92,413	13	5	
	Ettumanur ...	11,681	33	27,174	19	7	40,151	89 111/1000	25,382	6	12	..	..	...	...	...	...	54,839	22 111/1000	52,556	26	3	
	Kottayam. ...	17,484	...	33,573	13	8	60,828	251	45,975	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,307	251	79,548	13	13	
	Changanaseri...	16,591	81	39,909	4	15	52,102	56	10,094	8	1	.	:	...	...	...	...	67,694	37	80,003	13	3	
	Meenachil ...	3,069	1	6,809	7	2	68,010	98	66,514	20	10	...	.	...	...	.	...	71,080	2	73,323	27	12	
	Thodupuzha ...	8,625	97	15,009	11	4	48,798	5	36,628	5	10	2,070	67	4,215	8	6	59,491	69	56,852	15	4		
	Muvattupuzha..	34,833	56	57,591	2	14	99,351	14	73,848	7	7	840	77	1,304	21	5	1,35,025	47	1,32,744	6	10		
	Kunnathnad ...	37,723	24	56,819	3	14	52,111	18	32,102	9	14	..	...	...	...	...	89,834	42	88,921	13	12		
	Alengaud ...	29,943	59	51,306	19	4	31,008	41	25,202	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	60,952	..	76,508	25	11		
	Parur ...	11,045	94	36,911	20	12	15,458	54	51,152	25	12	...	...	...	...	...	26,504	48	88,064	18	8		
	Total for the Divison ...	2,17,843	68½	4,07,999	26	4	5,36,166	26 41/1000	5,34,588	18	6	2,911	44	5,520	4	11	7,56,921	38 441/1000	9,48,108	21	5		
Devicolam.	Peermade ...	453	81	536	21	9	37,481	28	20,886	17	8	27,457	26	36,406	13	9	65,392	35	57,828	24	10		
	Devicolam ...	3,485	56	8,189	9	14	787	91	760	22	4	55,505	85½	58,572	15	14	59,779	32½	67,522	20	...		
	Total for the Division ..	3,939	37	8,726	3	7	38,269	19	21,646	11	12	82,963	11½	94,979	1	7	1,25,171	67½	1,25,351	16	10		
	Grand Total ..	5,00,776	85 188/250	15,73,610	11	3	13,11,954	92 343/1000	12,20,850	10	10	1,03,975	25½	1,21,967	...	7	19,16,707	4 943/2000	29,16,427	22	4		

B.

Statement showing the Ayacut demand on the Sirkar Devaswom Lands at the close of 1089 M. E.

Division.	Name of the Taluk.	Wet.					Dry.					Coffee, tea, rubber and other Estates.					Total of columns 3, 5 & 7.		Total of columns 4, 6 & 8.			Remarks.
		3		4			5		6			7		8			9		10			
		Area.		Net demand.			Area.		Net demand.			Area.		Net demand.			Area.		Net demand.			
		Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch	c.	Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch	c.	Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch	c.	Acre.	Cent	Rs.	ch	c.	
Padmanabhapuram.	Thovala ...	1,480	43 7/16	67,380	20	13	914	66	616	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	2.395	9 7/16	67.997	8	11	
	Agasteeswaram	1,832	...	58.479	7	2	7,430	95½	5.709	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	9.262	95½	64,188	11	5	
	Eraniel ...	721	68	7,287	3	10	4,211	32	5,187	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	4,933	...	12,474	21	13	
	Kalkulam ..	1,613	32	20,949	10	12	5,263	54	4,703	25	8	...	...	...	...	...	6.876	86	25,653	8	4	
	Vilavancode ...	922	80	7.974	19	10	5,340	85	5.011	4	10	...	...	...	...	..	6,263	65	12,985	24	4	
	Total for the Division...	6,570	23 7/16	1,62,071	5	15	23,161	32½	21,228	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	29,731	55 14/16	1,83,299	18	5	
Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkarai	1,169	27	8.116	12	4	3,998	31	3.193	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	5,167	58	11.310	1	12	
	Trivandrum ...	1,190	84	6,220	6	7	2,320	98	2,833	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	3,511	82	9,053	22	15	
	Do. Kandukrishy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nedumangad...	439	53	2,475	21	9	988	24	402	26	10	...	...	...	...	...	1.427	77	2,878	20	3	
	Chirayinkil ...	1,032	74	4.629	...	6	1.991	11	3,098	4	1	..	...	...	...	..	3,023	85	7,727	4	7	
	Total for the Division...	3,832	38	21,441	12	10	9,298	64	9,528	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	13,131	2	30,969	21	5	

B.

Statement showing the Ayacut demand on the Sirkar Devaswom Lands at the close of 1089 M. E.—contd.

Division.	2 Name of the Taluk.	Wet.					Dry.				Coffee, tea, rubber and other Estates.					Total of columns 3, 5 and 7.		Total of columns 4, 6 and 8.			Remarks.
		3		4			5		6		7		8			9		10			
		Area.		Net demand.			Area.		Net demand.		Area.		Net demand.			Area.		Net demand.			
		Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch	c.	Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch	c.	Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch	c.	Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch	c.	
Quilon	Quilon ...	1,069	14	3,767	26	3	2,028	87	2,056	16	12	...	..	...	...	...	3,098	1	5,824	14	15	
	Kottarakarai...	1,203	8	5,762	5	14	746	79	682	25	2	...	...	...	..	...	1,949	87	6,445	3	...	
	Pathanapuram.	593	65	3,726	7	8	275	34	270	24	5	...	...	...	...	...	868	99	2,997	3	13	
	Kunnathur ..	239	95	853	16	12	482	97	516	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	722	92	1,370	3	5	
	Shenkottah ...	1,743	53	14,505	21	5	4,222	20	1,541	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	5,965	73	*16,047	13	12	
	Karunagapalli..	1,849	85	5,674	...	...	696	9	2,519	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,045	91	8,193	13	1	
	Karthigapalli .	8,059	54	25,490	9	6	3,086	9	11,190	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	11,145	63	36,680	18	10	
	Mavelikarai ...	1,218	34	6,857	5	9	1,074	49	3,564	22	10	...	...	...	...	...	2,292	83	10,422	...	3	
	Chengannoor...	550	40	1,869	16	13	599	42	928	21	5	...	...	...	..	...	1,149	82	2,798	10	2	
	Thiruvella ...	2,848	62	13,575	7	2	6,661	89	7,744	22	15	...	...	...	...	...	9,510	51	21,320	2	1	
	Ambalapuzha...	2,352	21	8,473	9	9	428	64	2,410	21	2	...	...	...	...	.	2,780	85	10,884	2	11	
	Do. Kandukrishy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	
	Total for the Division...	21,823	31	89,555	14	1	20,302	79	33,427	15	8	...	...	...	..	...	41,531	10	1,22,983	1	9	

*This includes Rs. 166 ch. 5 c. 14 being the pattom on 30·61 acres of land in the Tenkasi taluk, belonging to the Achancovil Devaswom.

B.

Statement showing the Ayacut demand on the Sirkar Devaswom Lands at the close of 1089 M. E.—concld.

Division.	2 Name of the Taluk.	Wet. 3 Area. Acre.	Cent.	4 Net demand. Rs.	ch	c.	Dry. 5 Area. Acre.	Cent.	6 Net demand. Rs.	ch	c.	Coffee, tea, rubber and other Estates. 7 Area. Acre.	Cent.	8 Net demand. Rs.	ch	c.	Total of columns 3, 5 and 7. 9 Area. Acre.	Cent.	Total of columns 4, 6 and 8 10 Net demand. Rs.	ch	c.	Remarks.
H Kottayam.	Shertallay ...	208	17	640	6	...	244	50	1,134	15	8	..	...	...	...	...	452	67	1,774	21	8	
	Vaikam ...	2,790	3	8,842	25	4	2,392	23	10,896	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,182	26	†19,739	8	4	
	Ettumanur ...	2,777	17	9,232	...	5	3,671	21	3,780	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	6,448	38	13,012	3	10	
	Kottayam ...	3,887	17	14,753	13	4	2,133	42	5,077	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	6,020	59	19,830	24	5	
	Changanaseri...	3,056	61	10,218	27	10	2,699	60	2,482	22	15	...	...	...	...	...	5,756	21	‡12,715	24	9	
	Meenachil ...	178	34	577	21	...	4,602	36	4,856	14	10	...	...	..	...	...	4,780	70	5,434	7	10	
	Thodupuzha ...	23	91	100	27	11	17	41	22	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	41	32	123	10	1	
	Muvattupuzha..	732	5	2,735	13	1	490	53	596	26	5	...	...	...	...	...	1,222	58	3,332	11	6	
	Kunnathnad...	383	47	1,341	9	13	139	50	158	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	522	97	1,499	26	9	
	Aleugaud ...	989	85	2,965	15	1	151	47	255	13	4	...	...	...	...	..	1,141	32	§3,221	...	5	
	Parur ...	1,610	36	17,614	8	3	1,444	62	3,500	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	3,054	98	§21,114	21	...	
	Total for the Division ...	16,637	13	69,022	27	4	17,986	85	32,761	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	34,623	98	1,01,798	19	3	
Devi-colam.	Peermade ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,306	15	297	21	7	...	...	...	...	...	3,306	15	297	21	7	
	Devicolam ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total for the Division. ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,306	15	297	21	7	...	...	..	...	...	3,306	15	297	21	7	
	Grand Total ...	48,268	5 7/16	3,42,091	3	14	74,055	75½	97,243	19	15	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,323	80 14/16	4,39,348	25	13	

† This includes Rs. 494 ch 9 c. 14 being the pattom on 253·69 acres of land in the Cochin State.
‡ This includes Rs. 14 ch. 2 c. 0 due to the Vazhapalli Devaswom from the Karanmakars.
§ This includes Rs. 252 ch. 18 c. 11 being the pattom on 58·29 acres of certain Devaswom lands in the Cochin State.
§ This includes Rs. 18,886 ch. 1. c. 13 being the pattom on 2554·63 acres of Desavazhi lands in the Cochin State.

*No. J. 6307.
315 of 1908

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
20-8-1915/4-1-1091.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 201/A. 230, dated the 22nd July 1915, I have the honor to inform you that, in the circumstances explained, Government sanction a staff of only two clerks on Rs. (15) fifteen each allowed to the Shencotta Magistrate being absorbed in the staff of the new Magistrate-Munsiff's Court, in modification of the order for the absorption of 3 clerks (one on Rs. 30, one on Rs. 25 and one on Rs. 15) and 3 peons sanctioned in this office letter No. J. 165, dated the 8th January 1915. The Account officer has been asked to withdraw the objection raised on the ground that the pay of the three clerks on the Taluk Office staff should be withheld.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

EXTRACT FROM HUZUR LETTER No. $\frac{6519/L.R.}{1427 \text{ of } 1915}$ DATED $\frac{27\text{-}8\text{-}'15.}{11\text{-}1\text{-}'91}$

TO THE DEWAN PEISHKAR, TRIVANDRUM.

* * * * *

2. Government have approved of Mr. Bastow's suggestion that the porambokes adjoining the Main Southern road should not be brought under registry. I request that you will be so good as to issue the necessary instructions to your Tahsildars in the matter.

No. $\frac{6614/L.R.}{1182 \text{ of } 1915.}$

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
$\frac{22}{30}$-8-1915/$\frac{5}{14}$-1-1091.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that Notification No. 5404/L. R.,† dated the 5th July 1915, published at page 1283, Part I, of the Government Gazette, dated the 20th July 1915, regarding the levy of

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*This is in modification of G. O. No. 13562/L. R., dated 30-10-09, L. R. M., Vol. II, pages 636-651.

† *Vide* page of the Supplement.

assessment on cardamom lands is not intended to have retrospective effect and does not apply to cases in which penal assessment has already been paid, whether under protest or otherwise, under the arrangement in force prior to the issue of the aforesaid Notification.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 6667/L. R.
2751 A of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
31-8-1915/15-1-1091.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your office letter No. 3879/L. R., dated the 3rd March 1915, regarding the preservation of the original field measurement records in the taluk, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 1894*, dated the 24th July 1915, from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey on the subject, and to inform you that the Government approve of the proposals therein made by him. I request that you will be so good as to arrange for half-yearly certificates in the manner suggested by the Superintendent being submitted to Government regularly, so as

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*This letter ran as follows:—

"Adverting to your letter No. 3396/L. R., dated 10th May 1915, asking me to submit proposals for the safe preservation of the original Field Measurement records which are now in the Taluk Offices, I have the honor to state that duplicates of the Field Measurement records are available in the Taluk Offices only in the case of 7† taluks. As in the greater number of the taluks, the original measurement records alone are available, the return of the originals to the Survey Office does not appear to be possible. In the 7 taluks above referred to, the originals may be preserved in the Taluk Office, and the duplicates, in the Pakuthy Cutcherry.

†Thovala.
Agastiswaram.
Trivandrum.
Chirayinkil.
Quilon.
Karunagapalli.
Karthigapalli.

2. In the other taluks, the original records may be carefully preserved in the Taluk Offices. Whenever the Pakuthy Officials, Taluk Surveyor, or other officers require the measurements of any survey fields for reference, they may take extracts from the original records in the Taluk Office.

3. The Tahsildars may be instructed to examine the Field Measurement records personally and submit periodical certificates to the Huzur Office through the Dewan Peishkar about the condition of the records."

to reach here by the 15th Chingom and 15th Kumbhom of each year.

I have etc.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 6913/L. R.
1591 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
4-9-1915/19-1-1091.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1384/L. R., dated the 5th August 1915, I have the honour to inform you that the agreement to be executed by the registry-holders of puduval lands where *tharavila* has to be paid in instalments should be on stamp paper and duly registered.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 7091/L. R.
702 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
8-9-1915/23-1-1091.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is notified for general information that Rule XV * of the Cardamom Rules dated the 12th August 1905, relating to the issue of passports by the Nattamakars, is hereby cancelled.

(By order),
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

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* *Vide* p. 242, L. R. M., Vol. II.

No. 7231/L. R.
550 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
11-9-1915/26-1-1091.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

I have the honor to invite your attention to Clause VII of Para 1 of G. O. No. 4678/L. R.,* dated the 10th June 1915, regarding the preparation of the Land Revenue Administration Reports, and to request that you will be so good as to see that the transfer of registry cases are also included in the Statement No. 8 therein referred to.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 7258/L. R.
2151 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum.
14-9-1915/29-1-1091.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your office letters noted in the margin, re: cost of a theodolite stone planted in a poramboke in Perumpaikad *pakuthi*, Ettumanur Taluk, I have the honor to forward herewith, for your information, copy of letter No. Kal. 1/53, dated the 18th August 1915 from the Account Officer, from which it will be seen that the cost of planting demarcation stones on Sirkar lands is debitable to "I. L. R. Land Records Demarcation charges" and not to "Survey advances."

No. 1893 L. R. E. dated 4-5-15.
No. 2688 L. R. E. dated 27-7-15.

I have etc.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Superintendent of Survey.

Vide pp. of the Supplement.

Sadhanam No: L. R. 7326, dated 16-9-15, to the Dewan Peishkar. Kottayam, directing that, when coercive steps are taken under Regulation I of 1068 for the recovery of revenue due to the Edapalli Swarupam, demand notice fee need be levied only in the case of notices served on defaulters residing outside the Edavaga limits.

നമ്പർ 7326/L. R. / 1580 of 1915. — ഹജൂർകച്ചെരി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം, 16-9-1915/31-1-1091.

കോട്ടയം ഡിവിഷനിലെക്ക.

ഇടപ്പള്ളി വക കരങ്ങൾ ൯൨൫-ലെ ക-ാം റഗുലേഷൻ പ്രകാരം ൦രംടാക്കി വരുന്ന പതിവാണെന്നും ൦രം വകക്ക ഡിമാൻറ നോട്ടീസുകൊട്ത്തതിന്റെ പടിവകയിൽ ക൦൭ക. മുതൽ ക൦൭൨ മകരം വരെ൦രംടാകാനുള്ളതിൽ ൦രംടായതു കഴിച്ച ബാൻ അരേമുക്കാമാകാണി പണവും ക൦൭ൻ-മാണ്ട വകയിൽ ഒരു പണവും ഇടപ്പള്ളി സ്വരൂപത്തിൽ നിന്നും ൦രംടാകാനുള്ളതായും അതിലേക്ക എഴുതി അയച്ചതിൽ തക്കപ്പെട്ടന്നതായും ഇതിലേക്ക അടിസ്ഥാനമായ റിക്കാട്ടുകളൊ ഏതെതു പള്ളികളിൽ നിന്നും ൦രംടാകാനുള്ളതെന്നു അറിയുന്നതിന ലക്ഷ്യമൊ ഇല്ലെന്നും ക൦൭ൻ-ലെ ഒരു പണം സ്വരൂപം വക മാസപ്പടിക്കാരൻ നടത്തിയ പടിയെന്നും കാണുന്നതിനാൽ കൂടെവെഴുതാനുള്ളതെന്നും സ്വരൂപം വകകാര്യങ്ങ ടിശ്ശിഖ സംബന്ധിച്ച നടപടിക്ക അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ അതിൽപെട്ട കക്ഷികാര്യം ഇടവക അതുത്തിക്കുതു താമസക്കാരാണന്നു വരികിൽ അവരിടെ നോട്ടീസ് കീഴനടപ്പുപോലെ ഇടവകപ്രവൃത്തിയിലെ മാസപ്പടിക്കാർ മുഖാന്തിരം നടത്തിച്ചാൽ മതിയെന്നും അതിലേക്ക പടി൦രംടാക്കുവാൻ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നും ഇടവകക്ക വെളിയിൽ താമസക്കാരായ കക്ഷികളുടെ പേരിൽ നടപടി നടത്തേണ്ടിവരുന്നതിന മുൻകൂട്ടി സ്വരൂപത്തിൽ നിന്നും അപ്പഴപ്പോൾപടി ഒടുക്കിച്ചതിന ശേഷം നടപടിനടത്തേണ്ടതെന്നും മറവം ൯൨൫-ാമത് നമ്പരിൽ ആടി മുതൽ എഴുതിയ സാധനം വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതിന പുറത്തു

അതിനുള്ളും അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഉത്തരവിൻപ്രകാരം,
ഗവണ്മെൻറ അണ്ടർസിക്രിട്ടറി,
ആർ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള.

No. 7359/L. R. / 2175 of 1910. — Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 18-9-1915/2-2-1091.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Government have ordered that the expenditure on account of the Village staff* now

* Noted at foot.

borne on the Land Revenue establishment of your Division for the management of the Perumanom Desavazhi lands should be debited to the Devaswom Department with effect from the current year. I request that you will be so good as to arrange for the allotment sanctioned for the pay of the staff in the Land Revenue Budget, being surrendered to the Devaswom Department.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Staff.

*One Proverthikar on Rs. (20) twenty per mensem.
One Accountant on Rs. (12) twelve Do.
Two peons on Rs. (6) six each Do.

Copy to the Devaswom Section.

No. 7442/L. R. 35 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 18-9-1915/2-2-1091.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 14453, dated the 5th July 1915, re: the prayer of Kanakku Ananthan Bhagavathi, Thirumenikaval Kurup in the Sripadmanabhaswami temple, for the purchase of landed property, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction lands to the value of Rs. (6,000) six thousand being acquired under the Land Acquisition Regulation and granted to the Kurup. He may be consulted in selecting the lands but the price should under no circumstances exceed Rs. 6,000. This acquisition proceedings should be started only after the price is fixed by private negotiation. After acquisition, the lands should be assigned to the Kurup on Kudumbaporuthi tenure, subject to the usual restrictions in regard to alienation, &c., and a title deed granted to him. The title deed should specifically state that, if the lands are at any time alienated, the alienation will not only be invalid under the Proclamation dated the 13th May 1893, but the right of the family to the service would be liable to cancellation under the Proclamation dated the 11th May 1913.

2. Please let me have your opinion about the property selected by the service-holder.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

Letter No. 1534/M. dated the 10th July 1915, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Southern Division.

The Senior Dewan Peishkar, Southern Division, requested sanction to the grant of powers to the Division Maramat Overseer similar to those granted to the Sub-Magistrates and Sanketham Tahsildar in the matter of making appointments, grant of leave, etc.

ORDER THEREON NO. P. W. $\frac{6493\ A}{654\ of\ 15}$ DATED, TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{21ST\ SEPT.\ 1915}{5TH\ KANNI\ 1091}$.

His Highness' Government sanction the grant of the following powers to the Division Maramat Overseers :—

(i) It shall be competent to the Division Maramat Overseers to appoint the peons sanctioned for their offices.

(ii) It shall be competent to them to grant any kind of leave to the peons under them.

(iii) It shall be competent to them to dismiss, degrade, suspend, discharge or accept the resignation of the peons whom they are competent to appoint and also to fine them provided however that no fine shall exceed Re. (1) one. Before a Maramat Overseer dismisses, degrades, suspends or discharges a peon, he shall take the written explanation of such subordinate, it being however competent to them to suspend the peon pending the submission by the latter of his explanation. The final order passed by an Overseer dismissing, degrading, suspending or discharging a peon, shall state, firstly, the charges against such subordinate, secondly the evidence in support of such charges, thirdly the finding on each charge, and fourthly the previous punishments, if any, imposed on the subordinate and the latter shall be furnished with a copy of the order imposing the punishment. It is open to a peon so punished to appeal to the Division Peishkar against the Overseer's order of punishment within 30 days after the receipt by him of the copy of the order appealed against, provided however, that no appeal shall lie from an order imposing a fine nor shall a second appeal lie from an order of punishment imposed by the Overseer and confirmed in whole or in part by the Peishkar.

2. The Overseers shall submit to the Division Peishkar, within the 5th of each Malabar month, statements, as per forms appended, showing the

(a) appointments made,

(b) leave granted, and

(c) punishments inflicted, during the preceding month.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.
The Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.
The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.
The Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.
The Account Officer.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

FORM A.

Return of appointments for the month..... 109

Appointments filled up.	Name of person appointed.	Last previous appointment.	Age.	Caste or creed.	Qualification.		Date of appointment.	Whether appointed permanently or acting.	Remarks.
					General with the date of passing the test.	Special with the date of passing the test.			

FORM B.

Return of leave granted during..... 109

Name of Office.	Designation.	Pay.	Nature and extent of leave granted.	Previous leave taken during service.	Articles of T. S. R. under which leave is granted.	Date of commencement of leave.	Amount of leave allowance.	Remarks.

FORM C.

Return of punishments inflicted during..... 109

Name.	Designation.	Pay.	Nature of offence.	Nature of punishment inflicted.	Previous punishments, if any.	Date of giving the order of punishment to the person punished.	Remarks.

No. 744 L. R. / 275 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 21-9-1915/5-2-1091

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Land Revenue Manual having come into operation from the beginning of Chingom 1091, Government consider that the submission of periodical returns should be in accordance with those prescribed in Vol. III of the Manual. Government, therefore, direct that, in supersession of the monthly statements and reviews relating to the land revenue work of the Tahsildars, which are now being received from your office, the monthly returns prescribed in the Manual need alone be forwarded to Government in future.

2. In lieu, however, of the existing *monthly* reviews, I request that you will be so good as to submit *quarterly* reviews showing separately the progress in the disposal of the several items of Land Revenue Administration, such as puduval, poramboke, transfer of registry and other revenue cases, payment of land compensation, applications for the refund of security deposits, &c. The reviews for each quarter should be sent up*, so as to reach Government within two weeks from the date of expiry of the quarter.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government,

Similarly to the other Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam

Vide also Huzur letter No. 7812/L. R., dated 28-11-16.

No. 7538/L. R.
737 of 1912.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
24-9-1915/8-2-1090.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 16/361/C of 11, dated the 16th August 1915, I have the honor to inform you that, as recommended by you, the Government sanction Mr. Thariyan, Stationary Magistrate of Mundakayam, being entrusted with the work of registry* of the Paschima and Erumeli Devaswom lands at Mundakayam, without prejudice to his duties as Magistrate. I request that you will be so good as to issue the necessary instructions in the matter and see that the disposal of the lands is expedited.

I have &c.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

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*The orders regarding the disposal of the lands belonging to the Paschima and Erumeli Devaswoms are reproduced below :—

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

(1) Petition from Krishnan Parameswaran of Vechoor Veedu, Edakunnam muri, Kanjirapalli proverthi.

(2) Sadhanom No. 1806, dated the 14th Vrischigom 1083, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(3) Sadhanom No. 327/D, dated the 20th Vrischigom 1083, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(4) Sadhanom No. 455, dated the 28th Vrischigom 1083, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(5) Sadhanom No. 327/D, dated the 20th Dhanu 1083, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, and its enclosures.

(6) Sadhanom No. 327/D, dated the 20th Dhanu 1083, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(7) Petition dated the 3rd Kumbhom 1083, from Krishnan Parameswaran of Vechoor Veedu, Kanjirapalli.

(8) Petition dated the 3rd Kumbhom 1083, from Mattakat Panicker Raman Krishnan, Kanjirapalli.

(9) Sadhanom No. 1577, dated the 31st Mithunam 1083, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam

(10) D. O. dated the 2nd July 1908, from Mr. Subramonia Iyer, Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(11) Sadhanom No. 327/D, dated the 2nd Karkadagom 1083, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(12) Sadhanom No. 1675, dated the 13th Karkadagom 1083, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(13) Sadhanom No. 327, dated the 19th Karkadagom 1083, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, and its enclosures.

(14) Petition dated the 4th Chingom 1084, from Krishnan Parameswaran, Vechoor Veedu, Kanjirapalli.

(15) Sadhanom No. 2650, dated the 30th Kanni 1084, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(16) Sadhanom No. 47/D, dated the 5th Kanni 1084, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(17) Docket No. 364, dated the 24th Makarom 1084, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(18) Sadhanom No. 47/D, dated the 28th Medom 1084, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(19) Sadhanom No. 2734, dated the 6th Adi 1084, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(20) Sadhanom No. 4044, dated the 2nd Thulam 1085, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam

(21) Sadhanom No. 4603, dated the 5th Vrischigom 1085, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(22) Sadhanom No. 99/D, dated the 16th Vrischigom 1085, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(23) Sadhanom No. 156, dated the 3rd Dhanu 1085, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(24) Sadhanom No. 99/D, dated the 7th Makarom 1085, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(25) Sadhanom No. 518, dated the 1st Kumbhom 1085, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(26) Sadhanom No. 1314, dated the 5th Meenom 1085, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam,

(27) Sadhanom No. 2128, dated the 5th Edavom 1085, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(28) Sadhanom No. 2669, dated the 30th Mithunam 1085, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(29) Sadhanom No. 99, dated the 30th Mithunam 1085, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam

(30) Sadhanom No. 3290, dated the 14th Chingom 1086, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(31) Petition dated the 31st January 1911, from Mr. Angur Ninar Rowther, Kumili, Peermade.

(32) Sadhanom No. 33, dated the 4th Dhanu 1086, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, and the enclosures.

(33) Docket No. 1145, dated the 2nd February 1911, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(34) Petition dated the 23rd Makarom 1086, from Munjanat Govindan Adichar Panicker of Munjanad and another.

(35) Letter No. 23/L. R., dated the 13th April 1912, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, and its enclosure.

(36) Petition without date, from Narayanan Raman of Thanuveli house and others.

(37) Sadhanom No. 2086, dated the 21st Mithunam 1086, from the Superintendent, Devicolam Division, and its enclosure.

(38) Letter No. 213, dated the 21st August 1911, from the Superintendent, Devicolam Division, and its enclosures.

(39) Letter No. 763, dated the 30th August 1911, to the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(40) Letter No. 7902, dated the 14th September 1911, to the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(41) Letter No. 361, dated the 4th September 1911, from the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(42) Letter No. 202, dated the 13th September 1911, from the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(43) Letter No. 202, dated the 23rd September 1911, from the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(44) Letter No. 553, dated the 16th January 1912, to the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(45) Letter No. 361, dated the 5th February 1912, from the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(46) Letter No. 202, dated the 21st February 1912, from the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(47) Letter No. 197, dated the 4th March 1912, from the Superintendent, Devicolam Division, and its enclosure.

(48) Letter No. 2991, dated the 15th March 1912, to the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(49) D. O. dated the 7th March 1912, from Mr. A. W. L. Vernede, Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(50) D. O. dated the 15th March 1912, to the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(51) Telegram dated the 21st March 1912, from the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(52) Letter No. 3215, dated the 23rd March 1912, to the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(53) Letter No. 197, dated the 16th April 1912, from the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(54) Letter No. 7468, dated the 16th July 1912, to the Conservator of Forests.

(55) Letter No. 7467, dated the 16th July 1912, to the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(56) Letter No. 202, dated the 18th July 1912, from the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(57) Letter No. 8162, dated the 2nd August 1912, to the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(58) Letter No. 361, dated the 23rd August 1912, from the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(59) Letter No. 10062, dated the 21st September 1912, to the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(60) Letter No. 361/3138, dated the 9th September 1912, from the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(61) Letter No. 361/3345, dated the 30th September 1912, from the Superintendent, Devicolam Division, and its enclosures.

2. In the year 1068 M. E., about 84 square miles of *cherikal* lands in the Kanjirapalli and Rani *pakuthies* were notified under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation for reservation and inclusion in the Rani Reserve. In the course of the Forest Settlement enquiry, one Melpazhur Namburipad claimed a portion of these lands on the ground that they belonged to the Erumeli and Paschima Devaswoms and that he held the *ooranma* right over these Devaswoms. Another individual, Vechur Nair, also put in his claim in respect of the Paschima Devaswom lands. The Forest Settlement Officer rejected these claims. On appeal, the High Court upheld the decision of the lower court, and also held that neither the Namburipad nor Vechur Nair had any title to the Devaswoms in question and that these were *non-ezhuthitheruva* Devaswoms belonging to the Sirkar. This was in 1079 M. E.

During the Settlement, all the lands belonging to the two Devaswoms and certain other lands owned by and at the disposal of the Government were recorded as Sirkar *thanathu.*

3. Accordingly the Sirkar has been collecting the *malavarom* from the above *cherikal* lands since 1080. The Devaswoms have not, however been taken under the *direct* management of the Sirkar, nor has any *pathivu* been fixed for the *poojas* etc., in the Devaswoms. Mr. Subramonia Iyer, while Dewan Peishkar of Kottayam, recommended that the lands might be leased out on *Kuthagapattom* and the proceeds utilised for the performance of the *poojas* etc., in the Devaswoms. This was sanctioned by the Government in their Order No. 2734/D, dated the 6th Karkadagom1084, read above. The Peishkar was asked to report on the amount of *pattom* that could be realised from the lands and also on the *pathivu* to be fixed for the Devaswoms with due regard to the income derivable from the Devaswom lands. On receipt of the above order of the Government, the then Dewan Peishkar, Mr. Ramakrishna Iyer, pointed out that, as the Devaswoms were *un-incorporated* ones, the proper course was to lease the lands on *verumpattom* instead of on *kuthagapattom.* In the mean time, a separate taluk called the Peermade taluk was formed, and the lands in qnestion, which were originally situated in the Changanacherry taluk, went into the Peermade taluk of the Devicolam Division. As all the lands were treated as Sirkar *thanathu*, as stated in para 2 *supra*, the Superintendent, Devicolam Division, was asked to submit a statement showing what portion of the lands, recorded as Sirkar *thanathu*,

belonged to the two Devaswoms and what portion was owned by, and was actually at the disposal of, the Sirkar. The statement has now been received.

4. Vechur Nair has claimed the Paschima Devaswom lands under a *Kanom* deed from Melpazhur Namburipad, and Mattakattu Panicker has claimed the Erumeli Devaswom lands under *Kanom* from the same Namburipad. Both these individuals have represented that they have been in possession of the lands. One Munjanat Govindan Adichar and Mattakattu Raman Krishnan have also represented that they have obtained a sale deed from Vechur Nair for certain lands belonging to the Paschima Devaswom which the latter had been holding on *Kanom* from Melpazhur Namburipad. Mr. Angur Ninar Rowther has also made a similar representation in regard to certain other lands belonging to the same Devaswom. All these persons appear, however, to be willing to accept the lands as Sirkar Devaswom *verumpattom*.

5. Vechur Nair and Mattakattu Panicker have also represented that they have been conducting the *Poojas* etc. in the Paschima and Erumeli Devaswoms respectively out of their own pocket from 1080 M. E. and they ask that the amounts so spent should be refunded to them. Mr. Vernede has been asked to ascertain and report what amounts are due to them, but his final reply has not been received.

6. In regard to writing off the tax on the lands included in the Rani Reserve, Mr. Vernede has promised to report the full particulars regarding the Survey numbers included in the Reserve and the amount to be written off the accounts.

ORDER THEREON No. 1910/L. R. & F., DATED TRIVANDRUM, 19TH FEBRUARY 1913.

From the statements submitted by Mr. Vernede, it is seen that the lands comprised in Survey numbers 225/1, 235/1, 319/1 B, 369/1, 379/1 C/1, 380/1/ A/1, 384/1/1-3 and 385/1 A, in the Kanjirapalli *pakuthi*, Peermade taluk, measuring 9,184 acres and 64 cents, have been recorded by the Settlement Department as Sirkar-*thanathu*. A verification of the *malavarom* and other pre-settlement records show that, out of the above area, 1,842 acres and 8 cents, comprised in Survey numbers 369/1, 379/1/C 1 to 20 and 379/1/ C 41, in the Kanjirapalli *pakuthi*, belong to the Erumeli Devaswoms, and 4,531 acres and 18 cents, comprised in Survey numbers 225/1/21 to 31, 225/1/41 to 49, 225/1/51 to 73, 225/1/75 to 81, 225/1/83 to 89, 225/1/91 to 104, 235/1/1 to 91, 380/1/A 1, 384/1/1, 384/1/3 and 385/1/A, in the same *pakuthi* belong to the Paschima Devaswom. Only the remaining area of 2,811 acres and 38 cents is actually Sirkar *thanathu*. It is of course necessary to keep the Devaswom lands separate from the Sirkar lands. The Government accordingly direct that the 1,842 acres and 8 cents, comprised in Survey numbers 369/1 379/1/C 1 to 20, and 379/11 C 41, and the 4,531 acres and 18 cents, comprised in Survey numbers 225/1/21 to 31, 225/1/41 to 49, 225/1/51 to 73, 225/1/75 to 81, 225/1/83 to 89, 225/1/91 to 104, 235/1/1 to 91, 380/1/A1, 384/1/1, 384/1/3 and 385/1/A, in the Kanjirapalli *pakuthi*, Peermade taluk, be recorded as belonging to the Erumeli and Paschima Devaswoms respectively. The Government cancel their previous Order No. 2734/D, dated 6-12-1084, regarding the lease of the lands on *kuthagapattom* and they direct the Superintendent, Devicolam Division, to take

steps *at once* for the lands belonging to the two Devaswoms being leased out on *verumpattom* to the best advantage of the Devaswoms. The remaining area of 2,811·38 acres of Sirkar *thanathu* lands should be brought under permanent registry on *pandarapattom*. The Superintendent will take prompt steps accordingly and submit fortnightly progress reports of his action to the Government. He should also report whether any of the above mentioned Survey numbers are included in the Rani Reserve.

2. The Government are not prepared to recognise the claim put in by Vechur Nair, Mattakattu Panicker, Munjanat Govindan Adichar and Angur Nainar Rowther, for the Devaswom lands on the strength of the *kanom* title from Melpazhur Namburipad. The claims of all these individuals are therefore rejected. If these persons are willing to take up the lands as the *verumpattom* of the Devaswoms concerned, there is no objection to leasing the lands to them.

3. The Superintendent, Devicolam Division, should furnish information, without delay, regarding the amounts alleged to be due to Vechur Nair and Mattakattu Panicker for maintaining the Paschima and Erumeli Devaswoms respectively from the year 1080 M. E.

4. The Superintendent will also submit his further report regarding the amount of tax to be written off the accounts on the lands included in the Reserve.

5. The question of fixing a pathivu for the *poojas* &c. in the two Devaswoms will be dealt with separately.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.
„ the Devaswom Section.

No. 1081/L. R. / 737 of 1912.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
31st January 1914.

To

The Superintendent,
Devicolam Division.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with this Office letter No. 13228/L. R. and F., dated the 6th December 1913, regarding the disposal of the lands belonging to the Paschima and Erumeli Devaswoms, I have the honor to inform you that *Verumpattom* and *Venpattom* are not two different tenures as you seem to think, but they are one and the same.

2. The Government sanction the lands belonging to the above two Devaswoms being leased out on *Verumpattom* on the following conditions, namely :—

(1) The lease to be for a period of 30 years with the option of renewal at the expiry of the period.

(2) The annual *pattom* on the lands to be fixed according to the nature of the soil and of the cultivation thereon ; but the minimum *pattom* to be not less then (15) fifteen fanams per acre.

(3) That a premium or *pattapidipathu* amounting to two years' *pattom* to be recovered from each lessee and that no interest is to be allowed to him for this premium, the premium being repaid to the lessee when the lands are resumed from him at any time along with the value of the improvements, if any, to which he is entitled at the time of eviction.

(4) That if the lessee default to pay the stipulated rent consecutively for three years, the land to be resumed from him in spite of the term fixed in the lease.

(5) That arrears of rent to be recovered under the Revenue Recovery Regulation as arrears of public revenue.

(6) *That areas actually occupied and improved upon* by any person to be leased out to him on the above conditions, but arrears of *pattom* from the date of occupation to be also recovered from him. Mere occupation or temporary cultivation not to be recognised as a claim for the land.

(7) If there are non-assessable trees on the lands, the value of such trees according to the rates prescribed for the registry of *puduvat* lands to be recovered from the lessees, but rent to be fixed for all taxable trees.

(8) In regard to unoccupied lands for the registry of which there are several applicants, they are to be auctioned and leased out to the person who is prepared to pay the highest *pattom*, the upset *pattom* being taken as (15) fifteen fanams per acre.

(9) Out of the pattom, a *rajabhogam* at the rate of one-fourth of the *pandarapattom* assessment to be charged on the lands and credited to the Government.

3. As it is not advisable in the interests of the Devaswoms to lease out large areas to one single individual, the maximum area to be granted to one single individual is ordinarily fixed at (100) one hundred acres, except in cases where the lease of more than one-hundred acres would be advantageous to the Devaswom. It should be noted that this does not apply to lands actually occupied and improved upon.

4. I request that you will be so good as to complete the survey of the occupied and unoccupied lands, if it has not already been done, and to take steps *at once* to lease out the lands on the terms above referred to. The draft of the lease-deeds should be submitted to the Government for approval.

I have etc.,

A. J. VIEYRA.

Chief Secretary to Government.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read:—

Letter No. 111, dated the 9th August 1915, from the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, regarding his programme of work.

In his letter read above, the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, points out that the most important step in starting operations is to select a definite area which would afford facilities for the formation of about twelve to twenty societies within a radius of 8 to 10 miles, in the course of a reasonable time, the ultimate aim of the Government being to withdraw their interference as much as possible, and entrust the audit and inspection to the societies themselves, when they are found to be capable of doing the work. These societies will have to group themselves under a 'union' on whom the functions of audit and inspection should eventually devolve, the idea being that every society should at one stage of the movement be an integral part of a union.

The next step is to educate the public in the principles and practice of co-operation. The Registrar proposes to visit all the selected centres in succession, till societies are formed and registered in all of them.

With regard to the attitude of other departments towards the movement, the Registrar points out that the movement inaugurated for improving the material condition of the masses should have the sympathy and co-operation of all departments of the public service. He says that the Agricultural and Land Revenue Departments, in particular, should take more than an ordinary interest in the movement, in view of the benefits to the agricultural and landed interests through the application of the principle of co-operation.

The Registrar also enquires whether there is any objection to the withdrawal of the restrictions imposed on village and aided school-masters in regard to other movements, so far as co-operation is concerned. Mr. Govinda Pillai says that a fitter person cannot be found to serve as Secretary to a rural society than the village school-master.

Order thereon No. 3977/F. & M. R., dated Trivandrum, $\frac{\text{26th Sept. 1915}}{\text{10th Kanni 1091}}$.

His Highness' Government generally approve of the programme of work outlined by the Registrar. They would, at the same time, impress upon the Registrar that his policy should be to organise a few societies at first in carefully selected centres and concentrate attention on those societies, as the success of the movement will depend, to a large extent, on the first start given to it.

2. The Government would also invite the sympathy and co-operation of other Heads of Departments in popularising the movement. The officers of the Land Revenue and Agricultural Departments, in particular, should take an active, intelligent and responsible interest in making the movement a success. Any special efforts made in this direction will be noted with appreciation by the Government.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to favour the Government with his opinion as to whether there is any objection to teachers of Lower Grade Elementary Schools, Aided as well as Sirkar, being permitted to act as Secretaries to rural societies.

(By order),

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To.

The Registrar, Co-operative Societies.
All Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division.
All Tahsildars.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Anchal Superintendent.
The Director of Registration.
The Registrar, High Court.
The Excise Commissioner.
The Police Commissioner.
The Chief Engineer
The Survey Superintendent.
The Darbar Physician.
The Sanitary Commissioner.
The Conservator of Forests.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read:—

(1) Representation at the Eleventh Session of the Assembly by Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai, Member, Agasteeswaram taluk, and the Dewan's reply thereto.

(2) Representation at the Eleventh Session of the Assembly by Mr. T. Kumara Pillai, Member, Kalkulam taluk, and the Dewan's reply thereto.

(3) Letter No. J. 5039/99 of '12, dated the 15th July 1915, to the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

(4) Letter No. 235, dated the 5th August 1915, from the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil.

In the Representations read above, Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai, Member, Agasteeswaram taluk, stated that at present petitions presented by the ryots for the repair of irrigation channels, etc, had to be stamped with a half-rupee stamp and that this was a hardship to them and he requested that

petitions relating to irrigation matters be exempted from the payment of court fees. Mr. T. Kumara Pillai, Member, Kalkulam taluk, stated that the enhancement of court fees had increased the cost of litigation and that the practical working of the law caused untold hardship to the people. The Member further said that the people had to represent their grievances and wants to the Revenue and Irrigation Departments almost every day, that, in most cases, the object of the petitioners would be to remind the officers of their legitimate duties, and that, in all such cases, the officers were insisting on a half-rupee stamp being affixed to each petition. The Member added that the ryots had often to present several petitions about the same grievance and for each such petition they were required to spend half a rupee. The Member specifically pointed out that, when application was made to the Taluk officers for copies of Thandaper accounts of several years, half a rupee stamp had to be affixed to each year's accounts as required by some Tahsildars. The Member, therefore, prayed that the propriety of compelling the poor ryots to pay their hard-earned cash in the purchase of stamps for such matters of every day occurrence might be considered.

2. The above Representations were referred to the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil and he has said in his reply that the Representations made by the Members raise the following points for consideration :—

(1) whether petitions relating to irrigation matters are liable to be stamped under the Court Fees Regulation ;

(2) whether several petitions about the same grievance by the same person to the same authority should all of them be stamped ; and

(3) whether copies of Thandaper accounts of several years furnished by a Revenue authority in pursuance of a single application should each be separately stamped with a court fee of eight annas.

With regard to point (1) it is to be observed that, to be liable to stamp duty under the Court Fees Regulation, the applications or petitions in question should, in the first place, be addressed to the authorities mentioned in para 2 of Article I (*b*) or Article I (*c*) of Schedule II of the Regulation, the other Clauses of the Article I being wholly inapplicable, and should, secondly, be presented with a view to the exercise or non-exercise of some power or authority conferred on the Officer by the Irrigation Regulation or the Rules passed thereunder. Under para 2 of Article I (*b*), applications or petitions presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court or to a Division Peishkar or any Revenue Officer having jurisdiction equal to or subordinate to a Division Peishkar or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity, are liable to a court fee of eight annas. The applications or petitions in question are not, of course, presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity. A. P. W. D. Officer is not a Revenue Officer either ; therefore an application or petition to him need not be stamped. Under Clause (c) of Article I, only applications or petitions presented to Government or any Chief Officer charged with the executive administration of a Division, should be stamped with a court fee of two rupees. The officers of the Irrigation Department are not included and so petitions of the kind are not taxable under this Clause either. Again, unless the application or petition contains a prayer for the exercise or non-exercise of some power vested in the officer concerned by the Irrigation Regulation or the rules passed thereunder, the application or petition need not be stamped. Under the Irrigation Regulation, an application for the carrying out of petty irrigation works may be presented to the Poishkar under Section 5, Section 12, or for the construction of a new irrigation work under

Section 19, or under Section 23. Such applications alone need be stamped. The Additional Head Sirkar Vakil's conclusions are that, under the Court Fees Regulation, petitions on irrigation matters addressed to—

(1) any P. W. D. officer need not be stamped ;

(2) any officer empowered under Section 23 of the Irrigation Regulation, as amended by Regulation VI of 1090, should be stamped with half a rupee; and

(3) a Division Peishkar under Section 5, 12, 19 or 23 of the Irrigation Regulation, are liable to a court fee of half a rupee.

With regard to the second point raised by the Members, *viz.*, whether applications on the same subject to the same authority should be separately stamped, the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil has expressed the opinion that, as each application is a separate one, the fee leviable has to be charged separately.

With regard to the last point, about copies of Thandaper accounts of several years furnished under a single application by a Revenue Officer, the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil is of opinion that, as under Article IX of Schedule I of the Regulation, copy of any account taken out of a Revenue Office is liable to a court fee of half a rupee, copy of each year's Thandaper account is liable to be separately stamped (*Vide* Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 1191, dated the 16th March 1896).

ORDER THEREON, No. J 7671, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{\text{26th September 1915}}{\text{10th Kanni 1091.}}$

Government have considered the Representations of the Members and perused the opinion recorded by the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil. The questions raised by the Members relate to the applicability of the Schedules attached to the Court Fees Regulation to the petitions and applications of the kind referred to. Government agree in the interpretation put by the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil as set forth above.

2. In view of the comparatively small number of petitions on irrigation matters, strictly chargeable with duty under the law, Government do not consider that any general exemption is necessary.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

1. Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai, Assembly Member, Eleventh Session, Agasteeswaram taluk.
2. Mr. T. Kumara Pillai, Assembly Member, Eleventh Session, Kalkulam taluk.
3. All Heads of Departments.
4. The Gazette.
5. The Press Room.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read again :—

(1) G. O. No. 1372/L. R.,* dated the 12th February 1915, enhancing the powers of the Sanketham Tahsildar, Padmanabhapuram, the Melkanganam Tahsildar, Trivandrum, and the Kandukrishi Tahsildars of Ambalapuzha and Trivandrum.

Read also :—

(2) Letter No. 2050, dated the 20th March 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(3) Letter No. 2050, dated the 20th March 1915, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(4) Letter No. 5341, dated the 2nd May 1915, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(5) Letter No. 12177, dated the 17th May 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(6) Letter No. 4496, dated the 15th June 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(7) Letter No. 14151, dated the 30th June 1915 from the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

2. The G. O., read above, relates to the powers granted to the Kandukrishi Tahsildars of Trivandrum and Ambalapuzha and to the Sanketham and Melkanganam Tahsildars, in the matter of making appointments, grant of leave to subordinates, &c. The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, having suggested the desirability of investing the Ambalapuzha Kandukrishi Tahsildar, with powers to issue summonses under Regulation V of 1063, a reference was made to the Dewan Peishkars of Padmanabhapuram and Trivandrum as to the existing powers of the Kandukrishi and Melkanganam Tahsildars. The letters read above are their replies on the subject.

Order thereon No. $\frac{7999/\text{L. R.}}{3199 \text{ of } '08.}$ dated Trivandrum, $\frac{29\text{th September } 1915.}{13\text{th Kanni } 1091.}$

His Highness' Government sanction the grant of the following further powers to the Kandukrishi Tahsildars of Ambalapuzha and Trivandrum, the Sanketham Tahsildar, Padmanabhapuram, and the Melkanganam Tahsildar, Trivandrum:—

(1) To issue summonses to parties under the Revenue Summons Regulation, V of 1063, and to fine those who disobey the summonses in a sum not exceeding Rs. (5) five subject to an appeal to the Division Peishkar concerned ; and

(2) to exercise the powers of a Tahsildar under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, except the power of conducting sales of immoveable properties which have to be done by the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the properties are situate.

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* *Vide* pp. 1327-1331, L. R. M., Vol. II.

2. The village officers of the Kandukrishi, Sanketham and Melkanganam Departments are also empowered to exercise the powers of a Proverthikar under the Revenue Recovery Regulation.

3. The necessary Notifications* will be issued and published in the Gazette.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.
The Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.
The Acting Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

No. 7811/L. R. / 909 of 1914.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the officers of the Head Sirkar Vakil's Department are exempted from the operation of the Notification dated the 3rd April 1915,† published at page 705 of the Government Gazette, dated the 13th April 1915, regarding the acquisition of landed property by Government servants. Item No. XII in the Schedule attached to the Notification is accordingly deleted.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Cheif Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
2-10-1915/16-2-1091.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) Puduval Rules dated the 24th September 1914.
(2) Land Records Maintenance Rules dated the 24th December 1914.
(3) Pokkuvaravu Rules dated the 7th July 1914.

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* *Vide* pages 3 and 4, Supplement to L. R. M., Vol. I.

† *Vide* pp. 5-8 of the Supplement.

Read also :—

(4) Letter No. 1161/L. R., dated the 31st May 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(5) Letter No. 1232/L. R., dated the 26th June 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(6) Letter No. 5599/L. R., dated the 22nd July 1915, to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(7) Letter No. 1943, dated the 31st July 1915, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

In his letters read above, the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, suggested the desirability of introducing certain changes in the existing Puduval and Land Records Maintenance Rules, with a view to facilitate the speedy disposal of puduval cases and the smooth working of the Land Records Maintenance scheme. Mr. Narayana Menon's proposals were referred to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, for remarks and letter No. 1943, dated the 31st July 1915, is the latter's reply on the subject.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{8410/L.R}{1833 of 15.}$, DATED, TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{5th\ October\ 1915.}{19th\ Kanni\ 1091.}$

The Peishkar is in favour of dispensing altogether with the demarcation and survey of all settlement sub-divisions. The Governmet, however, agree with the Superintendent of Survey in considering that the entire abandonment of the work is not desirable, but that, in view of the difficulties brought to notice by the Peishkar, the survey of sub-divisions should be restricted in the manner indicated below:—

The settlement sub-divisions which are *porambokes*, settlement sub-divisions of all survey numbers in which current sub-divisions have to be surveyed and all post-settlement sub-divisions (including current sub-divisions) may be given preference over the other kinds of sub-divisions. These latter kinds of settlement sub-divisions may be attended to as time permits. The Land Records Maintenance Rules will be amended accordingly.

2. The Land Records Maintenance Rules require that the sub-division sketches prepared by the village staff should be submitted to the Peishkar's Office for the verification of area by the Survey Sub-Assistant. The Peishkar says that a corresponding provision should be inserted in the Puduval and Pokkuvaravu Rules. This is approved.

As regards the surveys made for puduvals, the Taluk Surveyor's checking may, as suggested by the Superintendent, be made either before the local inspection of the Tahsildar or simultaneously with it, and the checking by the Sub-Assistant, within the appeal time allowed to the parties.

In the case of Pokkuvaravu sub-divisions, demarcation and survey are not prescribed in the Pokkuvaravu Rules, as in the Puduval Rules. This work should be done before the Tahsildar's decision becomes final and before the issue of pattas.

The above suggestions of the Superintendent will be duly embodied in the Puduval and Pokkuvaravu Rules.*

3. Rule 27 of the Puduval Rules lays down that the excess, if any, over registered holdings should be registered as *puduval* in the name of the registry-holder. The Peishkar has pointed out that this is inconsistent with Rule 7 of Part II of the Land Records Maintenance Rules, which says that the excess should be utilised for providing the necessary pathway. Here, the inconsistency is only apparent and not real. For, under the Land Records Maintenance Rules, the excess area is to be utilised for providing pathways only *as far as possible*. If the provision of a pathway is unnecessary, the whole of the excess may be brought under registry, as pointed out by the Superintendent. If a portion only of the excess is wanted for the pathway that portion may be used for the pathway and the balance brought under registry. The provisions of both the rules will be made clear on the point.

4. Rule 10 of the Puduval Rules requires the Proverthikar to demarcate and survey the land applied for and then prepare a sketch before registry, while Rule 2 of Part II of the Land Records Maintenance Rules requires the *Pakuthi* Accountant also to demarcate and survey the same plot, subsequent to registry. It was to remove the above discrepancy that Rule 10 was added to Part II of the Land Records Maintenance Rules. As this does not appear to have made the matter clear, Rule 2* will be modified as follows:—

" When the survey of Puduvals registered prior to 1090 is taken up, the divide sketches prepared for them, shall, if available, be handed over to the *Pakuthi* Accountant for the demarcation and survey of the land ".

5. The Peishkar suggests an alteration in the method of denoting sub-divisions prescribed in Rule 9 of Part II of the Land Records Maintenance Rules. The Government agree with the Superintendent in thinking that it is unnecessary to change the existing rule.

(By order),

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Gazette.

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* *Vide* Notifications No. 1116/L. R., No. 1117/L. R. and No. 1118/L. R, dated 12-2-16.

Sadhanom No. 3903/D, dated 6-10-1915 to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, that merchants need not be compelled to attest the Niraks in cases where they refuse to do so.

നമ്പ് 3903/D ഹജൂർകച്ചേരി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം. 6-10-1915/20-2-1091.

കോട്ടയം ഡിവിഷനിലേയ്ക്ക്.

ഇവിടത്തെച്ചെയ്തിരുവിതു നിരക്കുകൾ ശരിയായി തയ്യാറാക്കി അയച്ചു വരുന്നില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു നിരക്കുകൾ തയ്യാറാക്കിക്കയും അതുകൾ ശരിയായിരിക്കുന്നതിനു തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതെന്നു എഴുതി അയച്ചിരുന്നതിനുള്ളും ഏഴുത്തുകൾ അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ഇതെപ്പറ്റി ചങ്ങനാശേരി തഹശീൽദാരിടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുവന്നതിനു പകർപ്പു അയച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും നിരക്കുകൾ എഴുതി തരുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഇപ്പോൾ യാതൊരു നിബന്ധനയും ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കച്ചവടക്കാർ അവരുടെ വില വിവരപട്ടിക കാണിക്കുന്നതിനു വിസമ്മതവും നിരക്കുകൾ ശരിയായസമയത്തു തരുന്നതിനു മടിയും കാണിച്ചുവരുന്നതായിട്ടും മറുപടി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും ഇവിടത്തെ ലട്ടർകൊണ്ടു താലൂക്കു ക്ലാർക്കിനെകൊണ്ടു നിരക്കുകൾ തയ്യാറാക്കിക്കണമെന്നും അതു ശരിയായിരിക്കേണ്ട വിഷയത്തിൽ തഹശീൽദാർ ചുമതലയായിരിക്കണമെന്നും വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതെ നിരക്കുകളിൽ കച്ചവടക്കാരെകൊണ്ടു ഒപ്പിടുവിക്കണമെന്നോ അവരുടെ വില വിവരം പട്ടിക നോക്കണമെന്നോ പറയുന്നില്ലെന്നും എന്നാൽ നിരക്കുഫാറങ്ങൾ അച്ചടിപ്പിച്ചു അയച്ചു തന്നിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ പേരും ഒപ്പും വേണ്ടതായി കാണപ്പെട്ടതു എന്നും കച്ചവടക്കാർ ക്ലാർക്കുതയ്യാറാക്കുന്നനിരക്കിൽ ഒപ്പിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു വിസമ്മതിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതിലേക്കു ഏതുപ്രകാരം വേണമെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സ് ഒന്നും കാണുന്നില്ലെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ടു നിരക്കുകളിൽ അവരെകൊണ്ടു ഒപ്പിടുവിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നും ക്ലാർക്കുമുമ്പോകുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു ചെന്നു ഓരോ സാമാനങ്ങളുടെയും വില അന്വേഷിച്ചു അറിഞ്ഞു, നിരക്കു തയ്യാറാക്കിയാൽ പോരയോ എന്നും സംശയിക്കുന്നതായും ആലോചിച്ചു വേണ്ട ഉത്തരവുണ്ടാകണമെന്നും തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഫസ്റ്റ് കമ്മീഷണർ കുടകം വന്നു എഴുതിയ സാധനം വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതിനു കച്ചവടക്കാർ നിരക്കിൽ ഒപ്പിടുന്നതിനു വിസമ്മതിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അവരെകൊണ്ടു അതിൽ നിബന്ധിച്ചു ഒപ്പിടുവിക്കണമെന്നു നിബന്ധമില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു.

ഇച്ചെയ്തിഎല്ലാം ... ...

No. J. 7723*
112 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
7-10-1915/21-2-1091.

To

The District Magistrate,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 309, dated the 15th/16th September 1915, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the appointment of an additional Copyist on Rs. (10) ten per mensem, for the Taluk Magistrate's Court, Changanacherry, with effect from the 1st Thulam 1091.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. G. 5954.

NOTIFICATION.

The following †Notification *re* the acceptance of valedictory addresses &c., by public servants, published at page 529 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated the 16th June 1891 and re-published at page 742 of the Gazette dated the 2nd June 1908, is again republished for the guidance of Heads of Departments and Offices.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
7-10-1915/21-2-1091.

NOTIFICATION.

No. G. 5955.

The following Proclamation ‡ prohibiting the employment of the relatives of an officer in the offices subordinate to him, published

* This is in modification of G. O. No. 9454/L. R., dated 18-11-11, on pp. 852-871, L. R. M. Vol. II.

† *Vide* page 59, L. R. M., Vol II, for the Notification.

‡ *Vide* page 20, L. R. M., Vol. I, for the Proclamation.

at page 965 of the Travancore Government Gazette, dated the 29th September 1874, and re-published at page 741 of the Gazette, dated the 2nd June 1908, is again re-published for the guidance of Heads of Departments and Offices.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
7-10-1915/21-2-1091.

No. G. 5956.

NOTIFICATION.

The following *Notification *re* the attitude to be maintained by public servants towards political or quasi-political movements, published at page 564 of the Travancore Government Gazette, dated the 23rd June 1891, and re-published at page 742 of the Gazette, dated the 2nd June 1908, is again re-published for the guidance of Heads of Departments and Offices.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
7-10-1915/21-2-1091.

No. 8308/L. R. / 1786 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
17-10-1915/1-3-1091.

CIRCULAR.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that the frequent transfers of clerks from one Taluk office to another, especially of those engaged in Treasury work, affects work prejudicially. The attention of all controlling officers is hereby drawn to the desirability of avoiding frequent transfers, which are detrimental to the interests of Government.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To all Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

Vide page 59, L. R. M., Vol. II, for the Notification.

No. 8165/L. R. / 1695 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
19-10-1915/3-3-1091.

To

The Ag. Dewan Peishkar,

Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 188/L. R. 241 of 91, dated the 14th September 1915, suggesting the desirability of opening two additional columns in Form No. 30, Account No. 13, prescribed in Volume III of the Land Revenue Manual, for noting the Sirkar Land Revenue and Devaswom Land Revenue separately, I have the honor to inform you that the budget heads may be entered in column 3 and the amount paid in column 4. After the day's transactions are over, the total under each of the budget heads, Devaswom Land Revenue, Sirkar Land Revenue, &c., have only to be worked out and entered separately across the page from left to right. It was not the intention, nor does it appear necessary, to enter the collections *under each budget head* in a separate column, as this will needlessly swell the size of this account. Government do not, therefore, consider it necessary to make any changes in the form of Nalvazhi.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

N 8396/L. R. / 1182 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-10-1915/13-3-1091.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 172/170 of 89, dated the 31st August 1915, regarding the assessment on cardamom lands,

I have the honor to inform you that the Government sanction the word "*permission*" being substituted for the words "*issue of patta*" in the Notification No. 5404/L. R.,* dated the 5th July 1915, amending Rule II of the Cardamom Rules.

A †Notification to the effect is being published in the Gazette.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 8428/L. R.
1831 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-10-1915/13-3-1091.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

It is observed, that the statements received for remission and writing off do not contain information as to whether the lands concerned belong to Sirkar or Sirkar Devaswom. As this information is required for scrutinising the Thavanamudakkom Accounts, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to arrange for the submission of separate statements in respect of Sirkar lands and Sirkar Devaswom lands in future.

I have etc.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkars.

Vide page 28 of the Supplement.
† *Vide* Notification No. 8696/L. R., dated 3-11-15.

No. J. 8326. / 42 of 1911.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
30-10-1915/14-8-1091.

To

S. C. H. Robinson Esq.,
Commissioner & District Magistrate,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with this Office letter No. J. 6909/42 of '11, dated the 8th September 1915, I have the honor to inform you that Government have been pleased to sanction your services being permanently transferred to this State and your being permanently appointed as Commissioner and District Magistrate, Devicolam, on the following terms:—

*(1) you will be given an annual increment of Rs. (50) fifty to your present pay, till it reaches a maximum of Rs. (1,000) one thousand a month, the first increment to be given with effect from the 1st Chingom 1091, and the maximum to be reached in six years from that date.

(2) you will continue to draw the hill allowance of Rs. (75) seventy five per mensem, and to have a free house;

(3) you will be given the Exchange Compensation allowance admissable under the British rules ;

(4) your service under the Madras Government will be counted in this State for leave and pension ;

(5) you will be eligible for leave and leave allowances under the Travancore Service Regulations ;

(6) you will be given a pension of Rs. (500) five hundred per mensem, if you retire after 25 years' service, inclusive of your service in British India; if you are obliged to retire on a medical certificate, before putting in a total of 25 years' service, inclusive of your service in British India, you will be given proportionate pension to be calculated under the Travancore Service Regulations;

(7) in all other matters not specifically mentioned, you will be governed by the travancore Service Regulations.

2. Government sanction the first increment of Rs. (50) fifty being granted to you with effect from the 1st Chingom 1091.*

Vide also Huzur letter No. J. 10030, dated 23-12-15.

3. Information has been received from the Resident that the Government of Madras has consented to the permanent transfer of your services to this State.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again:—

Rules No. 6657/L. R., dated the 3rd July 1914, regarding Kuthagapattom.

Read also:—

Letter R. O. C. No. 22 of 1091, dated the 17th September 1915, from the Conservator of Forests.

Under clause 9 of the *Kuthagapattom* Rules read above, Division Peishkars are empowered to sanction kuthagapattom leases for periods not exceeding 12 years and in all cases where the period of the lease exceeds 12 years, the sanction of the Government has to be obtained for granting the leases. The Conservator of Forests now reports that, according to the *Kuthagapattom* Rules, the produce of the trees standing on the lands in the possession of his department should be leased out by his department, but that there is no distinct provision in the Rules authorising him to confirm such leases. Mr. Subramonia Iyer therefore requests that the Conservator of Forests may also be empowered to confirm kuthagapattom leases for periods not exceeding 12 years in the same way as Division Peishkars.

ORDER THEREON No. 4550/F. & M. R., DATED TRIVANDRUM, 2nd November 1915. / 17th Thulam 1091.

The Government hereby empower the Conservator of Forests to sanction *kuthagapattom* leases in respect of the produce of trees standing on lands in the possession of the Forest Department, for periods not exceeding (12) twelve years. All leases for periods exceeding 12 years should be submitted to Government for sanction.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Conservator of Forests.
All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
L. R. Section.

**Vide* also G. O. No. 3722/L. R., dated 26-5-16.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again:—

(1) G. O. No. 70/L. R. & F., dated the 24th December 1913.

(2) G. O. No. 3021/L. R., dated the 21st April 1915.

Read also:—

(3) Letter No. 4576, dated the 16th June 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(4) Letter No. 7833/L. R., dated the 2nd October 1915, to the Ag. Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(5) Letter No. 349/L. R. 706 of 90, dated the 9th October 1915, from the Ag. Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(6) D. O. No. 343/L. R. 706, dated the 9th October 1915, from the Ag. Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(7) D. O. No. 348/L. R. 706, dated the 11th October 1915, from the Ag. Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

2. In G. O. No. 70/L. R. & F., dated the 24th December 1913, the minimum rate of *tharavila* for the puduval lands in the *pakuthies* of Rani and Kumpazha in the Chengannur taluk was fixed at Rs. (15) fifteen per acre. But as this was found to be excessive the Government ordered in their Proceedings No. 3021/L. R., dated the 21st April 1915, read above, a reduction in the rate of *tharavila* to Rs. (10) ten per acre. In spite of the above reduction, it is found that adequate progress is not being made in the registry of *puduval* lands in the two pakuthies. The Ag. Dewan Peishkar says that the root cause of this is the high rate of *tharavila* fixed for the lands. Further, the price of lands in the neighbouring pakuthies of the taluks of Thiruvella and Kunnathur, *viz.*, Enadimangalam, Ayiroor and others is said to be only Rs. (3) three per acre. Mr. Rajaram Row is, therefore, of opinion that, unless some further reduction is made in the rate of *tharavila*, it would not be possible to stimulate the extension of cultivation in the two *pakuthies*. He suggests that the *tharavila* may be brought down to Rs. (5) five per acre. This was also the rate recommended by his predecessor, Mr. Narayana Menon. A reduction of the rate of *tharavila* was also urged by Mr. C. P. Krishna Pillai, one of the Members of the Chengannur taluk, at the last Session of the Assembly.

ORDER THEREON NO. 8764/L. R.,* DATED TRIVANDRUM, 2nd November 1915 / 17th Thulam 1091

His Highness' Government have given their careful consideration to the whole question and they feel that, in view to develop the extension of cultivation in the two pakuthies, a further reduction

Vide G. O. No. 2392/L. R., dated 31-3-19.

in the rate of *tharavila* is necessary. They accordingly direct that the rate be permanently reduced to Rs. (5) five per acre. This reduction will not however apply to cases already disposed of, whether the *tharavila* involved in them has been realised or not.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Ag. Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

The Account Officer.

Mr. C. P. Krishna Pillai, Member, Chengannur taluk.

The Gazette.

The Press Room.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 8696/L. R.
1806 of 1915.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that, in modification of Notification No. 5404/L. R.,* dated the 5th July 1915, published on page 1283 of the Government Gazette, dated the 20th July 1915, the last para of Rule II of the Cardamom Rules is further amended as follows:—

"In the case of new lands to be granted, if the ryots enter upon the land with permission, the assessment shall be Bh. Re. (1) one per acre for four years *from the date of such permission* and Bh. Rs. (2) two per acre from the fifth year. But, where the lands are entered upon without permission, the maximum assessment of Bh. Rs. (2) two per acre shall be levied from the date of occupation."

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
3-11-1915/18-3-1091.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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* *Vide* page 30 of the Supplement.

No. 8802/L. R.
1549 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
12-11-1915/27-3-1091.

To

The Ag. Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1386/L. R. 1199 of 89, dated the 5th August 1915, *re*: the applicability of Regulation XI of 1089 to Land Acquisition cases commenced under the provisions of the old Regulation, I have the honor to inform you that the Head Sirkar Vakil, to whom the matter was referred, has written to say that sub-section 1 of section 28 of Regulation XI of 1089 specifically states that the provisions of that section apply only to cases where awards were made under sections 11 and 15 of the said Regulation. The provision contained in sub-section 2 of the same section will not, therefore, be applicable to cases where the award was made before the new Regulation came into force. Government accept the above opinion of Mr. Ananda Rao. I request that you will be so good as to take action in such cases in the light of the above interpretation.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 8981/L. R.
2700 of 1909.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
18-11-1915/3-4-1091.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 262 of 90/5596, dated the 9th July 1915, I have the honor to inform you that the Government sanction, as recommended, the revision of pay of the *pakuthi* staff of the Devicolam Division as per *proposition statement forwarded by you. The revision may be given effect to from the 1st Chingom 1091.

*	Present scale.		Proposed scale.	
		I. C. Vandamettu Pakuthi.		
1 Proverthicar	...	Rs. 35.	1 Proverthicar	Rs. 25, P. A. Rs. 10
3 Accountants	...	Rs. 20 each	3 Accountants	Rs. 15, for 2 P. A. Rs. 10.
6 Peons	...	Rs. 8 each.	6 Peons ...	Rs. 6 each.

2. It is noted that there will be a saving of Rs. 1,104 per annum by the revision now sanctioned.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 9003/L. R.
1780 of 1915.

Huzûr Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
19-11-1915/4-4-1091.

To

The Superintendent,
Revenue Survey.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 92, dated the 29th August 1915, I have the honor to inform you that Government approve of

Present scale.		Proposed scale.
	I. C. Kanjirapalli Pakuthi.	
4 Peons	... Rs. 8 each.	4 Peons ... Rs. 6 each.
	I. C. Manimala Pakuthi,	
3 Peons	... Rs. 8 each.	3 Peons ... Rs. 6 each.
	I. C. Marayoor Pakuthi.	
2 Peons	... Rs. 7 each.	2 Peons ... Rs. 6 each.
	I. C. Kanthaloor Pakuthi.	
2 Peons	... Rs. 7 each.	2 Peons ... Rs. 6 each.
	I. C. Koviloor Pakuthi.	
2 Peons	... Rs. 7 each.	2 Peons ... Rs. 6 each.
	I. C. Mupara Pakuthi.	
2 Peons	... Rs. 7 each.	2 Peons ... Rs. 6 each.
	I. C. Periyar Pakuthi.	
2 Peons	... Rs. 8 each.	2 Peons ... Rs. 6 each.
	I. C. Peermade Pakuthi.	
2 Peons	... Rs. 8 each.	2 Peons ... Rs. 6 each.
	I. C. Poopara Pakuthi.	
1 Proverthikar	... Rs. 35.	1 Proverthikar. Rs. 25, P. A. Rs. 10.
3 Accountants	... Rs. 20 each.	3 Accountants. Rs. 15 each, P. A. Rs. 5 each.
6 Peons	... Rs. 8 each.	6 Peons ... Rs. 6 each.
	I. C. Udumbanshola Pakuthi.	
1 Proverthikar	... Rs. 35.	1 Proverthikar Rs. 25, P. A. Rs. 10.
3 Accountants	... Rs. 20 each.	3 Accountants. Rs. 15, P. A. for 1 Rs. 5.
6Peons	... Rs. 8 each.	6 Peons ... Rs. 6 each.

the revised * form proposed by you for the statement showing the progress of Land Records Maintenance work that has to be submitted by Taluk Surveyors along with their monthly diaries. The new form will be adopted in those taluks where the Land Records Maintenance work has to be carried out according to the Revised Rules.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. P. W. 7677.
1709 of '07.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the revised rate of cart hire of (6) six chackrams per mile is made applicable to the pakuthies and roads specified below in the Trivandrum and Southern Divisions in addition to those referred to in the Notification No. 2021 A/P. W., † dated the 3rd April 1914.

Division.	Taluk.	Pakuthies.	Roads to which the revised rate is applicable.
Trivandrum.	Nedumangad.	1. Anad. 2. Uzhamalakal. 3. Arianad. 4. Mannurkara. 5. Vamanapuram.	1. From Patchai to Vithurai. 2. From Tholicode to Paruthipalli.
	Neyyattinkarai.	1. Ottasekara mangalam. 2. Kunnathukal. 3. Perumkadavila.	

* This modifies the form on page 1312, L. R. M., Vol. II. *Vide* also letter No. 4777/L. R., dated 27-7-16.

† *Vide* pages 1137--1139, L. R. M., Vol. II. *Vide* also Notification No. P. W. 2621 A, dated 19-5-18.

Division.	Taluk.	Pakuthies.	Roads to which the revised rate is applicable.
Southern.			1. From Vellarada to Thripparappu. 2. From Kalial to Alanchola. 3. From Ponnana to Kalikesom. 4. From Thadikaram to Balamore. 5. 13th mile on the above said road to Oliver's stone. 6. From Shorlacode to Thadikarankonam.
	Vilavancode.	Kalial.	Whole.
	Thovala.	1. Arumanallur.	Whole.
		2. Derisanamcope.	North of Thadikarankonam.
		3. Azhagiapandipuram.	Aramboli road.
		4. Anantha puram.	

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
21-11-1915/6-4-1091.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 6766/F. & M. R.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the seigniorage and tariff rates in force in the Forest Department for Royal trees and all reserved and unreserved species of timber are revised as indicated in the subjoined Schedule with effect from the 1st Dhanu 1091.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
24-11-1915/9-4-1091.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

Schedule of the Revised Tariff and Seigniorage rates for Timber.

No	Species.	Botanical Names.	Per	Tariff rates.			Seigniorage rates.		
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
	*Sandal Wood:—								
	I class billets (Vilayat budh). Thoroughly sound billets weighing not less than 20 lbs. each.	*Santalum album*	Maund of 28 lbs.	13	...	...	...	...	...
	II class billets (China budh). Slightly inferior billets weighing not less than 10 lbs. each.	,,	Do.	13	...	...	...	...	...
	III class billets. (Pangam). Billets having small knots, cracks, and hollows weighing not less than 5 lbs. each.	,,	Do.	13	...	...	...	...	...
	IV Short Billets (Ghotta). Short sound pieces (without limit as to weight or number).	,,	Do.	13	...	...	...	...	...
	V Ghat Badala. Billets with knots, cracks and small hollows at either end and weighing not less than 10 lbs. each.	,,	Do.	13	...	...	...	...	...
	VI Bagaradad. Solid pieces of different dimensions not falling in any of the above classes.	,,	Do.	12	8	...	...	...	...
	VII Roots: (1st class) Pieces weighing not less than 15 lbs.	,,	Do.	12	8	...	...	...	...
	VIII Roots: (2nd class) Pieces weighing not less than 5 lbs.	,,	Do.	12	8	...	...	...	...
	IX. Roots: (3rd class) Smaller sized roots.	,,	Do.	12	8	...	...	...	...

Vide Notification No. 4400/F. & M. R., dated 1-11-18.

Schedule of the Revised Tariff and Seigniorage rates for Timber.

No.	Species.	Botanical Name.	Per.	Tariff rates.			Seigniorage rates.		
				Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
	X. Jaipokal—Hollow pieces.	,,	Maund of 28 lbs.	12	8	...	...	...	...
	XI Cheriya: Heart-wood chips and shavings.	,,	Do.	4	8	...	...	...	...
	XII Mixed chips consisting of heart-wood and sap-wood inseparably mixed up.	,,	Do.	3	8	...	...	...	...
	XIII Saw dust consisting of powdered stuff obtained by sawing and fine shaving etc.	,,	Do.	5	8	...	...	...	...
2	Ebony or Karunthali round.	*Diospyros*	c. ft.	3	8	...	...	...	...
	Do. axed	*Assimilis or*	Do.	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn.	*Diospyros Ebenum*	Do.	5	4	...	...	...	...
3	Black-wood-Round 1st class	*Dalbergia*	Do.	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 2nd class	*latifolia*	Do.	2	4	...	...	...	...
	Do. 3rd class	,,	Do.	1	8	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	3	8	...	...	...	...
4	Teak (round), 1st class	*Tectona*	Do.	2	4	...	...	...	...
	Do. 2nd Do.	*grandis*	Do.	1	12	...	...	...	...
	Do. 3rd Do.	,,	Do.	1	8	...	...	...	...
	Do. (axed) 1st Do.	,,	Do.	2	13	...	...	...	...
	Do. 2nd Do.	,,	Do.	2	3	...	...	...	...
	Do. 3rd Do.	,,	Do.	1	14	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	2	12	...	...	...	...
	Do. flag-staff logs	,,	Do.	4	8	...	...	...	...
	Teak felloes	,,	doz.	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Saplings L. Diameter at butt end.								
	* 1st class 25′ under 7″	,,	each.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd Do 22½′ ,, 6″	,,	Do.	...	12	...	...	...	...
	3rd Do. 20′ ,, 5″	,,	Do.		8	...	...	...	...
	4th Do. 17⅓′ ,, 4″	,,	Do.		6	...	...	...	...
	5th Do. 15′′ ,, 3″	,,	Do.		4	...	...	...	...
5	Mahogany, round	*Swietenia*	c. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	*macrophylla*	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Red wood, Shenkurunthi or Thodappi, round	*Gluta travancorica*	Do.	1	8	...	1	...	...
	Do. axed	,,	Do.	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	2	4	...	1	8	...
7	Agil or white cedar round	*Dysoxylum*	Do.	1	8	...	...	10	...
	Do. axed	*malabaricum*	Do.	1	12	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	2	...	...	1	...	...

* "In all cases of doubt in classifying the saplings, the girth measurements should always be adopted as the test of the class to which a teak sapling should belong."

Schedule of the Revised Tariff and Seigniorage rates for Timber.

No.	Species.	Botanical Name	Per	Tariff rates.			Seigniorage rates.		
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs	As.	P.
8	Kambagom or Kongu round	*Hopea parviflora*	c. ft.	1	6	...	...	10	...
	Do. axed	,,	Do.	1	8	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	2	...	...	1	...	...
9	Anjili or Ayani round	*Artocarpus hirsuta*	Do.	1	4	...	...	10	...
	Do. axed		Do.	1	6	...	...	..	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	1	8	...	1	0	...
	Do. Planks of 25' X 15" X3½" and above.	,,	Do.	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Do. below Do. Do.	,,	Do.	1	12	...	...	...	...
10	Jackwood or Plavoo round	*Artocarpus integrifolia*	Do.	1	4	...	...	8	...
	Do. axed		Do.	1	8	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	1	14	...	...	12	...
11	Vaimaram or Satin wood round	*Chloroxylon swielenia*	Do.	1	2	...	...	8	...
	Do. axed		Do.	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	1	6	...	...	12	...
12	Vengai round	*Petrocarpus Marsupium*	Do.	1	...	...	...	8	...
	Do. axed		Do.	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	1	8	...	...	12	...
13	Punnappamaram round	*Calophyllum tomentosum*	Do.	1	...	...	...	4	...
	Do. axed		Do.	1	4	...	...	...	..
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	1	8	...	...	6	...
14	Thembavu or Karimaruthu round	*Terminala tomentosa*	Do.	1	...	...	...	8	...
	Do. axed		Do.	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	1	8	...	...	12	...
15	Koda-palai round	*Hardwickia pinnatta*	Do.	1	...	...	...	4	...
	Do. axed		Do.	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	1	8	...	...	6	...
	Do. boles	,,	Do	1	4	...	...	...	...
16	Aoha round	*Hardwickia binata*	Do.	1	...	...	..	6	...
	Do. axed		Do.	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	1	8	...	...	9	...
17	Irul or Kadamaram round	*Xylia dolabriformis*	Do.	...	14	...	...	6	...
	Do. axed		Do.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	1	2	...	...	9	...
18	Mathagirivembu or Thevntharom round	*Cedrela Toona*	Do.	...	14	...	...	6	...
	Do. axed	,,	Do.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	1	2	...	...	9	...
19	Nangu round	*Mesu ferrea*	Do.	...	14	..	...	4	...
	Do. axed	,,	Do.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	1	4	...	...	6	...

Schedule of the Revised Tariff and Seigniorage rates for Timber.

No.	Species.		Botanical names.	Per	Tariff rates.			Seigniorage rates.		
					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	Theetipla	round	*Artocarpus*	c ft.	...	14	...	...	4	...
	Do.	axed	*Lakoocha*	Do.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn	,,	Do.	1	2	...	...	6	...
21	Myla	round	*Vitex altissima*	Do.	...	12	...	...	6	...
	Do.	axed	,,	Do.	...	14	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn	,,	Do.	1	...	...	...	9	...
22	Venteak or Vevala	round	*Lagerstroemia*	Do.	1	2	...	...	6	...
	Do.	axed	*lanceolata*	Do.	1	5	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn	,,	Do.	1	8	...	...	9	...
	Do. - Planks-25′ × 15″ X 3½″ and above		,,	Do.	1	8	..	...	...	...
	Do. Do. below	Do.	,,	Do.	1	2	...	...	...	...
23	Vaga (all kinds)	round	*Albizzia Lebbek*	Do.	...	12	...	...	4	...
	Do.	axed	,,	Do.	...	14	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn	,,	Do.	1	...	...	...	6	...
24	Manjakadamboo	round	*Adina cordifolia*	Do.	...	12	...	...	4	...
	Do.	axed	,,	Do.	...	14	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn	,,	Do.	1	...	...	...	...	...
25	Manimaruthi	round	*Lagerstroemia*	Do.	...	12	...	...	4	...
	Do.	axed	*Flos-Reginoe*	Do.	...	14	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn	,,	Do.	1	...	...	...	6	...
26	Maruthi	round	*Terminalia*	Do.	...	12	...	...	4	...
	Do.	axed	*paniculata*	Do.	...	14	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn	,,	Do.	1	...	...	...	6	...
27	Mala Veppoo	round	*Chickrassia*	Do.	...	12	...	...	6	...
	Do.	axed	*tabularis*	Do.	...	14	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn	,,	Do.	1	...	...	...	9	...
28	Parambay	round	*Prosopisspicigera*	Do.	...	12	...	...	3	...
29	Karuvelum	Do.	*Acacia arabica*	Do.	...	12	...	...	2	...
30	Poothankoli	round	*Poeciloneuron*	Do.	...	12	...	...	3	...
	Do.	axed	*indicum*	Do.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn	,,	Do.	1	2	...	...	4	6
31	Mullu Vengai	round	*Bridelia retusa*	Do.	...	10	...	...	4	...
	Do.	axed	,,	Do.	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn	,,	Do.	...	14	...	...	6	...
32	Gnaval	round	*Eugenia*	Do.	...	10	...	...	4	...
	Do.	axed	*Jambolana*	Do.	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn	,,	Do.	1	...	...	...	6	...
	Do.	boles	,,	Do.	1	...	...	...	...	...
33	Kalpottan	round	*Anogeolosa*	Do.	...	10	...	...	2	...
	Do.	axed	*densiflora*	Do.	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn	,,	Do.	1	...	...	...	3	...

Schedule of the Revised Tariff and Seigniorage rates for Timber.

No.	Species.	Botanical names.	Per	Tariff rates.			Seigniorage rates.		
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
34	Chalathadies,—	*Pajanelia*							
	Kurunvembu, Karavazha, Azhanthi, Peelivasha, Mullu Elavu	*Rheedii* *Albizzia stipulata* *Bombax insigne*	c. ft.	...	10	...	...	...	...
35	Chavundi round	*Ehretia laevis*	Do.	...	10	...	...	2	...
	Do. axed	,,	Do.	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	...	14	...	...	3	...
36	Karanjili round	*Dipterocarpus*	Do.	...	10	...	...	4	...
	Do. axed	*Bourdilloni*	Do.	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	1	...	...	..	6	...
	Do. boles	,,	Do.	1	...	...	...	...	...
37	Pongu round	*Hopea Wightiana*	Do.	...	10	...	...	4	...
	Do. axed	,,	Do.	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	1	...	...	...	6	...
38	Chokkala round	*Aglaia Roxburghiana*	Do.	...	10	...	...	4	...
	Do. axed		Do.	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	...	14	...	...	6	...
39	Malai Elluppai or Kattu Illuppai round	,, *Palaquium elliptieum*	Do.	...	9	...	...	4	...
	Do. axed		Do.	...	11	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	...	13	...	...	6	...
40	Nedunar round	*Polyalthia*	Do.	...	8	...	...	1	6
	Do. axed	*fragrans*	Do.	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	...	12	...	...	2	...
41	Poovan round	*Schleichera*	Do.	...	8	...	...	3	...
	Do. axed	*trijuga*	Do.	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	...	12	...	...	4	6
42	Pathiri round	*Streospermum*	Do.	...	8	...	...	4	...
	Do. axed	*xylocarpum*	Do.	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	...	12	...	...	6	...
43	Chadachi or Oonam round	*Grewia*	Do.	...	8	...	...	4	...
	Do. axed	*tilioefolia*	Do.	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn		Do.	...	12	...	...	6	...
44	Vembu (all kinds) round	*Melia azadirachta*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
	Do. axed	,,	Do.	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	...	12	...	...	3	...
45	Vekkali round	*Anogeissus*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
	Do. axed	*latifolia*	Do.	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	...	12	...	...	3	...

Schedule of the Revised Tariff Seigniorage rates for Timber.

No.	Species.	Botanical names.	Por	Tariff rates.			Seigniorage rates.		
				Rs	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
46	Venkottah round	*Lophopetalum*	c. ft.	...	8	...	...	2	...
	Do. axed	*Wightianum*	Do.	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn	,,	Do.	...	12	...	...	3	...
	Do. planks 6″X¼″		100 R. ft.	3	8	...	...	...	...
47	Pukil round	*Dysoxylum*	c. ft.	...	8	...	...	2	...
	Do. axed	*purpureum*	Do.	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn		Do.	...	12	...	...	3	...
48	Kadukkai round	*Terminalia*	Do	...	8	...	...	3	...
	Do. axed	*chebula*	Do.	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn		Do.	...	12	..	...	4	6
49	Pulavu or Malayooram round	*Pterosperum rubiginosum*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
	Do' axed		Do.	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn		Do.	...	12	...	...	3	...
50	Vellayani round	*Dipterocarpus*	Do.	...	8	...	...	4	...
	Do axed	*indicus*	Do.	...	10	..	...	...	...
	Do. sawn		Do.	...	12	...	...	6	...
51	Cherupunna round	*Calophyllum*	Do.	...	8	...	...	4	...
	Do. axed	*Wightianum*	Do.	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn		Do.	...	12	...	...	6	...
	Do. boles		Do	1	...	...	...	...	...
52	Naikambagom round	*Hopea racoploea*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
	Do. axed		Do.	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn		Do.	...	12	...	...	3	...
53	Konnai round	*Cassia fistula*	Do.	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Do. axed		Do.	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn		Do.	...	12	...	...	4	6
54	Peikaddukka round	*Terminalia*	Do.	...	8	...	...	4	...
	Do. axed	*travancorensis*	Do.	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn		Do.	...	12	...	...	6	...
55	Irumbiraki round		Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
	Do. sawn		Do.	...	...	...	...	3	...
56	Punna round	*Calophyllum*	Do.	...	8	...	...	4	...
	Do. sawn	*inophyllum*	Do.	...	...	...	...	6	...
57	Mulaguuari round		Do.	...	8	...	...	4	...
58	Sorakali round		Do.	...	8	...	...	4	...
59	Perillapicha round	*Walsura piscidia*	Do.	...	8	...	...	6	...
	Do. axed		Do.	...	9	6	...	...	...
	Do. sawn		Do.	...	11	6	...	9	...
60	Illuppai round	*Bassia*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
	Do. sawn	*longifolia*	Do.	...	12	..	...	3	...
61	Passakottai round	*Sapindus*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
	Do. sawn	*rifoliatus*	Do.	...	12	...	...	3	...

Schedule of the Revised Tariff and Seigniorage rates for Timber.

No.	Species.	Botanical Names.	Per	Tariff rates.			Seigniorage rates.		
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As	P
62	Thelli round	*Canarium*	c. ft.	...	8	...	...	2	...
	Do. sawn	*strictum*	Do.	...	12	...	...	3	...
63	Pezhu round	*Careya arborea*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
64	Malachithiyan round	*Bischofia javanica*	Do.	...	8	...	...	3	...
	Do. axed		Do.	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Do. sawn		Do.	...	12	...	...	4	6
65	Chanthu round	*Xylopia parvifolia*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
66	Murungila Do.	"	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
67	Thondi Do.	*Sterculia urens*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
68	Chaukku Do.	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
69	Oondapine Do.	*Vatica chinensis*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
70	Charu Do.	*Holigarna Arnottiana*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
71	Ponnampine Do.	*Myristica malabarica*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
72	Kothapine Do.	*Do. magnifica*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
73	Kara Do.	*Elaeocarpus serratus*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
74	Chorapine or Chennelli Do.	*Myristica attenuata*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
75	Karungali Do.	*Acacia sundra*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
76	Aranthal Do	*Pajanelia Rheedii*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
77	Kattakara Do.	*Elaeocarpus oblongus*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
78	Vattakkanni Do.	*Macaranga Roxburghii*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
79	Katteyethikka Do.	*Myristica Beddomei*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
80	Kanakytha Do.	*Miliusa velutina*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
81	Karingozha Do.	"	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
82	Oothi Do.	*Odina wodier*	Do.	...	8	...	...	2	...
83	Poovarasu Do.	*Thespesia populnea*	Do.	...	7	...	...	2	...
	Do. axed		Do.	...	8	6	...	...	...
	Do. sawn		Do.	...	10	6	...	3	...
84	Thanni round	*Terminalia belerica*	Do.	...	7	...	...	2	...
	Do. axed		Do.	...	8	6	...	...	...
	Do. sawn		Do.	...	10	6	...	3	...
85	Poopathiri round	*Stereospermum chelonoides*	Do.	...	7	...	...	1	...
	Do. axed		Do.	...	8	6	...	...	...
	Do. sawn		Do.	...	10	6	...	1	6
86	Mavoo round	*Mangifera indica*	Do.	...	7	...	...	2	...
	Do axed		Do.	...	8	6	...	...	...
	Do. sawn		Do.	...	10	6	...	3	...

Schedule of the Revised Tariff and Seigniorage rates for Timber.

No.	Species.		Botanical Names	Per	Tariff rates.			Seigniorage rates.		
					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
87	Kanjiram	round	*Strychnos Nux-Vomica*	c. ft.	...	7	...	...	2	...
	Do.	axed		Do.	...	8	6	...	...	...
	Do	sawn		Do.	...	10	6	...	3	...
88	Elavoo	round	*Bombax malabaricum*	Do.	...	6	...	...	2	...
	Do.	axed		Do.	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn		Do.	...	10	...	...	3	...
89	Vallam	round	*Carallia lucida*	Do.	...	6	...	...	1	6
	Do.	axed		Do.	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn		Do.	...	10	...	...	2	...
90	Illapongu	round	*Hopea glabra*	Do.	...	6	...	...	1	...
	Do.	axed		Do.	...	7	6	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn		Do.	...	9	...	...	1	6
91	Karvai or Vazhanai	round	*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*	Do.	...	6	...	...	1	...
	Do.	axed		Do.	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn		Do.	...	10	...	...	1	6
92	Chavaram	round	*Eugenia chavaram*	Do.	...	6	...	...	2	...
93	Kadapla	Do.	*Kurrimia bipartita*	Do.	...	6	...	...	2	...
94	Niroli	Do.	*Filicium decipins*	Do.	...	6	...	...	2	...
95	Kurungan	Do.	*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*	Do.	...	6	...	...	2	...
96	Vedapla*	Do.	*Cullenia excelsa*	Do.	...	6	...	...	2	...
97	Mattipal	Do.	*Ailanthus malabarica*	Do.	...	6	...	...	2	...
	Do.	sawn		Do.	...	...	...	...	3	...
98	Kulumavu	round	*Machilus macrantha*	Do.	...	5	...	...	1	...
	Do.	axed		Do.	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn		Do.	...	8	...	...	1	6
	Do.	planks		Do.	...	10	6	...	...	...
99	Cheeni	round	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Do.	...	5	...	...	2	...
	Do.	axed		Do.	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn		Do.	...	8	...	...	3	...
100	Payine	round	*Vateria indica*	Do.	...	5	...	...	1	...
	Do.	axed		Do.	...	6	...	...	..	...
	Do.	sawn		Do.	...	8	...	...	1	6
101	Puli	round	*Tamarindus indica*	Do.	...	4	...	...	2	...
	Do.	axed		Do.	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn		Do.	1	...	...	...	3	...
102	Junglewood Arakal			24	3	...	...	...	...	...
103*	Other junglewood	round		c. ft.	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Do.	sawn		Do.	...	...	...	...	1	6
104†	Kumbil	round	*Gmelina arborea*	Do.	...	12	...	...	4	...
	Do.	axed		Do.	...	14	...	...	...	...
	Do.	sawn		Do.	1	...	...	...	6	...

*Added by No 2140/F. & M. R., dated $\frac{28}{30}$-5-16.
† Do No. 3470/F. & M. R., dated 21-8-16.

No. 7296.

CIRCULAR.

In view to some retrenchment being effected in the expenditure now incurred by Government on account of the Government Press, the following rules are passed for the guidance of all Heads of Departments and Offices:—

1. The Superintendent, Government Press, will, from the 1st Vrischigom 1091, accept work direct only from the undermentioned officers:—

1. The Sarvadhikariakar, Palace.
2. The Chief Secretary to Government.
3. The Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries to Government.
4. The Private Secretary to the Dewan.
5. The Secretary to the Legislative Council.
6. The Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
7. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
8. The Conservator of Forests.
9. The Director of Registration.
10. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
11. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
12. The Registrar, High Court.
13. The District Magistrates.
14. The Head Sirkar Vakil and Additional Head Sirkar Vakil.
15. The Principal, Law College.
16. The Commissioner of Police.
17. The Director of Public Instruction.
18. The Inspector of Secondary Schools.
19. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
20. The Principal, H. H. The Maha Raja's College.
21. The Lady Principal, H. H. The Maha Raja's College for girls.
22. The Principal, Teacher's College.
23. The Principal, Sanskrit College.
24. The Director of Agriculture.
25. The Director, Museum and Public Gardens.
26. The State Geologist, Travancore.
27. The Superintendent of Archaeology.
28. The Curator for the publication of Sanskrit manuscripts.
29. The Honorary Secretary, Public Lecture Committee.
30. The Commandant, Nayar Brigade.

31. The Excise Commissioner.
32. The Darbar Physician.
33. The Sanitary Commissioner.
34. The Anchal Superintendent.
35. The Account Officer.
36. The Port Officer.
37. The Superintendent of Vydiasalas.
38. The Director, Observatory.
39. The Honorary Secretary, Public Library.
40. The Government Photographer and Mechanic.
41. The Officer Commanding H. H. The Maha Raja's Body Guard.
42. The Chief Engineer.
* 43. The Superintendent of Stationery and Records.
* 44. The Chemical Examiner to Government.
* 45. The Superintendent of Government Press.
* 46. The Controller of Patents and Designs.

2. The above officers are requested to see that the services of the Government Press are availed of only in unavoidable cases, and that the volume of the work sent to the Press for execution is reduced as far as practicable.

3. The Superintendent, Government Press, is authorised to refuse any job of which less than forty copies are ordered, as it is easy in such cases to type or cyelo-style the required number of copies. This rule, however, will not affect the number of spare copies of any matter published in the Gazette.

4. The Superintendent, Government Press, reports that the work in the Press is hampered by the bad preparation of manuscripts, the large number of proofs called for and other causes of a similar nature. Government would therefore invite the attention of all officers authorised to send works for printing in the Government Press, to the following instructions on the subject :—

Manuscripts.—As alterations after the matter has once been set up in type, involve heavy expenditure and waste of time, the Government would insist on the manuscripts being thoroughly revised and recopied before they are sent to the Press.

In the drafting of forms sent for printing, the width of the several columns should be marked on the copy, due regard being had to the size of the paper to be used.

Proofs.—It is the duty of the Press to see that the matter is printed exactly in accordance with the copy supplied. Proofs,

* Added by Notifications Nos. G. 377, 4082, 7023 and 1669, dated 8/24-1-16, 5-7-16, 20-10-16 and 23-3-17 respectively. *Vide* also Huzur letters Nos. G. 3201 and 7612, dated 18-5-18 and 16-11-18 respectively.

therefore, need be called for only in exceptional cases, and if the proofs contain only a few errors they should be returned corrected with the strike off order.

Tabular work.—As tabular work costs much more than solid setting, and as the same could ordinarily be done quite as effectively but far more cheaply, with the aid of headings and sub-headings in a black-faced type, such work should only be ordered in very exceptional cases.

Urgent work.—Reasonable time should be allowed to the Press for all work and the orders for urgent work should be minimised as far as possible to reduce the expenditure on account of overtime.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
24-11-1915/9-4-1091.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. D. 4580. *

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
1-12-1915/16-4-1091.

To

The Ag: Dewan Peishkar,

Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadhanom No. 121/D, dated the 17th Thulam 1091, *re*: payment for Kandukrishi paddy supplied to the Ambalapuzha Devaswom, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction that all Kandukrishi paddy supplied to Sirkar Devaswoms be paid for at a fixed rate of five fanams per para, *inclusive of transport charges*, instead of at nirak or contract rates as heretofore.

I have etc.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

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* *Vide* para 2 of G. O. No, 4998/L. R., dated 12-6-10, page 736, L. R. M., Vol. II. and Huzur letter No. D. 4823, dated 22-12-15, at page of the Supplement.

No. S. R. 3193.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
4-12-1915/19-4-1091.

To

The Excise Commissioner,
Travancore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 4152/M. 739, dated the 15th November 1915 *re*: the form of correspondence between the Dewan Peishkars and Officers in charge of Excise Circles, I have the honor to inform you that Government direct that the 'letter form' should be adopted by the former in addressing Assistant Excise Commissioners and the 'docket form' in addressing Excise Circle Officers.

The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, are being addressed accordingly.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 9499/L. R. * / 1941 of 1915

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
11-12-1915/26-4-1091.

To

The Ag. Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

* * * *

In this connection, I am to state, for your information, that in auction sales, it is undesirable that a subordinate of the office which holds the auction should be allowed to bid *except with the special permission of Government.*

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

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* *Vide* Huzur Sadhanom No. 3843, dated 14-8-1071, p. 94, L. R. M Vol. II.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

Letter No. 1699/L. R., dated the 2nd November 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

In his letter read above, the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, has recommended the apportionment of the Vembanad lake lying between the taluks of Shertallai and Vaikom into two halves from the mid-line, allotting each half to the contiguous taluk. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, is of opinion that the apportionment of the lake as suggested by the Peishkar is very desirable and may be adopted.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{9848/\text{L. R.}}{2038 \text{ of } '15.}$ DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{12\text{th December } 1915.}{27\text{th Vrischigom } 1091}$

Government sanction the Peishkar's recommendation to divide that portion of the Vembanad lake which lies between the taluks of Shertallai and Vaikom into two halves from the mid-line, and transfer each half to the contiguous pakuthies of the respective taluks as per sketch enclosed.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Gazette.

No. $\frac{9661/\text{F. \& M. R.}}{2168 \text{ of } 1915.}$ Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 21-12-1915/5-6-1091.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1918, dated the 9th October 1915, regarding the application of Mr. P. Abraham on behalf of his client Mr Edmund White for the registry of *poramboke* lands containing monozite on the sea-coast in the Trivandrum and Padmanabhapuram Divisions, I have the honor to inform you that no

Sirkar land within your Division, whether poramboke or otherwise, within the limits leased to the Travancore Minerals Company should be brought under registry without the previous sanction of the Government.

I have etc.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

No. D. 4823.† / L. R. 2062 of '15.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
22-12-1915/7-5-1091.

To

The Account Officer,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. T. A 17/3427, dated the 9th December 1915, I have the honor to inform you that the order *re*: payment of Kandukrishi paddy supplied to Sirkar Devaswoms at a fixed rate of five fanams per para will take effect from the 1st Dhanu 1091.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. J. 10030. / 42 of 1911.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
23-12-1915/8-5-1091.

To

S. C. H. Robinson Esq.,
Commissioner and District Magistrate,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1649/5 of 89, dated the 9th November 1915, I have the honor to inform you that, as requested,

† *Vide* Huzur letter No. 4580, dated 1-12-15, p. 98 of the Supplement.

Government have been pleased to sanction your pay, increments and pension being given in British currency. The Account Officer is being informed accordingly. The salary slip received with your letter under reference is herewith returned.

2. Your pay of Bh. Rs. 700-50-1000 * is purely personal and not attached to the office of the Commissioner, Devicolam.

I have &c.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

No. G. 7974.

CIRCULAR.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that, when medical officers are asked to examine candidates for admission to the public service in respect of their physical fitness, information regarding their identification is not adequately supplied as required by Circular No. G. 5828, dated the 15th September 1910. Heads of Departments and of Offices are requested to furnish the required information in future in the form appended at foot.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
23-12-1915/8-5-1091.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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* *Vide* Huzur letter No. J. 8326, dated 30-10-15, p. 80 of the Supplement

From

.....

.....

To

The Medical Officer in charge.

District $\frac{\text{Hospital.}}{\text{Dispensary}}$ ... ...

Sir,

I have the honor to request you will be good enough to examine the individual whose descriptive roll is given below :

Name	Father's name.	Caste or race.	Office or occupation.	Place of residence.	Date of birth.	Height.	Extent of service.	Previous leave of any kind, except casual leave, giving dates.	Maximum amount of leave available.	Marks of identification.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

and certify as to—

(1) His fitness for entertainment in the public service.*

(2) His physical fitness for any further service.

(3) The period of sick leave that should be granted to him.

(4) His fitness to return to duty $\frac{\text{on}}{\text{before}}$ the expiry of his leave.

(5) His fitness for further service for one year.

Remarks :—

I have etc.

NOTE.—Columns 9 and 10 need not be filled in cases 1 and 5.

No. 27/S. R.* / 42 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
5-1-1916/21-5-1091.

CIRCULAR.

It has come to the notice of Government that, notwithstanding the instructions conveyed in the Account Office Circular No. B. K. 3705, dated the 12th April 1915, *re:* payment of interest on security deposits, Heads of Departments and Offices recommend a large number of applications for payment of interest on security deposits of Government servants for over six months after the depositors are relieved. Government direct that the refund of deposits should be made promptly. The payment of interest on security deposits for any period after the expiry of the six months from the date of the relief of the depositors from office will not be sanctioned, except in cases absolutely necessary. In any exceptional case requiring payment of interest, Heads of Departments and Offices should, before the expiry of the six months allowed, communicate to Government the reasons for the delay and obtain their previous sanction for extension for a definite period in each case.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To all Head of Departments and Offices.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read:—

(1) The representation of Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai, Member Agasteeswaram taluk, at the Eleventh Session of the Sree Mulam Popular Assembly, regarding certain difficulties alleged to be experienced by the ryots of Nanjinad in the cultivation of their lands.

(2) Letter No. 5476/L. R., dated the 14th July 1915, to the Chief Engineer.

(3) Letter No. 1298, dated the 21st July 1915, from the Chief Engineer.

The main points urged by Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai, Member, Agasteeswaram taluk, on behalf of the ryots of Nanjinad in connection with the cultivation of their lands were the following:—

(1) Although the 20th of May every year had been fixed by Government as the date of opening the Kodayar reservoir, water was not let out in time and therefore the crops failed.

**Vide* also Circular No. 253/S. R., dated 22-1-16, amended by Notification No. 1182/S. R., dated 29-4-16.

(2) The Irrigation Department was not sufficiently sympathetic to the ryots and did not endeavour to promote the interests of cultivation. The Department was indifferent to the proper and timely supply of water, and hence the crops were seriously affected.

(3) There was serious public apprehension that the capacity of the Kodayar reservoir was insufficient to supply all the water required by the area commanded by the project, and therefore the indiscriminate sale of tank-beds, which served a useful irrigation purpose, was calculated to produce disastrous consequence to the ryots of Nanjinad. The tank-beds were useful for the collection and storage of surplus water and for the grazing of cattle, and their disposal had rendered the above two purposes difficult of accomplishment.

(4) The order of the Government to dismantle the Pillapattu Dam in the Pazhayar river instead of conserving the same in the interests of agriculture, would prove to be disastrous to the cultivation of the lands concerned. The loss to the Government thereby would be fifteen times the cost of maintaining the said dam.

(5) The Pazhayar river annually flooded its banks and destroyed cultivation. That would not occur if parts of its banks were repaired, portions of the river were widened and other necessary improvements carried out.

(6) The want of sufficient grazing grounds in Nanjinad seriously affected the cattle of the place.

(7) The ryots and the officers of the Government felt considerable difficulty owing to the want of communication to the several blocks commanded by the Thovala channel.

(8) The petitions presented by the ryots in regard to the repairs of the irrigation channels &c., had to be duly stamped with a half-rupee stamp. That was a hardship to them.

(9) The want of permanent sluices between the 7th and 19th miles of the Thovala channel was a source of loss to the ryots and to the Irrigation Department.

(10) The old bridges constructed by the Irrigation Maramat Department in the interests of cultivation were left in a state of complete disrepair. The bridges, culverts &c., that were still required in certain places were not attended to by the Government.

(11) The order of the Government empowering the officers of the Irrigation Department to distribute the water from the tank reservoirs was a source of hardship to the ryots and of friction between them and the Department. The ryots had long enjoyed the privilege of distributing water and this should be recognised and continued. The staff sanctioned for the distribution of water was being employed otherwise by the P. W. Department.

(12) An Irrigation Committee was originally started with a view to ensure hearty co-operation between the Irrigation Department and the ryots. The Committee was not continued, the non-official members thereof were excluded and the Committee gradually became purely a conference of the officers. That had tended to alienate the sympathies of the ryots."

The whole question was referred to the Chief Engineer and the Government have perused his report No. 1298, dated the 21st July 1915,

ORDER THEREON No. 239/L. R. DATED TRIVANDRUM, 7th January 1916. / 23rd Dhanu 1091.

In regard to points (1) and (2), the Government observe that the statements of the Member are not correct.

2. With regard to point (3) which relates to the capacity of the Kodayar Reservoir, the Chief Engineer reports that the capacity of the Reservoir is ample, not only for all present requirements, but for a far larger ayacut. The Government accept this view. The Member is mistaken in supposing that the tank-beds are being indiscriminately sold. On the other hand, great discretion is exercised in selecting the tank-beds for sale, and wherever there is any reasonable doubt regarding the necessity for retaining a tank, the policy has been to maintain the *status quo* as laid down in paragraph 5 of G. O. No. 2845/P. W., dated the 6th April 1908. This policy will be rigidly adhered to.

3. With regard to point (4) *re*: the dismantling of the Pillapattu Dam, the Government see no reason to reconsider their decision contained in G. O. No. 3041 P. W., dated the 7th May 1915.

4. As regards point (5), the Chief Engineer reports that it is necessary to remove the obstructions in the beds of the Pazhayar river, the chief of which are the Pillapattu and the Mission dams; other improvements are being carried out as the need for them is felt. This will be communicated to the Member for his information.

5. With regard to point (6) the Government recognise the necessity for providing additional grazing grounds for cattle and this will be steadily kept in view in the selection of tank-beds for disposal.

6. The 7th point urged by the Member is about the need for roads under the Thovala channel. Government observe that this need has been recognised and that a scheme prepared by the Public Works Department has been sanctioned in G. O. No. 1132 P. W./1063, dated the 17th February 1915.

7. The 8th point relating to the court fees chargeable on applications and petitions on irrigation matters presented by ryots, has already been disposed of in G. O. No. J. 7671, dated the 6th September 1915.

8. In regard to points (9) and (10), the Chief Engineer reports that permanent sluices are being given to all blocks in the Thovala channel as they develop and that, so far as the bridges are concerned, they are not only being maintained properly but the number of

bridges and culverts has been greatly increased. This will be communicated to the Member for his information.

9. In regard to point (11), the Chief Engineer states that the difficulty with regard to the distribution of water is that the ryots will not do it themselves. He also refers to the want of co-operation on the part of the ryots in this respect, which, he considers, is one of the chief impediments to the development of the Project. The success of the Kodayar Project depends to a very large extent on the co-operation of the ryots and of the officers of the Land Revenue and Public Works Departments. Government would emphasise the need for this co-operation and earnestly invite the attention of the ryots and the officers of Government to its importance.

10. With regard to point (12), it may be stated that the Irrigation Committee mentioned by the Member, was appointed by Government mainly for the purpose of fixing the dates for the closing and opening of the irrigation channels. It concluded its labours in April 1911 and a G. O. was issued on the 14th December 1911. It was not a standing Committee and was not therefore continued.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

(1) Mr. Sivathanu Pillai, Member, Sree Mulam Popular Assembly, Agasteeswaram.

(2) The Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(3) The Chief Engineer.

(4) The Gazette.

(5) The Press Room.

No. 198/L. R.*
33 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
12-1-1916/28-5-1091.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Government have sanctioned the proposal of the Port Officer, Alleppey, that Bills of Lading

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Vide also Huzur letter No. 7524/L. R., dated 15-11-16.

should in future be made out in his favour only, instead of in the name of the Assistant Excise Commissioner and Port Officer, as heretofore.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 471/L. R. / 1298 of 1912.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
22-1-1916/9-6-1091.

To

J. A. Gwynne Esq.,
Secretary to the Combined Planters Association,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the 13th December 1915, I have the honor to inform you that the question of timber value on planting lands was discussed by the Dewan with the Deputation that met him on the 15th December 1915.

2. It was clearly explained to the Deputation that the rates of valuation were not after all so high as supposed by them. From Clause 26 of the Revised Waste Land Rules (copy enclosed) as amended by Notification No. 1418/L. R., dated the 20th February 1915, you will observe that the trec-growth on lands granted under the Rules is valued, not according to the rates in force in the Forest Department but according to certain lower rates in force in the Land Revenue Department. These latter rates are mentioned in the schedule appended to the Puduval Rules (copy enclosed). This schedule itself provides for two sets of rates one (column 3) for the taluks of Parur, Alengad, Kunnatnad, Quilon, Kottarakara, Kunnathur, Pathanapurom, Shencottah, Chirayinkil, Trivandrum and Nedumangad and the other (column 4) for the remaining taluks of the State. The scope for the extension of tea cultivation lies mostly in the taluks of Peermade and Devicolam. The rates applicable to these taluks are those mentioned in column 4 of the schedule. They are 50 per cent less than the rates as per column 3 and are favourable to the Planters.

As a result of the discussion, the following arrangement was resolved upon and it was agreed to by the Deputation namely:—

(1) that every application for lands under the Revised Waste Land Rules should be referred, as usual, for report to the Commissioner, Devicolam, or the Division Peishkar, as the case may be;

(ii) that, if, on receipt of such report, the assignment of the land be found to be unobjectionable, the Conservator of Forests should be asked to report, in consultation with the applicant, whether the latter is prepared to pay for all, or any of the reserved trees on the land and that, if he is prepared, to calculate and recover the timber value according to the rates referred to in the preceding paragraph:

(iii) that, if the applicant be not prepared to pay for all or any of the trees, the Conservator should state, after an examination of the tree-growth by himself or by a responsible officer of the Department as to whether it would pay the Forest Department to remove the trees and if so, by what time the removal could be effected; and

(iv) that should the applicant be unwilling to pay for all or any of the trees and should the Conservator consider it unprofitable to Government to remove the trees, they are to be left at the disposal of the applicant, payment being insisted on only for the timber used as such for building and other purposes within the Estate limits, or removed outside such limits, according to the sanctioned rates.

The Conservator of Forests has undertaken to see that no unreasonable delay occurs in inspecting or removing the tree-growth or replying to the references made to him on the subject.

Government trust that this arrangement will meet all practical requirements, so far as the valuation of the tree-growth on planting lands is concerned.

3. As regards the royal trees, such as teak, blackwood, ebony and sandalwood, their full proprietorship vests in Government as laid down in Clause 26 of the Waste Land Rules.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Commissioner, Devicolam and the Division Peishkars.

No. 253/S. R.*
42 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum
22-1-1916/9-6-1091.

CIRCULAR.

Heads of Departments and Offices are hereby informed that the payment of interest on security deposits, for any period after the expiry of the six months from the date of the relief of the depositors from office, will not be sanctioned, except in cases absolutely necessary. In exceptional cases, Heads of Departments and Offices should, before the expiry of the six months allowed, communicate to Government the reasons for the delay and obtain their previous sanction for extension for a definite period in each case. Where owing to the death of the depositors, certificates of succession have to be produced to entitle the claimants to the deposits of the deceased, no interest will be paid for any period (*prior to the date of production of such certificates.*)†

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

No. G. 377.

NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of Circular No. G. 7296‡, dated the 24th November 1915, published at page 2035 of the Government Gazette dated the 30th November 1915, it is hereby notified that the following addition is made to para 1 of that Circular:—

43. The Superintendent of Stationery and Records.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
24-1-1916/11-6-1091.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

**Vide* Circular No. 27/S. R., dated 5-1-16 also.

†As amended by Notification No. 1182/S. R., dated 29-4-16.

‡*Vide* pages 96-98 of the Supplement.

No. E. 315. / 15 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-1-1916/16-6-1091.

To

The Ag. Director of Public Instruction,
Travancore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1425/193, dated the 17th December 1915. I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the following procedure being adopted in regard to the acquisition of sites for Departmental Lower Grade Elementary Schools :—(1) the amount of compensation for the acquisition of sites for a Departmental Lower Grade Elementary School should be collected from the people of the locality and paid to the Inspecting Officer and a receipt for the same granted to them by that officer ; (2) the sum so collected should be remitted at once into the treasury by the Inspecting Officer and it will be held as a revenue deposit; (3) as the probable compensation fixed by the Education Department was inadequate in some instances and as it was found difficult afterwards to collect the balance from the people, the amount of probable compensation should be fixed only after consulting the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the land is situated ; and (4) no assumption proceedings should be started by the Revenue Department unless and until the full amount necessary for paying the compensation is collected and held in deposit in the treasury for the purpose.

2. The Account Officer will issue the necessary instructions to the Treasury Officers. Action should also be taken to correct the Account Code accordingly.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. G. 700.*

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
4-2-1916/22-6-1091.

To

The Sanitary Commissioner,
Travancore.

Sir.

With reference to your letter No. 1779, dated the 10th January 1916, re: the printing and supplying of forms in connection

* *Vide* G. O. No. 862/G., dated 14-2-14, pp. 1124-1125, L. R. M., Vol. II,

with the Returns of Vital Statistics and epidemics for rural areas, I have the honor to inform you that your department should continue to print and supply such of the forms detailed in the list forwarded by you as have not been included in the Land Revenue Manual.

2. I request that you will be so good as to forward the spare copies of the forms included in the Manual and now stocked in your office, to the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, for distribution among the agencies entrusted with Vital Statistics duties.

I have &c.,
S. PARAMESWARA IYER,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No 576/L. R.
1695 of 1914.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following amendments are made to the Revised Rules dated 24th December 1914, regarding the Maintenance of Land Records :—

(1) Paragraph (6)* of Part III of the Rules (i) duties of the Pakuthi Accountants.

"Every Accountant shall be thoroughly qualified in survey work. If any be found inefficient he shall be sent to the Central Survey School, Nedumangad, for undergoing training, such leave as he is eligible for under the Service Regulations being given him for the purpose. On production of certificate of having become qualified, he shall be re-admitted for work in the *pakuthi*. The maximum period allowed for such training in the Central Survey School shall be six months, *i. e.*, three courses of the school. If the Accountant fails to pass in the three chances thus given to him, he shall be discharged from his post".

(2) The following is added as Paragraph (4)* of part III of the Rules (ii) duties of the Proverthikars.

"Every Proverthikar shall be thoroughly qualified in survey work. If any be found inefficient, he shall be sent to the Central Survey School, Nedumangad, for undergoing training, such leave as he is eligible for under the Service Regulations being given him for the purpose. On production of certificate of having become qualified, he shall be re-admitted for work in the *pakuthi*. The maximum period allowed for such training in the Central Survey

Vide page 1297, L. R. M., Vol. II.

School shall be six months, *i. e.* three courses of the school. If the Proverthikar fails to pass in the three chances thus given to him, he shall be discharged from his post".

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
5-2-1916/23-6-1091.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 785/L. R.
177 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
10-2-1916/28-6-1091.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 2501/324 of '91, dated the 15th December 1915, *re*: the correction of discrepancies between the areas of some lands in the Devicolam taluk as per pattas and those as per final computation by the Survey Office, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction your recommendation to levy additional *tharavila* and tax whenever there is excess in area as per the survey records and to refund the excess *tharavila* and tax in cases in which the area as per final computation falls short of that as per patta.

2. The enclosures to the Tahsildar's report received with your letter are herewith returned.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Sadhanom No. 795/L. R., dated 10th February 1916, to the Quilon Division Peishkar, regarding the supply of *dharmapullu* by Kandukrishi tenants.

No. 795/L. R.
1525 of 1915.

ഹജൂർകച്ചേരി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം,
10-2-1916/28-6-1091.

കൊല്ലംഡിവിഷനിലേയ്ക്ക.

ഹജൂരിൽ നിന്നും ദേവസ്വംവക ൨൯൦൦-മത നന്പ്രിൽ ക്രൻകർ അ
ക്ടോബർ മാസം ൨൬നാ- എഴുതിയ ലറർവന്ന എഴുത്തയച്ചിരുന്നതിന

ധമ്മപുല്ലുവകയിൽ കുടികളിൽ നിന്നും ഈടാകേണ്ട തുക അവർ ഏൽ
പ്പിക്കുന്ന പുല്ലുവിലയിൽ തട്ടിക്കിഴിച്ചു ബാക്കികൊടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ കുടിശ്ശി
ഖ ഈടാക്കുന്നതിനു വളരെ സൌകര്യമുണ്ടെന്നും പതിവുംപടിയുള്ള പുല്ലു
മുഴുവനും തവണക്കു കുടികൾ ഹാജരാക്കാതെ കുടിശ്ശിഖ വരുത്തുന്നതിനാ
ൽ മുടക്കത്തിൽ ചിലരു ഹാജരാക്കുന്ന പുല്ലുകൂടി ഏറവു ഉപയോഗപ്പെട്ട
ത്തി വരികയാണെന്നും മുടക്കത്തിന്റെ വിവരം ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുന്നതിനു
ചില ദിവസത്തെ നാമം വഴി പകർപ്പയച്ചും സ്റ്റേറുമെൻറുകാലം മാസം
തോറും താലൂക്കിൽ അയച്ചു അപ്പഴപ്പോൾ കൊടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതായാൽ മുട
ക്കത്തിനു മാസംതോറും നടപടിവഴിനയ്ക്കു കാരണം ഉണ്ടെന്നും മറവും
കണ്ടുകൃഷി തഹശീൽദാർ രൺര-ാം നമ്പ്രിൽ വൃശ്ചികം ക്രമ-ം ഈടുബാ
ക്കിറിൽ ധമ്മപുല്ലു ഇനത്തിൽ താലൂക്കിലേക്കു അനുവദിക്കുന്ന തുക കണ്ടു
കൃഷിയിലേക്കു മാറ്റത്തക്കതല്ലെന്നും പശുക്കളുടെ ഭരണം താലൂക്കിൽ അതു
കൊണ്ടു അവകാശക്കു തീർറിക്കു പതിവു വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പുല്ലുകൊടുപ്പിക്കേ
ണ്ട ചുമതലയും താലൂക്കിൽ തന്നെ വൈക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും പുല്ലു
ഏ പ്പിക്കേണ്ടവരുടെ പേരുതുകയും തവണയും തിരിച്ചുകണ്ടുകൃഷി
യിൽ നിന്നും താലൂക്കിലേക്കു സ്റ്റേറ്മെൻറു അയക്കുകയും മാരോദിവ
സം ഏൽപ്പിക്കുന്നതു കഴിച്ചു ബാക്കിയുള്ള പുല്ലു അന്നോടന്നു താലൂക്കിൽ
നിന്നും അഡ്വാൻസായി പണം ചിലവുചെയ്തു വരുത്തികൊടുപ്പിക്കുകയും
വിലവാശിക്കു ചിലവുവരുന്ന അഡ്വാൻസു കുടിശ്ശികക്കാരിൽ നിന്നും
ഈടാക്കി അഡ്വാൻസു പൂർത്തിയാക്കിയും കിഴ്ക്കട ചെയ്യേണ്ട തുകയും
കുടിശ്ശിഖ ഈടാക്കേണ്ടതിനു ലിസ്സു വരുത്തിതാലൂക്കിൽ നിന്നും നടപടിനട
ത്തിക്കയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നും അമ്പലപ്പുഴ തഹശീൽദാർ ഒക്രം
നമ്പരിൽ ധന ക്രമ-ം അയച്ചറിപ്പോർട്ടകാം വന്നിരിക്കകൊണ്ടു റിപ്പോ
ർട്ടുകളുടെ പകർപ്പു അയച്ചും ധമ്മപുല്ലിനു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന പ
തിവു ദേവസ്വത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും നടവരവായിവരുന്ന ക
ന്നുകാലികളുടെ ഭരണം താലൂക്കുതഹശീൽദാരിടെ ചുമതലയിൽ ആയിരി
ക്കുന്നതും ഇതിലേക്കുള്ള തുക ഈടുബക്കിറിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും അതുകൊ
ണ്ടു താലൂക്കു തഹശീൽദാർ പറയുന്നതുപോലെ ബക്കിറവുതുക കണ്ടുകൃ
ഷിക്കു മാറവന്നതിനേക്കാളും താലൂക്കു തഹശീൽദാർ മുഖാന്തിരംതന്നെ
കണ്ടുകൃഷിയിൽ നിന്നും വിവരമായി കണക്കുകളും വരുത്തി പുല്ലുവരുത്തി
കുടികളെ കൊണ്ടു ഇടുവിക്കയും അതിലേക്കുള്ള വില കൊടുപ്പിക്കയും കുടി
ശ്ശികവരുത്തുന്ന പുല്ലിന്റെ വില ഈടാക്കി ഇപ്പഴത്തെ നടപ്പനുസരിച്ചു മു
തൽ പൈപ്പിക്കുന്നതായാൽ കന്നുകാലികളുടെ തീറ്റിക്കു ധാരാളം പുല്ലു
കിട്ടാതെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നതിനു സംഗതിവരുന്നതാകകൊണ്ടു അന്നോടന്നു
ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന പുല്ലു കൈവിലയ്ക്കുവരുത്തി ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുകയും
ആ വകക്കു അഡ്വാൻസായി ചിലവുവരുന്ന തുക അപ്പഴപ്പോൾ ഈടാ
ക്കി അഡ്വാൻസു പൂർത്തിയാക്കിക്കയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നുതോന്നുന്നു

തായും ഈ വിധം നടത്തിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം സാധാരണ ധർമ്മപ്പുല്ലു അധികമായ കുടിശ്ശികക്കോ പുല്ലു ഏൽപ്പിക്കുന്നവർക്കു ചെല്ലേണ്ടവില അപ്പഴപ്പോൾ കൊടുത്തുതീർക്കാതെ താമസത്തിനോ ഇടയാകുന്നതല്ലാത്തതിനാൽ വേണ്ട ഉത്തരവുണ്ടാകണമെന്നും ഡി ൨൩൨/൧൩/പ്രൻ-മതുനമ്പരിൽ ധന ൨൩൨- എഴുതിയ സാധനം വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതിനപ്പുറത്തു

പേഷ്കാർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ നടത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഉത്തരവിൻപ്രകാരം,
ഗവർണ്മെൻറ അണ്ടർസിക്രിട്ടറി,
ആർ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള.

No. 1116/L. R.
250 of 1916.

NOTIFICATION.*

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the Revised Rules for the maintenance of boundary marks, dated the 24th December 1914, published at pages 1285 to 1318 of the Land Revenue Manual, Volume II, are amended as follows:—

(1) *Substitute* the following for Rule 2 of Part II:—

"When the survey of puduvals registered prior to 1090 is taken up, the divide sketches prepared for them shall, if available, be handed over to the Pakuthi Accountant for the demarcation and survey of the land".

(2) *Add* the following to Rule 7 of Part II:—

"If the provision of a pathway is unnecessary, the whole of the excess shall be brought under registry".

(3) *Add* the following sub-para to Rule (1) of Part III:—

"The Settlement sub-divisions which are porambokes, Settlement sub-divisions of all survey numbers in which current sub-divisions have to be surveyed and all post-settlement sub-divisions (including current sub-divisions) may, however, be given preference over the other kinds of sub-divisions. These latter kinds of Settlement sub-divisions shall be attended to as time permits".

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
12-2-1916/30-6-1091.

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* *Vide* also G. O. No. 8410/L. R., dated 5-10-15.

No. 1117/L. R.
250 of 1916.

NOTIFICATION.*

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the Rules regarding the registry of puduval lands, dated the 24th September 1914, published at pages 1255 to 1270 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. II, are amended as follows:—

(1) *Add* the following as second sub-para to Rule 19:—

"The Tahsildar shall get the accuracy of the sketch, received from the Proverthikar, tested through the Taluk Surveyor, either before the local inspection by the Tahsildar or his Deputy, or simultaneously with it".

(2) *Substitute* the following for Rule 27:—

"When the puduval land applied for is claimed as an excess over a registered holding and when it is found that the surrounding lands are all registered holdings, such excess shall, as far as possible, be utilised for providing the necessary pathways to the adjacent holdings and the remaining extent shall be treated as excess over the registered holding and granted to the holder, subject to the payment of *thadivila*, *tharavila*, assessment and *puduval kudichika*. If the provision of a pathway is unnecessary, the whole of the excess shall be brought under registry."

(3) *Insert* the following as Rule 31 A:—

"31 A. After an order sanctioning a *puduval* registry has been passed or received by the Tahsildar, he shall submit the sketch prepared by the Proverthikar to the Division Peishkar's Office for the verification of the area by the Survey Sub-Assistant, who shall return the sketch to the Tahsildar after verification within the appeal time allowed to the parties."

(4) *Substitute* the following for Rule 32:—

"The Tahsildar shall, on receipt of the sketch checked by the Survey Sub-Assistant, grant a patta under his signature in the prescribed form in accordance with the decision and put the pattadar in possession of the land".

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
12-2-1916/30-6-1091.

* *Vide* G. O. No. 8410/L. R., dated 5-10-15.

No. 1118/L. R.
250 of 1916.

NOTIFICATION. *

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the Rules regarding *pokkuvaravu* or transfer of registry dated the 7th July 1914, published at pages 1228 to 1234 of the Land Revenue Manual, Volume II, are amended as follows:—

(1) *Add* the following at the end of Rule 16:—

"In cases in which a sub-division is necessary, the sub-division shall be made and the land demarcated and surveyed before the final decision is passed".

(2) *Insert* the following as Rule 21 A:—

"21 A. After the decision has become final, the sub-division sketch prepared by the village staff shall be submitted to the Peishkar's Office for the verification of the area by the Survey Sub-Assistant, who shall return the sketch to the Tahsildar after verification".

(3) *Substitute* the following for Rule 22:—

"22. The Tahsildar shall, on receipt of the sketch checked by the Survey Sub-Assistant, issue a patta in the prescribed form under his signature, in accordance with the decision, and cause the necessary entries to be made in the Tandaper".

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
12-2-1916/30-6-1091.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read:—

(1) Letter No. 575, dated the 24th February 1915, from the Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

(2) Letter No. 2009, dated the 17th March 1915, to the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(3) Letter No. 4499, dated the 31st March 1915, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(4) Letter No. 2810, dated the 17th April 1915, to the Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

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* *Vide* G. O. No. 8410/L. R., dated 5-10-15.

(5) Letter No. 3161, dated the 2nd December 1915, from the Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

2. In his letter No. 575, dated the 24th February 1915, read above, the Head Sirkar Vakil reported that in connection with the preparation of written statements in suits filed against the Sirkar, the District Court Sirkar Vakils often required copies of records from the Munsiffs' Courts and that the practice now followed is that they write for the papers concerned to the Tahsildar concerned and get copies through him. Not only do the Taluk authorities generally fail to send the required papers to the Sirkar Vakils in time, but in one case it was observed that in a civil suit, the Thodupuzha taluk authorities declined to send to the Sirkar Vakil, copies of certain documents from the Munsiffs' court on the ground that there was no budget allotment to obtain copies from the Court. Under these circumstances, the Head Sirkar Vakil requested that necessary orders might be issued to the Taluk authorities to obtain copies of records asked for by Sirkar Vakils.

3. Instructions having been issued accordingly to the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, for making the necessary provision for funds under "Law Charges", the Senior Dewan Peishkar requested orders as to whether the necessary provisions may not be made in the Sirkar Vakil's Departmental Budget, so as to avoid needless correspondence and delay.

4. The matter was referred to the Head Sirkar Vakil and letter No. 3161, dated the 2nd December 1915, read above, is his report on the subject. Mr. Ananda Rao stated that, according to the Senior Dewan Peishkar's view, the burden of obtaining copies would fall on the shoulders of the Sirkar Vakils and that this would entail very heavy and unnecessary work on the latter. Further, the several departments who are practically the parties concerned in the several suits would know better what records are wanted and are relied upon by them in support of their cases. The Head Sirkar Vakil adds that, if the responsibility of searching for and obtaining records is placed on Sirkar Vakils, Sirkar interests would suffer seriously.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{1120/\text{L. R.}}{713 \text{ of } 1915.}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{12\text{TH FEBRUARY } 1916.}{30\text{TH MAKAROM } 1091.}$

Government agree in the view of Mr. Ananda Rao. So far as the Sirkar suits relating to the Departments under the Peishkars are concerned such as Land Revenue, Maramat and Devaswom, the Peishkars and the Tahsildars under them should furnish the information and records relating to those suits, according to the requisitions made by the Sirkar Vakils, the expenditure being debited to the Department concerned.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Head Sirkar Vakil.
The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 645/F. & M. R.
104 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
16-2-1916/4-7-1091.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

I have the honor to invite your attention to G. O. * No. 2490/F. & M. R., dated the 19th June 1915, published at pages 1208 to 1210 of Part I of the Gazette dated the 13th July 1915, *re*: the procedure to be adopted in the matter of registering applications for the grant of free passes for the removal of timber from private lands, &e. The Conservator of Forests has brought to the notice of Government that the certificate relating to ownership of private lands given by Proverthikars to applicants for passes do not contain the particulars required to be given by the Revised Forest Rules appended to the G. O. referred to. I, therefore, request that you will be so good as to issue the necessary instructions and to see that the Proverthy staff rigidly adhere to the procedure enjoined by the new Rules.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 1110/L. R.
2751 A of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
18-2-1916/6-7-1091.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

In forwarding herewith copy of letter No. 869, dated the 14th January 1916, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, *re*: preservation of survey records, I have the honor to inform you that, as pointed out by the Superintendent, it is necessary to keep the records in a separate almirah. I request that you will be so good

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* *Vide* page 24 of the Supplement.

as to arrange for an almirah being furnished for the purpose if one is not already available and debit the cost to contingencies.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

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*REVISED RULES FOR THE ADMISSION AND TRAINING OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND PRIVATE STUDENTS IN THE CENTRAL SURVEY SCHOOL OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

1. The Central Survey School [will be located at Trivandrum and] will be under the supervision of the [Superintendent, Travancore Survey.]

2. The course of study in the school will be so regulated as to be suitable to the requirements of the Pakuthi Officials and Field Surveyors.

3. There will be [four] courses in a year, [each course] lasting for [three] months. [The courses will commence] on the first working day of the months of Chingom, [Vrischigom], Kumbhom and [Edavom].

4. Private candidates seeking admission to the school shall possess at least the minimum educational qualification prescribed by the Public Service Notification, and shall also be

(*a*) subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja,

(*b*) below twenty-five years of age, and

(*c*) of good character.

Satisfactory certificates about nativity, age and character shall be produced from their guardians and at least one other respectable individual.

5. Persons already in the Government service will be eligible for admission without any restriction as to age, or educational qualification.

6. Applications for admission to the school shall be in the subjoined form and shall reach the Superintendent, Travancore Survey, not later than the 25th of the preceding month, together with the certificates required (in original). The certificates about educational qualification will be returned to the applicants after perusal.

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* As modified by Notifications, No. 6583/L. R., dated 16-10-16 and No. 769/L. R., dated 1-2-19.

7. All the applicants, private candidates as well as Government servants, shall undergo an entrance examination in Elementary Arithmetic (maximum 50 marks) and in Malayalam [composition] and handwriting (maximum 25 + 25 marks). [Each applicant shall pay an entrance examination fee of rupee one before he sits for the examination.] Only those who secure not less than 50 per cent of the marks in each of the subjects shall be eligible for admission [into the school.]

8. Not more than 20 candidates will be admitted for each course, not less than 10 places being reserved for Government servants if necessary.

9. If more than 10 pass among the private candidates or Government servants, admission will be given according to their rank in the results of the entrance examination. The excess number of passed men will, however, be eligible without further examination for admission in any of the three immediately following courses.

10. [The school fee shall be rupees twelve] for the whole course and shall be paid by the selected candidates within two days after selection.

11. An additional sum of (5) five rupees shall be deposited by each student as security for the proper use and return of the Survey and the Drawing instruments that will be issued to him during training. The deposit will be returned at the end of the course on his handing over the instruments without damage.

12. Attendance for at least 75 per cent of the school days is necessary for admission to the final examination at the end of the course.

13. The final examination will be conducted by the Superintendent of Survey or by one of the Assistant Superintendents in Field and Office work; and certificates signed by the Superintendent will be issued to those found qualified. The [illegible] of the passed candidates will also be published by the Superintendent of Survey in the Government Gazette.

14. Candidates whose attendance is short or who are unable, owing to illness or other causes, to attend for the final examination, may be re-admitted for training in the next course, on payment of the prescribed fees, over and above the 20 new candidates ordinarily admitted for a course.

Those that fail in the final examination may also be similarly re-admitted for training in the next course, on payment of the prescribed fees.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
20-2-1916/8-7-1091.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

* Form of application for admission to the Central Survey School, Trivandrum.

1. Name of applicant in full.
2. Father's or Uncle's name in full.
3. Address :—Name of house, pakuthi and taluk.

For Private Candidates.	For Government Employes.
4. Date of birth.	4. (*a*) Substantive post held, and pay of the post. (*b*) Acting appointment held, if any, and allowances.
5. Whether a subject of His Highness the Maha Raja.	5. Signature of the applicant.
6. Examination passed.	6. Signature of applicant's Head of Office and date.
7. Number of certificates attached as to (*a*) Age..... (*b*) Nativity..... (*c*) Character..... and (*d*) Educational qualification.	

* As amended by Notification, No. 6583/L. R., dated 16-10-16.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read:—

(1) Letter No. 2925/L. R., dated the 31st December 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

2. In his letter read above, the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, has recommended that the existing minimum *tharavila* for *puduval* lands in the Thodupuzha taluk, *viz*, Rs (3) three per acre, be raised to Rs. (5) five per acre in view of the circumstance that the soil is superior to that of most other taluks of the State.

ORDER THEREON NO. 1336/L. R. / 255 of 1916., DATED TRIVANDRUM, 23rd February 1916. / 11th Kumbhom 1091.

Government approve of the Peishkar's suggestion and direct that the minimum *tharavila* for puduval lands in the Thodupuzha taluk be fixed at Rs. (5) five per acre.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

The Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

ORDER NO. 1404/L. R. / 256 of 1916., DATED TRIVANDRUM, 23rd February 1916. / 11th Kumbhom 1091.

1. Government have had occasion to observe that the circuit work of some of the Peishkars does not come up to the standard expected. Their tours are sometimes hurried movements and no information is given in regard to their tour programme, so as to afford the ryots an opportunity of meeting them and representing their grievances. Further, numerous petitions, which could be disposed of by the Peishkars, are now presented to the Dewan during his tours. The inspection of the Taluk Offices by the Dewan has also shown that, if the Peishkars examine the work of the Tahsildars more closely and thoroughly than they now do, the Taluks would be current in all branches of work.

2. In large Divisions like Quilon and Kottayam, each of which consists of 11 taluks, it may not be possible for the Peishkar to inspect all the Taluk Offices properly once in *three months*, as laid down in the Land Revenue Manual, unless they make hurried visits which do not serve any useful purpose. Government would not, therefore, insist on this provsion being strictly adhered to.

3. With a view to remedying the defects noticed in the touring of the District Officers, His Highness' Government resolve to issue the following general instructions for the guidance of Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, in the interests of the public and of Government:—

(1) The Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, should ordinarily publish their tour programme beforehand, except when they have to visit any taluk on urgent special work.

(2) They should closely and thoroughly examine the work of the Tahsildars with a view to find out all the defects and also to form a clear and correct estimate of the capacity and business aptitude of each Tahsildar.

(3) Whenever they have reason to believe that the standard of efficiency of any taluk has deteriorated, or that the work of the taluk requires special attention, they should visit that taluk more often and closely scrutinise the work of the Tahsildar.

(4) During their halt at the Taluk head-quarters, the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, should afford full opportunity to the ryots to represent their grievances and hear and dispose of them as promptly as possible.

(5) They should also try to meet the leading gentlemen of local influence, ascertain their views on matters of local and general interest and enlist the co-operation of the people in matters like the improvement of village roads and paths and the removal of encroachments, the improvement of minor irrigation works, the starting of co-operative societies, &c.

(6) The Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, should so arrange their tours as to find time to visit the interior and outlying places in the Taluk. This will enable them to get first-hand information about the condition and requirements of each locality.

4. The Government attach the utmost importance to the above details of the touring work of the District Officers. The Peishkars

and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, are requested to submit detailed reports of their circuit and inspection work to the Government every quarter.*

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To.

(1) All the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(2) The Gazette.

(3) The Press Room.

No. G. 1203.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the following rules are passed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, regarding the grant of medical certificates in support of the applications for leave of officers whose maximum pay does not exceed Rs. (200) two hundred per mensem:—

1. Certificates granted by Surgeons of the Medical Department need not be countersigned by the Durbar Physician.

2. Certificates granted by other medical attendants, Government or private, should be countersigned by the Durbar Physician but the sanctioning authority may accept the certificates given by the applicant's medical attendant, without the Durbar Physician's countersignature, provided that the medical attendant possesses any medical qualification registrable in Great Britain or Ireland or the M. B. & C. M. (or the M. B. & B. S.) or the L. M. & S. degree of Indian Universities, subject to the condition that the holder thereof has a standing of not less than three years as a medical practitioner.

3. No medical certificate granted by an unqualified man can be accepted at all.

4. Certificates granted by Native Vaidyans receiving grants from Government alone should be accepted and they should invariably be countersigned by the Superintendent of Native Vaidyasalas.

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* *Vide* also Huzur letter No. L. R. 840, dated 8-2-17.

* 5. The certificates should, if necessary, go to the Durbar Physician for countersignature only through the Head of the Department concerned.

* 6. Private practitioners granting medical certificates should be amenable to the rules of the Medical Department, if they are to be accepted, and the certificates granted by them should, as far as possible, be in departmental forms.

(By order),

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 24-2-1916/12-7-1091. } A. J. VIEYRA, *Chief Secretary to Government.*

No. 1683/L. R.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following amendments are made to the Revised† Rules for the grant of mining leases, etc., sanctioned under date the 17th May 1908 (4th Edavom 1083).

(*1*) *Add* the following as second proviso to Rule 19 :—

"Provided also that the area covered by any lease or sub-lease shall be such as to leave unallocated a substantial portion of the deposits, within the State, of the mineral affected, this condition being of special importance when the mineral is of rare occurrence".

(*2*) *Substitute* the following for clause VII of Rule 22—

"There shall be no transfer of the interests conferred by a lease or sub-lease, or any part of them, without the consent of the Sirkar acting on the advice of the Madras Government".

(*3*) *Add* the following as clause XVI under Rule 22—

"No lessee or sub-lessee shall be permitted to enter into any arrangement with any other person or corporation for the joint control of the price, output or sale of the product".

(By order),

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 8-3-1916/25-7-1091. } A. J. VIEYRA, *Chief Secretary to Government.*

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* *Vide* also Notification No. G. 6166, dated 18-9-16.

† *Vide* pages 449-451, L. R. M., Vol. II.

No. 977/F. & M. R.* / 544 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
13-3-1916/30-7-1091.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 7075, dated the 6th March 1916, forwarding the consolidated season report for the week ending Saturday the 4th March 1916, I have the honor to observe that these reports are generally received here after the despatch of the season telegrams. I, therefore, request that you will be so good as to arrange for these reports reaching this office on every Saturday evening.

I have &c,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1634/L. R. / 1695 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
17-3-1916/4-8-1091.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your office letter No. 187/L. R. 241 of 91†, dated 14th September 1915, *re*: the preparation of stone registers as per the L. R. M. Rules and the Land Revenue Manual, I have the honor to inform you that the Land Revenue Manual deals with the old L. R. M. Rules dated the 25th July 1909, and that they even now apply to the Taluks of Thovala, Agastiswaram, Chirayinkil, and Shencottah where the L. R. M. work has been completed

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Vide also Huzur letter No. G.5734, dated 31-8-08, at page 504, L. R. M, Vol. II and No. 2083/F. & M. R., dated 27-5-16.

†This letter ran as follows :—

"I have the honor to forward herewith copy of Karunagapalli Tahsildar's report No. 4, dated 18-1-91, on the subject of preparing the stone registers as per the L. R. M. Rules and the Land Revenue Manual. It will be seen therefrom that, while the L. R. M. Rules dated 24-12-14 require that a single register should be maintained for all the three classes of stones (Theodolite, Field and Sub-division stones) irrespective of their kind, the Land Revenue Manual requires that three separate registers in Forms Nos. 41, 42 and 43 should be prepared for the three classes of stones (*Vide* paras 5 of the L. R. M. Rules and 752 of the Manual).

I request that you will be so good as to favour me with the orders of Government as to which of the two directions should be followed in the preparation of the registers."

before the revised L. R. M. Rules came into force and to the re-surveyed Pakuthies of the Nedumangad Taluk (*Vide* paragraph 20, Part I of the Rules dated 24th December 1914). For the Taluks where the L. R. M. work has to be carried on under the Revised L. R. M. Rules, one stone register will do for the three kinds of stones.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner Devicolam.

No. 1882/L. R. / 751 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
23-3-1916/10-8-1091.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 966/L. R. 393 of 90, dated the 9th April 1915, I have the honor to inform you that your proposal to charge a seigniorage on metals, &c. removed from Poramboke lands may no doubt bring in some additional revenue to Government, but this revenue must be necessarily small, while the proposed seigniorage is likely to raise the prices of road materials generally and thus add largely to the P. W. D. expenditure. It may also be a source of inconvenience and hardship to private individuals. Under these circumstances, the Government consider that the question of imposing restrictions on the removal of metal, &c. from Sirkar lands may be dropped.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner Devicolam and to the Chief Engineer.

No. 1920/L. R.* / 461 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum.
24-3-1916/11-8-1091.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that it is seen that printed forms are generally used in submitting 'nil' returns to this office.

**Vide* Circular No. G. 7021, dated 5-10-17.

This is a waste of stationery and should be avoided by entering in a half sheet all the 'nil' returns, whenever there are a number of such returns to be sent. Covering letters in the submission of returns may also be dispensed with. I request that you will be so good as to issue the like instructions to your subordinate officers in the matter.

I have &e.,

R. KRISHNA PILLAI,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 2062/L. R. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 28-3-1916/15-8-1091.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,

Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your review showing the recovery of fines under Regulation II of 1067, during the first quarter of 1091, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to include in your reviews in future all the items covered by Taluk Return No. 7 as no return is prescribed in the Land Revenue Manual specifically for fines under Regulation II of 1067. In the review under reference, particulars of the balance pending at the beginning of the quarter and the additions during the quarter are not separately shown. This omission should be shown in your future reviews.

I have &c.,

R. KRISHNA PILLAI,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Quilon Peishkar and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. P. W. 1992. / 860 of 1914. CIRCULAR.

In continuation of the Government Circular No. P. W. 8040/860 of '14, dated the 7th December 1914, regarding the selection of sites for public buildings in the Devicolam Division, Heads of Departments are hereby informed that, even in cases where no suitable Sirkar lands are available and private lands have to be selected, the

Commissioner, Devicolam Division, should invariably be consulted before any particular site is decided on and its acquisition is recommended to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
30-3-1916/17-8-1091.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Heads of Departments.
The Gazette.

No. 2180/L. R.
2284 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
1-4-1916/19-8-1091.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3213, dated the 11th November 1915, regarding Village Account No. 8 prescribed by the Land Revenue Manual, I have the honor to refer you to the instructions laid down in the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III, page 170, paragraph 736. It is expressly laid down in that paragraph that the entries in Account No. 8 (of the village) should be made as soon as orders are received in each case in the form prescribed. The orders referred to relate to the decisions in puduval cases which are to be communicated to the Provertikar on the duplicate copy of the puduval *olugu* (*Vide* L. R. M., Vol. III, page 79, paragraph 383). These orders are the *final orders* in puduval cases, provided for in sections 19 and 21 of the Puduval Rules. The *first order* to be passed under the Rules is merely a notice to the applicant calling upon him to pay up the *tharavila*, etc., as a condition precedent to registry, except in the cases in which special concessions have been given by Government. It is only after the amount is actually paid that the registry is sanctioned by the *second order* provided for in the Rules and it is this order alone that the Proverthikar gets on the duplicate copy of the *olugu*. Account No. 8 has, therefore, to be written up in the village only after receipt of the *final order*, i. e., after *tharavila* has been recovered.

2. The Neyyattinkara Tahsildar's reference to the remarks in the introduction to Vol. III of the Land Revenue Manual, page xii, need create no difficulty, as it only contains a general exception of

the varying nature of the several items shown in the budget classification. This does not affect the express provisions of the Rules and the preparation of the accounts prescribed in accordance with those Rules.

3. The Taluk Register XIV to which also reference is made by the Neyyattinkara Tahsildar might remain as it is. This register has a two-fold purpose—(1) to serve as a guide to the Tahsildar to take stock, at the end of the month, of all the orders passed in respect of *tharavila* and see if they have been properly accounted for either by payment of the amount or grant of extension of time for the same, or recording the land as *tharisu* on failure of payment and (2) to serve as a check on the Village Account No. 8 in respect of such items as will actually go into that register after payment of *tharavila*. The reference in Account No. 8 to the number of puduval case is quite sufficient for practical purposes as the number and date of the order of sanction referred to in the Taluk Register XIV will always be found in the puduval case to which the clue is furnished by Village Account No. 8.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 2220/L. R. / 420 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
5-4-1916/23-8-1091.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that, in regard to the acquisition of lands in Travancore by foreign subjects,* Government prohibit the sale of lands in planting districts and assignments of lands elsewhere to any person other than a British subject except with the sanction of Government previously obtained.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

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* *Vide* Huzur letter No. 3665/L. R., dated 7-6-16.

No. J. 3082. / 30 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
7-4-1916/25-8-1091.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Head Sirkar Vakil has brought to the notice of Government an instance of undue delay on the part of the Vycome Tahsildar in furnishing information to the Parur Sirkar Vakil in a Sirkar case. The Circular G. O.* dated the 15th October 1897 requires that Tahsildars shall send their replies in such cases within two weeks as a rule and that in no case shall the supply of information take more than four weeks. I request that you will be so good as to draw the attention of all the Tahsildars in your Division to the above Circular Order and to inform them that serious notice would be taken of neglect or delays, in contravention of the directions therein contained.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 2266/L. R.† / 441 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
8-4-1916/26-8-1091.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter circuit No. 8, dated the 4th March 1916, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the following changes in the existing staff of your office proposed by you, namely to entertain one additional clerk on Rs. (50) fifty and two clerks on Rs. (40) forty each per mensem and to reduce one clerk on Rs. (30) thirty and four clerks on Rs. (25) twenty-five each per mensem.

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* *Vide* page 105, L. R. M., Vol. II.

† This is in modification of G. O. No. 9454/L. R., dated 18-11-11 at pages 852–871, L. R. M., Vol. II.

I request that you will be so good as to forward the necessary proposition statement through the Account Officer.

I have &c.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2506/L. R. / 2291 of 1915.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the Rules regarding the registry of Puduval lands, dated the 24th September 1914, and published at pages 3754-3762 of Part I of the Government Gazette, dated the 6th October 1914/20th Kanni 1090, are further amended as follows :—

* (1) *Rule 19, paragraph 5, line 5. Insert* the words "sold in auction or" between "be" and "recorded".

* (2) *Rule 19, paragraph 7, line 2. Insert* the words "for selling the land in auction or" between "order" and "declaring".

* (3) *Rule 21, paragraph 2, line 4. Insert* the words "sold in auction or" between "be" and "recorded".

* (4) *Rule 21, paragraph 4, line 2. Insert* the words "for selling the land in auction or" between "order" and "declaring".

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
16-4-1916/4-9-1091.

(By order),

R. KRISHNA PILLAI,

Under Secretary to Government.

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* *Vide* pages 1261 and 1262, L. R. M., Vol. II.

Huzur Sadhanom No. 2396/L. R., dated 18-4-16 to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, sanctioning the assignment of certain tank porambokes in the name of the Arachar in lieu of a piece of old land registered in the name of the Arachar which had been acquired in connection with the Ananthankulam Kal under the Kodayar Project. The Arachar was also given the amount required for converting the tank-beds into paddy fields.

നമ്പർ 2396/L. R.* / 1343 of 1915. ഹജൂർകച്ചേരി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം, 18-4-1916/6-9-1091.

പത്മനാഭപുരം ഡിവിഷനിലേയ്ക്ക്.

ഇവിടത്തെച്ചെയ്തി ആവിതു അനന്തൻകുളം കാൽ പ്രാമത്തു മയിൽ സപ്ലൈഡ് എസ്റ്റേപ്പചാനൽ വകക്കു ആരച്ചാരിടെ വക വടശ്ശേരിപ്പുകുതിയിൽ സർവ്വെ നമ്പർ ൧൮൫ എ-ം നമ്പർ ൦ എ-ം ൨൭൦൦ എ-ം നമ്പർ ൪ എ-ം നമ്പർ ൭ എ-ം നമ്പർ വസ്തുക്കളിൽ നിന്നും എടുത്ത സ്ഥലത്തിനു കണക്കാക്കിട്ടുള്ള പാട്ടത്തിൽ കുറം നീക്കിയുള്ള മിച്ചവാരം നെല്ലിലേക്കു ൧൯ വഷ്ത്തെ നിരക്കു ൧൫൫ രിച്ചു വരുന്ന തുകയെ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കായിവിട്ടുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള മാറവസ്തുക്കളുടെ കുരത്തിൽ വകവച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനെപ്പറ്റി എഴുതിവന്നു എഴുതിഅയച്ചിരുന്നതിനു ഇതിലേക്കു പകരം വസ്തുവിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുണ്ടോ എന്നറിയേണ്ടതിനെപ്പറ്റി എഴുത്തയച്ചിരുന്നതിലേക്കു ആരച്ചാരിടെ വക മേൽവിവരിച്ച വസ്തുക്കളിൽ നിന്നു എടുത്ത ൧൮ സെൻറുസ്ഥലത്തിനു ൨ കോട്ട ൫൨ മരക്കാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ പടി നെല്ലു മിച്ചവാരമുള്ളതായും വടശ്ശേരിപകുതിയിൽ സർവ്വെ നമ്പർ ൧൮൫-ാം നമ്പർ പുറമ്പോക്കിൽ നിന്നു ൧൯ സെൻറും ൧൯൮൯-ാം നമ്പർ കുളം പുറമ്പോക്കിൽ പ്രാമത്തു ബ്ലാക്കിൽ നിന്നു ൧൦ സെൻറും ഇതിനുമണ്ണും ൧൯ സെൻറുപതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം കുറം നീക്കി മേല്പറഞ്ഞ മിച്ചവാരം കിട്ടുന്നതാണെന്നും പ്രസ്തുതപുറമ്പോക്കു ഭൂമി നേർനിലമാക്കുന്നതിനു ൨൫ രൂപാ ചിലവുവേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നും ഇതിനുമുമ്പും ഇതു പോലെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തവസ്തു നേർനിലമാക്കുന്നതിനു ചിലവിനു ആരച്ചാക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും തഹശീൽദാരിടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെന്നിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും അതിനുമണ്ണും ൧൯ സെൻറു പുറമ്പോക്കുസ്ഥലം

Vide also pp. 691-692, L. R. M., Vol. II.

ആരച്ചാർ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കായി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും നേർനിലമാക്കുന്നതിനു ഉടൻ തുക വേണ്ടതുകൊടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കും അനുവാദമുണ്ടാകണമെന്നും ഏഴുതിവന്നും എഴുതിഅയച്ചിരുന്നതിനെ കല്പിച്ചനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി കൊട്ടാരം സ്വാധികാര്യക്കാർ ഉണർത്തുമതു നമ്പരിൽ മീനം ൨൫നു എഴുതിയ സാധനം വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അതിനുള്ളതും നടത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഉത്തരവിൻപ്രകാരം,
ഗവർണ്മെൻറ അണ്ടർ സിക്രിട്ടറി,
ആർ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള.

CIRCULAR.

In the matter of the acquisition of private lands for purposes of public works, the practice at present is that the approximate cost of the land is included in the estimate and after this is sanctioned and provided for in the Budget, the Revenue Department is ordered to acquire and hand over the land to the P. W. D. When the land acquisition proceedings are over, payment is made for the land as per the compensation award of the Revenue Department. Instances very often occur where the amount of compensation actually paid is very much in excess of the estimate and such heavy compensation is not justified by the importance of public utility of the work. In such cases Government are constrained either to give up the work after the land has been acquired or reluctantly to proceed with the work in spite of themselves. To obviate this difficulty and enable Government to obtain beforehand an adequate idea of the cost of the work, Government lay down that, in all such cases of land acquisition, the Revenue Department, on fixing the total amount as per the compensation award, should communicate the same to the Chief Engineer and ascertain whether he is prepared to pay the amount. If the Chief Engineer agrees, the acquisition may be proceeded with, but if he does not agree, the Peishkar should refer the matter to Government so that they may, if necessary,

exercise the liberty of withdrawing from the acquisition, as provided under Section 34 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, XI of 1089.

(By order),
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Under Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry Trivandrum,
20-4-1916/8-9-1091.

To

The Division Peishkars.
The Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Land Revenue Section.

No. 1182/S. R.
42 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-4-1916/17-9-1091.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that, in Circular No. 253/S. R.,* dated the 22nd January 1916, regarding payment of interest on security deposits, published at page 252, Part I of the Government Gazette dated the 15th February 1916, the following is substituted for the words "prior to the date of production of such certificates" in the last sentence:—"after six months from the date of relief of the officer concerned."

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 3558/L. R.
2700 of 1909.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
5-5-1916/23-9-1091.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 3613/321 of 91, dated 14th February 1916, I have the honor to inform you that the Government sanction the appointment of two Accountants, each on a pay of Rs. (15) fifteen plus a local

*Vide page 110 of the Supplement.

allowance of Rs. (10) ten per mensem, one for the pakuthies of Kanthalloor and Kizhanthoor and the other for the pakuthies of Marayoor and Natchivayal in the Devicolam taluk, with effect from the beginning of 1092 M. E. The necessary funds will be provided in the budget of your Division for 1092.

2. Please forward the usual proposition statement through the Account Office.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read:—

(1) Letter No. 7163/L. R. & F., dated the 14th July 1913, to the Chief Engineer.

(2) Letter No. 1384, dated the 3rd October 1913, from the Chief Engineer.

(3) Letter No. 1817, dated the 29th October 1915, from the Chief Engineer.

(4) Letter No. 658, dated the 7th February 1916, to the Chief Engineer.

(5) Letter No. 659, dated the 7th February 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(6) Letter No. 253, dated the 12th February 1916, from the Chief Engineer.

(7) Letter No. 7914, dated the 3rd April 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

In his Inspection Note dated the 25th June 1913, the Dewan observed that about 66 acres of land lying on the uncommanded side of the Thovala Periakulam Tank were lying fallow for want of water and that it should be ascertained whether the owners of the lands could not be allowed to bale water from the channel for the benefit of the lands. The question of allowing baling from the Kodayar channels generally was accordingly referred to the Chief Engineer and the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, and their views are embodied in their letters Nos. 253 and 7914, dated 12th February 1916 and 3rd April 1916, respectively, read above.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{3180/\text{L. R.}}{2292 \text{ of } '15.}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{9\text{th May } 1916.}{27\text{th Medom } 1091.}$

The Government consider that wet lands irrigated by water baled from the Kodayar Channels should pay a cess under the Irrigation Regulation. The cess is fixed at chuckrams 21 per acre.

2. Government direct that each application for baling rights be referred to and disposed of by the Department of Public Works.

3. The Chief Engineer's report shows that, in the case of the Rev. Mr. Kesari, B. A., of Nagercoil, Kodayar water has been allowed to be baled for the benefit of his lands. As no exception can be made in the case of Mr. Kesari, water cess at the above rate should be charged on his lands in future. The Chief Engineer will at once furnish the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, with a list showing the Survey nos. of the lands belonging to Mr. Kesari which are now irrigated by baling. Similar lists should be supplied to the Land Revenue Department by the P. W. D. in all cases in which applications for baling water are granted.

(By order),
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Chief Engineer.
The Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again:—

(1) G. O. No. 2879/L. R. & F., dated the 4th March 1914.

(2) G. O. No. 4550/ F. & M. R., dated the 2nd November 1915.

Read also:—

(3) Letter No. 500, dated the 24th March 1916, from the Chief Engineer.

2. In the G. O., No. 2879/L. R. & F., dated the 4th March 1914, read above, the *thanathuchitta* lands and trees under the control of departments other than the Land Revenue were ordered to be transferred to the respective departments, and the duty of leasing or otherwise disposing of the usufruct of the lands and trees was also entrusted to those departments. From the Chief Engineer's letter No. 500, dated the 24th March 1916, read above, it is seen that the above G. O. has not been fully given effect to and that there is laxity on the part of the Land Revenue Department in carrying out its provisions.

ORDER THEREON NO. $\frac{3722/\text{L. R.}^{*}}{2043 \text{ of } '11}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{26\text{TH MAY } 1916.}{13\text{TH EDAVOM } 1091.}$

His Highness' Government resolve to issue the following supplementary instructions in regard to the *thanathuchitta* lands

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* *Vide* also G. O. No. 6256/L. R., dated 9-10-17.

and trees to be transferred by the Land Revenue Department to other Departments:—

(1) All *thanathuchitta* lands and trees in the possession and occupation of the Land Revenue Department, whether they belong to Sirkar Devaswoms or to the Palace, should be retained in the possession of that Department as hitherto.

(2) All other *thanathuchitta* lands and trees should be transferred to the Departments concerned as directed in paragraph 3 of G. O. No. 2879/L. R. & F.,* dated the 4th March 1914, read above.

2. The Land Revenue Department should first prepare a correct and exhaustive list showing the Survey numbers and extent of the lands and the number and nature of the trees to be transferred. The list should then be countersigned by the Tahsildar, and actual delivery of possession of the lands and trees should be made by a subordinate of the Land Revenue Department, not below the rank of Proverthikar, to the subordinate of the Department concerned who may be deputed for the purpose by the Head of the Department. An acknowledgment should be taken from the latter and it should be preserved in the Taluk Office. Until this is done, the responsibility of the Land Revenue Department in regard to the lands and trees will not cease. The collection of the revenue to Government on the lands and trees should also be attended to by the Land Revenue Department, till their transfer is actually effected as indicated above.

3. If the lands and trees are held on Kuthagapattom for a limited period granted by the Land Revenue Department, the lease should, wherever practicable, be determined before they are transferred to other Departments.

4. If the lands or trees have been unauthorisedly occupied or taken possession of by trespassers, they should be evicted under the Land Conservancy Regulation, before the lands and trees are transferred to other Departments.

5. The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, should see that the above directions are carried out and submit a special report to that effect before the close of 1091.

6. The following instructions are laid down in regard to the lease of Sirkar lands and trees on Kuthagapattom by Departments other than the Land Revenue and Forest Departments:—

(1) The leases should be so granted as to secure the maximum amount of revenue to Government.

Vide page 1128, L. R. M., Vol. II.

(2) Any Gazetted Officer who may be authorised in this behalf by the Head of the Department may grant leases for a period not exceeding three years.

(3) The Head of a Department may grant leases for a period not exeeeding 12 years.

(4) Every lease for a period exceeding 12 years should be submitted to Government for sanction.

(5) The grant of Kuthagapattom leases by the Land Revenue Department will be governed by the Rules dated the 3rd July 1914, and that by the Forest Department by the G. O. No. 4550/F. & M. R.,* dated the 2nd November 1915.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division.

All Heads of Departments.

No. 2083/F. & M. R.† Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 27-5-1916/14-10-1091.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum,

Sir,

With reference to your letters Nos. 8674 and 9424, dated the 14th April and 8th May 1916 respectively, regarding the submission of season reports, I have the honor to inform you that the Government do not consider it necessary to sanction any additional expenditure for sending a speeial messenger from Chirayinkil to Trivandrum with the report. As suggested by you, the Tahsildars may be asked to despatch the season telegrams of the respeetive Taluks, superscribed as such, direct to the Huzur, so as to reach here by the evening of the Sunday previous.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

**Vide* page 81, of the Supplement.

†*Vide* Huzur letter No. 977/F. M. & R., dated 13-3-16.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read:—

(1) Letter No. 8983/L. R., dated the 18th November 1915, to the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(2) Letter No. 8984/L. R., dated the 18th November 1915, to the Acting Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(3) Letter No. 1704/212 of 91, dated the 11th November 1915, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(4) Letter No. 9161/L. R., dated the 25th November 1915 to the Account Officer.

(5) Letter No. 1298/A. dated the 27th November 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(6) Letter No. B. K. 1747, dated the 29th November 1915, from the Account Officer.

(7) Letter No. 575/A 450, dated the 9th December 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(8) Letter No. 9493/L. R., dated the 11th December 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(9) Letter No. 9497/L. R., dated the 21st December 1915 to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(10) Letter No. 9761/L. R., dated the 21st December 1915, to the Account Officer.

(11) Letter No. 2561/212 of 91, dated the 20th December 1915, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(12) Letter No. B. K. 2219, dated the 23rd December 1915, from the Account Officer.

(13) Letter No. 583/A 450, dated the 10th December 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(14) Letter No. 457/L. R., dated the 26th January 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(15) Letter No. 696/L. R., dated the 7th February 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(16) Letter No. 6381, dated the 20th February 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(17) Letter No. 805/A 450, dated the 19th February 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(18) Sadhanom No. 2155/A, dated the 4th Kumbhom 1091, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(19) Sadhanom No. 2144/A, dated the 4th Kumbhom 1091, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(20) Sadhanom No. 2160/A, dated the 4th Kumbhom 1091, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(21) Letter No. 819/A 450, dated the 26th February 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(22) Letter No. 6764, dated the 28th February 1916, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(23) Sadhanom No. 2211/A, dated the 17th Kumbhom 1091, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(24) Letter No. 826/A 450, dated the 2nd March 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(25) Letter No. 6927, dated the 4th March 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(26) Letter No. 829/A 450, dated the 4th March 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(27) Letter No. 7165, dated the 8th March 1916, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(28) Letter 7163, dated the 6th March 1916, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(29) Letter No. 7162, dated the 6th March 1916, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(30) Letter No. 7129, dated the 11th March 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(31) Letter No. 946/A 450, dated the 3rd April 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(32) Sadhanom No. 2602/A, dated the 19th Meenam 1091, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(33) Letter No. 2669, dated the 27th April 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(34) Letter No. 2670, dated the 27th April 1916, to the Acting Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(35) Letter No. 2671, dated the 27th April 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(36) Letter No. 2672, dated the 27th April 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(37) Letter No. 2673, dated the 27th April 1916, to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

ORDER THEREON NO. $\frac{3749/\text{L. R. }*}{1869 \text{ of } '15}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{\text{2ND JUNE 1916.}}{\text{20TH EDAVOM 1091.}}$

The correspondence read above relates to the reconciliation of the departmental figures of Land Revenue receipts furnished by the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, with the Treasury figures furnished by the Account Office. Notwithstanding the circumstance that the Tahsildars are also the Treasury Officers, great difficulty is experienced in this office in reconciling the two sets of figures. As regards the year 1091, the departmental returns of receipts have all been received up to the end of Makarom, but only the returns from the Padmanabhapuram, Quilon and Devicolam Divisions for Chingom, Kanni and Thulam and those from the last named Division for Dhanu and Makarom also, have been reconciled with the Treasury figures after a good deal of correspondence. The

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* *Vide* also Huzur letter No. 3106/L. R., dated 28-4-19.

other statements have all been returned to the respective Peishkars for further verification and return.

2. The reconciliation of the departmental figures with the Treasury figures is a very important matter and it has been expressly enjoined by Article 34 of the Account Code. The reconciliation should not therefore be put off but should be effected month by month. To admit of this being done, the Government resolve to issue the following instructions for the guidance of the officers concerned:—

(1) The Departmental accounts should be closed on the same date on which the Treasury accounts are closed, and the Tahsildars should include in their monthly statements of receipts only those remittances which were actually made during the Treasury month, any transactions of a later date in the month being treated as transactions of the succeeding month.

(2) No money should be allowed to be remitted into the Treasury by the Proverthikars without the chellan therefor being passed or countersigned after checking the remittance list with the copy of the Village *Nalvazhi* by the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar who should see that the necessary entries are made *then and there* in the Departmental accounts and that the classification given in the chellan is thoroughly accurate. The Treasury Officer should also insist upon the chellan being initialled or certified to by the Revenue clerk of the Taluk in token of the amount having been noted simultaneously in the Departmental accounts.

(3) The Tahsildars should see that the Departmental figures of receipts are not compiled from the Treasury figures but are obtained independently of the latter, so that they may act as a check against the other. At the close of every month, the receipts from the Departmental accounts should be totalled and checked with reference to the figures as per the Treasury accounts.

(4) No alteration should be made in the Departmental accounts without causing the same to be made in the Treasury accounts also. If any mistake is discovered after a remittance is made, it should at once be intimated to the Treasury Officer, so that he may cause the necessary alterations to be made in the Treasury accounts also if they had not already been despatched to the Major Treasury. If the Treasury accounts have been despatched to the Major Treasury, the Treasury Officer should obtain the sanction of the Major Treasury Officer for making the necessary correction in his accounts. It may sometimes happen that the alterations in the accounts sanctioned are not communicated *in time* by the Major Treasury to the Sub-Treasury Officers. In the monthly Departmental statement of receipts,

the figures on account of transfers should, therefore, be shown separate from the original figures, in the remarks column of the statement.

(5) The Revised classification of Land Revenue receipts sanctioned by Government in their letter No. 12765/L. R. & F. dated the 25th November 1913, to the Dewan Peishkar on special duty (*vide* page 1034, Vol. II of the Land Revenue Manual) should be strictly adhered to by the Account Officer not only in the preparation of the Land Revenue Budget but also of the monthly statement of Land Revenue receipts furnished to this office by that officer.

(6) The Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, should also send to this office their monthly statement of Land Revenue receipts according to the Revised classification mentioned above and as per Form A* appended to this order.

(7) The Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, should send along with their D. C. B. statements an explanatory memo as per Form B* appended to this order in regard to the difference between the Treasury figures furnished by them in their detailed statements of receipts Form A* and those furnished in their monthly D. C. B. statements. Such memos should be furnished for the past nine months of 1091 also in order that the D. C. B. statements for those months may be reconciled with the corresponding statements of receipts.

(8) The Account Officer should communicate to this office at the close of every month the collections, if any, made by him direct on account of the Land Revenue Department, such as the rent of the Periyar tract, &c., which do not enter into the D. C. B. statements received from the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division.

(9) The Survey Superintendent should forward to this office punctually every month a consolidated statement of survey receipts, as required by Article 37 of the Account Code.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Account Officer.
The Superintendent, Travancore Survey.

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* *Vide* the Supplement to Vol. III of the Land Revenue Manual.

No. 3665/L. R. / 420 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
7-6-1916/25-10-1091.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1093/L. R 899 of 91, dated the 15th May 1916, *re* : the acquisition of lands in Travancore by foreign subjects, I have the honor to inform you that the term "foreign subjects" in this office letter No. 2220/L. R.,* dated the 5th April 1916, means only 'subjects other than British subjects' and is not synonymous with "Non-Travancoreans".

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

(1) Petition dated the 28th Edavom 1090, from certain inhabitants of Nedumangad taluk.

(2) Letter No. 4999, dated the 25th June 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(3) Letter No. 16506, dated the 16th August 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(4) Letter No. 7673, dated the 27th September 1915, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(5) Letter No. 2634, dated the 24th October 1915, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(6) Letter No. 9231, dated the 2nd November 1915, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(7) Letter No. 8801, dated the 20th April 1916, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

Read also :—

(8) G. O. No. 341/L. R., dated the 23rd December 1913.

(9) G. O. No. 12296, dated the 14th December 1914.

**Vide* page 131 of the Supplement.

In their petition dated 28th Edavom 1090, read above, certain inhabitants of Nedumangad taluk complained that the local revenue authorities were indiscriminately evicting occupants both from their registered holdings and from Sirkar Porambokes occupied and improved by them on the sides of the canals and rivers in the taluk. The petitioners pointed out that, in demarcating their registered holdings on the sides of these canals and rivers at the time of the original survey, stones were planted far into the interior of such holdings for the safety of the stones and that, during the settlement which followed the survey, the portions of the registered holdings lying outside the demarcation stones were recorded as *poramboke*. The petitioners were unaware of the mistake and could not, therefore, get it rectified at the time. Under this circumstance and in view of their long possession and enjoyment, the petitioners prayed that the lands might be ordered to be dealt with on the same lines as those contained in G. O. No. 341/L. R. & F., dated the 23rd December 1913, relating to similar lands on the banks of the Neyyar in the Neyyattinkara taluk.

2. The matter was referred to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum and letter No. 8801, dated the 20th April 1916, is his report on the subject.

Order Thereon No. $\frac{3978/\text{L R.}}{1109 \text{ of } '15}$, dated Trivandrum, $\frac{13\text{th June } 1916.}{31\text{st Edavom } 1091.}$

His Highness' Government consider that the concessions granted by G. O. No. 341/L. R.,* dated the 23rd December 1913, and G. O. No. 12296/L. R.,* dated the 14th December 1914, in respect of the lands along the banks of the Neyyar and the Chittar rivers, respectively, should be extended to lands situated on either side of the Killiyar in the Nedumangad taluk. Government accordingly direct that such of the lands as, from their level and the age of the trees standing thereon, cannot be considered as recent accretions or reclamations from the river, be granted to the adjoining holders without any vilayartham, but subject to appropriate assessment. Back arrears of assessment should be recovered from the occupants for the whole period of their occupation subsequent to the Settlement. The Peishkar will submit to Government a complete list of such lands with particulars of their area and of the assessment and back arrears to be charged on them.

2. In regard to lands which are found to be accretions or reclamations from the river and which have been encroached upon, the Government direct that such of the encroachments as are objectionable and cannot be assigned on registry without prejudice to the interests of the public should be evicted under the Regulation and the fact reported to Government in due course. The other encroachments should be transferred to the head of assessed waste

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Vide pages 1048 and 1282, L. R. M., Vol. II.

and brought under registry subject to appropriate rates of tharavila and assessment. Back arrears should also be duly recovered.

(By order),

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

The petitioners.

The Gazette.

The Press Room.

Huzur Sadhanom No. 3871/L. R., dated 15-6-16 to the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, stating that communications from the Palace regarding appointment, &c. of the servants in the Mathilagom have been directed to be sent to the Peishkar instead of to the Melkanganom Tahsildar direct as heretofore.

നമ്പർ 3871/L. R. / 829 of 1916. ഹജൂർകച്ചേരി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം, 15-6-1916/2-11-1091.

തിരുവനന്തപുരം ഡിവിഷനിലെയ്ക്ക.

ഇവിടത്തെച്ചെയ്തിരുവിതു മതിലകം സംബന്ധിച്ചു ജീവനക്കാരുടെ അക്കമാറ്റം മുതലായവകയ്ക്കു കല്പനപ്രകാരം കൊട്ടാരത്തിൽ നിന്നു നേരിട്ടു മേൽകങ്ങാണം തഹശീൽദാക്കു എഴുതി അയയ്ക്കുകയും അതനുസരിച്ചു ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ആ തഹശീൽദാർ കൺട്രോളിംഗ് ആപ്പീസു എന്ന നിലയിൽ ഡിവിഷനിൽ അനുവാദം ചോദിക്കയും അനുവദിക്കയും ചെയ്യുവരുന്നതായും ഇതു മുമ്പിനാലെയുള്ള നടപ്പാണെന്നും കാണുന്നുഎന്നും കല്പനപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്ന അക്കമാറ്റം അനുസരിച്ചു ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു വേറെ ഒരു അനുവാദം വേണമെന്നു വയ്ക്കുന്നതു അതുചേച്ചയാണൊ എന്നു സംശയിക്കുന്നു എന്നും കൊട്ടാരത്തിൽ നിന്നും മേൽകങ്ങാണത്തിലേക്കു നേരിട്ടു എഴുതുന്ന ഏടുപ്പാടിനെ ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തു ഡിവിഷൻ മുഖാന്തിരം എഴുതുകതു ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ കൊട്ടാരം എഴുത്തിലെ താല്പര്യപ്രകാരം നടപ്പാനായി ഡിവിഷനിൽനിന്നു തഹശീൽദാക്കു എഴുതി അയക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രം എല്ലാം സാധിച്ചു പോകുമെന്നുള്ളതാണെന്നും മറ്റും പ്രൈൻസ്-രാമവർമ്മ നമ്പരിൽ മേടം ൨൯- എഴുതിയ സാധനം വന്നു എഴുതി അയച്ചിരുന്നതിനു ജീവനക്കാരെക്കുറിച്ചു അക്കുകയും മാറ്റുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന എഴുത്തുകൾ മാത്രം ഡിവിഷനിലേക്കു എഴുതിഅയക്കുന്നതിനു ചട്ടംകെട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതായി കല്പനപ്രകാരം കൊട്ടാരം

സവ്വാധികാര്യക്കാർ ൻറെ ഭാഗത്തു നന്മയിൽ ഇടവും വന്നതു- എഴുത്തായ സാധനം വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഉത്തരവിൻപ്രകാരം,
ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടു അണ്ടർസിക്രിട്ടറി,
ആർ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള.

EXTRACT FROM GOVERNMENT LETTER NO. $\frac{392^{A}/\text{L. R.}}{936 \text{ of } '16}$,
DATED 20-6-1916, TO THE DEWAN PEISHKAR, QUILON.

* * * * *

2. I am also to inform you that dead, decayed or useless trees retained in the possession of the Land Revenue Department under G. O.'s Nos. 2879/L. R.* and 3722/L. R.,* dated the 14th March 1914 and 26th May 1916, respectively, may be disposed of by the Division Peishkars or the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, as the case may be, without reference to Government.

No. $\frac{4034/\text{L. R.}}{857 \text{ of } 1916.}$ Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 24-6-1916/11-11-1091.

To

The Superintendent,
Travancore Survey.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1554,† dated the 21st May 1916, regarding the boundary line between the Nedumangad and Chirayinkil taluks, I have the honour to inform you that, in the circumstances stated by you, Government sanction your proposal to fix the midline of the Vamanapuram river as the boundary between the two taluks.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

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* *Vide* page 1128, L. R. M., Vol. II and page 138 of the Supplement, respectively.

† This letter ran as follows:—

"I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 711, dated 10th Party, 1091, from the Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Resurvey Medom pointing out that the whole of the Vamanapuram river adjoining the Vamanapuram Pakuthy of Nedumangad Taluk has been included

No. 4202/L. R.
78 of 1916.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that paragraph 12* of Part II of the Revised Rules for the Maintenance of Land Records, dated the 24th December 1914, published at pages 178-199 of Part I of the Travancore Government Gazette, dated the 19th January 1915/6th Makarom 1090, is amended as follows :—

"12. All current sub-divisions necessitated by Pokkuvaravu, Land Acquisition &c., shall be demarcated and surveyed promptly by the Pakuthy Accountants according to the Rules and with reference to the records of each case."

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
28-6-1916/15-11-1091.

No. G. 4082.†

NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of Notification No. G. 377, dated the 8/24th January 1916, published at page 205 of the Government Gazette, dated the 1st February 1916, it is hereby notified that the following

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during the original survey within the Pulimathu and Koduvalanur Pakuthies of Chirayinkil taluk, and proposing that the midline of the river may now be made the boundary between Nedumangad and Chirayinkil taluks in the present survey. I enclose herewith two sketches showing the existing and proposed boundaries. In the case of a natural waterway lying between two States, the midline of the waterway is generally the State boundary according to the International law; and in the case of smaller units also, such as Taluks and Villages within a State, the laying out of the Taluk and Village boundaries according to this principle conduces to the convenience of administration. When reclamations or encroachments are made adjoining a bank of the waterway, the officers in charge of that bank can better deal with them, than those in charge of the opposite bank. In fact, this principle has been recognised and acted upon already in a few cases. The boundary between the Quilon and Karunagapally taluks was altered a few years ago so as to go along the middle of the Ashtamudi Lake; and the boundary between Sherthalai and Vaikom taluks has been recently altered so as to go along the middle of the Vembanad Lake. I recommend, therefore, that the proposal of the Assistant Superintendent to make the midline of the Vamanapuram river the boundary between Nedumangad and Chirayinkil taluks, may be sanctioned."

* *Vide* p. 1294, L. R. M., Vol. II.

† *Vide* pages 96-98of the Supplement.

addition is made to para 1 of Circular No. G. 7296, dated the 24th November 1915, published at page 2035, of the Government Gazette, dated the 30th November 1915 :—

44. The Chemical Examiner to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 5-7-1916/22-11-1091. } A. J. VIEYRA, *Chief Secretary to Government.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4401/L. R. / 1298 of 1912.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that Rule 26* of the Rules for the sale of waste land for coffee or tea cultivation, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 28th November 1913, as amended by Notification No. 1418/L. R., dated the 20th February 1915, published on page 215 of Part II of the Gazette, dated the 2nd March 1915/19th Kumbhom 1090, is further amended as follows :—

"The full proprietorship of all Royal trees,‡ *viz.*, Teak, Blackwood, Ebony and Sandal-wood, within the grant, vests in the Government. [The number and description of such trees shall be entered in the Schedule attached to the title-deed for the land and the grantee shall be bound to take care of the trees until they are removed or otherwise disposed of by the Government.]† In regard to Reserved trees, the grantee shall pay the value of all such timber as is actually used for building purposes within the limits of the grant or removed outside its limits for any purpose whatsoever. In no other case will the grantee be required to pay for the tree-growth on the land comprised within the grant.

2. The timber used for building purposes within the limits of the grant will be measured and its value realised by the Conservator of Forests, as the buildings are completed, so as to obviate the necessity for measuring and valuing small lots of sawn timber as they are used for the purpose. The value of the timber removed outside the limits of the grant will also be recovered by the Conservator prior to such removal. The valuation will be made according to the rates mentioned in the Schedule appended to this Rule. The rates as per Column 3 of the Schedule will

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* *Vide* pages 1039-1040, L. R. M., Vol. II.

‡ *Vide* also Huzur letter No. 8332/L. R., dated 16-12-16.

† Added by Notification No. 2046/L. R., dated 31-3-17.

apply to the taluks of Parur, Alengad, Kunnatnad, Quilon, Kottarakara, Kunnathur, Pathanapurom, Shencottah, Chirayinkil, Trivandrum and Nedumangad and those as per Column 4 to the remaining taluks of the State".

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
5-7-1916/22-11-1091.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA.
Chief Secretary to Government.

Schedule.

No.	Reserved trees.		Rates per cubic foot.			Rates per cubic foot.		
	Vernacular names.	Botanical name.						
1	2		3			4		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Anjili or Ayani ...	Artocarpus hirsuta ...	...	12	...	...	8	...
2	Thumbagom or Kongu ...	Hopea parviflora ...	...	12	...	...	8	...
3	Vengai ...	Pterocarpus Marsupium ...	...	10	...	...	6	...
4	Edankornai or Pathiri ...	Stereospermum xylocarpum ...	...	6	...	...	4	...
5	Thembavu or Karimaruthu ...	Terminalia tomentosa ...	...	10	...	...	6	...
6	White cedar or Agil ..	Dysoxylum malabaricum ...	...	12	...	...	8	...
7	Irul or Kadamaram ...	Xylia dolabriformis ...	...	8	...	...	6	...
8	Venteak ...	Lagerstraemia lanceolata ...		6	...	...	4	...
9	Punnappa ...	Calophyllum tomentosum ...	...	6	...	...	4	...
10	Chempunna ..	Calophyllum Wightianum ..	...	6	...		4	..
11	Red cedar or Mathagirivembu or Thevatharom ...	Cedrela Toonal ..	...	6	...	...	4	...
12	Vaga ..	Albizzia Lebbek ...	...	4		...	3	...
13	Karinthagara or Velvaga ...	A.—Procera ..	...	4	...	...	3	...
14	Karivagai ...	A. Odoratissima ..	...	4	..	...	3	...
15	Myla ...	Vitex altissima ...	...	8	...	...	6	...
16	Manjacadamboo ...	Adina cordifolia	...	4	..	..	3	...
17	Manimaruthi ...	Lagerstraemia-Flos-Reginæ ...	...	4	...	...	3	...
18	Puvan ...	Schleichera trijuga ...	..	3	...	..	2	...
19	Mulluvengai ..	Bridelia retusa ...	...	3	...	...	2	...
20	Maruthu ..	Terminalia paniculata ...	...	3	..	...	2	...
21	Unnam or Chadicha ..	Grewia tiliæfolia ..	..	1	6	...	1	...
22	Vekkali or Marukanjiram ...	Anogeissus latifolia ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
23	Venkotta ..	Lophopetalum wightianum ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
24	Kadukkay ...	Terminalia Chebula ...	...	4	...	...	3	...
25	Nangu ...	Mesua ferrea ...	...	3	...	..	2	..
26	Pine (White dammer) ...	Veteria indica ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
27	Puvarasan ..	Thespesia populnea ...	...	1	6		1	..
28	Chokkala ...	Aglaia Roxburghiana ...	...	3	...	...	2	...
29	Mavu ...	Mangifera indica ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
30	Puli ...	Thomarindus indica ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
31	Illuppei ...	Bassia longifolia .	...	1	6	...	1	..
32	Pasakoita ..	Sapindus trifolatus ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
33	Thelli (Black dammer) ...	Canarium strictum ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
34	Morala ...	Buchanania latifolia ..	...	1	6	..	1	..
35	Kodapalai ...	Hardwickia pinnata ...	...	3	...	..	2	..
36	Mattipal ...	Ailanthus malabaricus ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
37	Kanjiram ...	Strychnos Nux-vomica ..	...	1	6	...	1	...
38	Puthangkolli ...	Poeciloneuron indicum ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
39	Karanjili ...	Dipterocarpus Bourdillooi ...	...	3	..	...	2	...
40	Vellaini ...	D.—indicus ...	...	1	6	..	1	...

No.	Reserved trees.		Rates per cubic foot.			Rates per cubic foot		
	Vernacular names.	Botanical name.						
1	2		3			4		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
41	Malaveppu ...	Chickrassia tabularis ...	...	3	...	...	2	...
42	Shenkuranthi ...	Gluta travancorica ...	...	6	...	...	4	...
43	Pombathiri ...	Streospermum Chelonoides ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
44	Karuva ..	Chinnamomum zeylanicum ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
45	Ilapongu ...	Hopea Wightiana ...	...	3	..	...	2	...
46	Konnel ...	Cassia Fistula ...	...	1	6	...	1	..
47	Nedunar ...	Polyalthia Fragrans ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
48	Naval ..	Eugenia Jambolana ...	...	3	..	...	2	...
49	Kari-nyarl ...	E. Gardneri ...	...	3	...	.	2	.
50	Chavaran ...	E. Chavaran ..	...	3	...	...	2	
51	Karivelam ...	Acacia arabica ..	...	1	6	..	1	...
52	Parumbe ...	Prosopis spicigera ..		1	6	...	1	...
53	Kadapla or Palumoran ...	Kurimia bipartita ...	...	1	6		1	...
54	Ningala or Niroli ...	Filicium decipiens ...	...	3	...	..	2	...
55	Kuranjon ...	Acrocarpus fraxinifolius ...	...	1	6	.	1	...
56	Vedapila or Karini ...	Cullenia excelsa ..	...	1	6	...	1	..
57	Nannal or Tirippu ..	Bischofia javanica ...	..	1	6	...	1	...
58	Acha ...	Hardwickia Binata ...	...	3	...	..	2	...
59	Vaimaram ..	Chloroxylon swietenia ...	..	4	...	...	3	...
60	... ..	Shorea talura ..	..	3	...	...	2	...
61	Elavu .	Bombax Malabaricum ...	...	3	...	...	2	...
62	Cheeni ...	Tetrameles Nudiflora ...	..	2	...	...	1	6

No. 4288/L. R. / 2848 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 5-7-1916/22-11-1091.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 5291/147 of '90, dated the 9th May 1916, re: Thandaper forms for cardamom lands, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the form of Thandaper prescribed by the Land Revenue Manual being adopted for the cardamom lands also, with an additional column for "Thavalam".

2. I am also to request that you will be so good as to state the minimum number of copies of the form required for your Division.

I have &c.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

No. G. 4132.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Seetion 68 A of the Towns Conservaney and Improvement Regulation, III of 1076, as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088, it is hereby notified that, from the 1st Chingom 1092, vaccination shall be eompulsory in the town of Attingal.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
6-7-1916/23-11-1091.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. 4693/L. R.
1695 of 1914.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, paragraphs* 13 and 14 of Part II of the Revised Rules, dated the 24th Deeember 1914, for the Maintenance of Land Records, are amended as follows :—

"13. In the taluks that have been surveyed in the "tak" system or re-surveyed, the whole survey field with all the sub-divisions in it shall be surveyed and plotted.

14. In the other taluks it is enough if plotted sketches are prepared for each revenue field with all sub-divisions in it. The revenue field shall be surveyed in such a way as to admit of its independent plotting".

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
13-7-1916/30-11-1091.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 4777/L. R.
1780 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
27-7-1916/12-12-1091.

To

The Superintendent,

Revenue Survey.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1672†, dated the 19th June 1916, I have the honor to inform you that, as recommended, the

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* *Vide* pages 1294 and 1295, L. R M., Vol. II.

†This letter ran as follows :—

Adverting to your letter No. 9003/L. R., dated 19th November 1915, sanctioning the adoption of a revised form of progress statement of Land

Government sanction the revised form* of progress statement of Land Records Maintenance work being adopted in the case of the other taluks also.

I have etc.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. P. W. 4945. / 380 of 1911.

CIRCULAR.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that under the present system of adjustment of land compensation charges by the Revenue Department, the P. W. D. is not able to exercise any sort of effective control over such charges. The provision made in the P. W. D. Budget in a particular year for the payment of land compensation charges is seldom, if ever, made use of for the purpose in that year, on account of the acquisition proceedings not being completed in time. The Revenue Department closes the acquisition proceedings and pays the compensation without enquiring whether funds are available for the same in the P W. D.

Vide Supplement to L. R. M., Vol. III.

Records Maintenance work, in the case of those Taluks where the work has to be carried out according to the Revised Land Records Maintenance Rules dated 24-12-1914, I have the honor to propose that this revised form of Progress Statement may be ordered to be adopted in the case of the other Taluks also. In these latter Taluks governed by the old Land Records Maintenance Rules, not only the stones on the boundaries of porambokes but also all the other stones have to be inspected in each year. But this has not been done in any of these Taluks either in the last year or this year. Whether all the stones in a pakuthi are annually inspected or not, it is necessary that the stones on the boundaries of porambokes at least should be inspected without fail, as in the Taluks governed by the Revised Land Records Maintenance Rules ; and for watching this and also whether the current sub-divisions are then and there surveyed properly, the revised form of progress statement is more suitable. I therefore recommend that it may be prescribed for all the Taluks of the State. If any more work than is contained in the columns of the Revised Form of Progress Statement is done in any pakuthi, that extra work may be noted in the Remarks Column of the Progress Statement."

Budget of the year in which the award is made; and as a result, Government have to sanction special funds for the same. With a view to prevent this, the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division are informed that if lands ordered to be acquired in a particular year are not acquired and paid for during that year, the Land Acquisition Officer should, before passing the award and taking possession of the land, ask the P. W. D. whether there are funds for payment that year, and pass the award and take possession of the land *only if there is such provision.* If there be no provision, the Chief Engineer should make the necessary provision in the succeeding year's Budget and communicate the fact to the Land Acquisition Officer after the Budget is sanctioned by Government, so that the latter Officer may proceed to pass the award, take possession of the land and make the payment immediately.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
1-8-1916/17-12-1091.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 5018/L. R.
1906 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
7-8-1916/23-12-1091.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 7250/L. R, dated the 26th July 1916, I have the honor to inform you that Government consider that pattas* issued for puduval lands are not chargeable with stamp duty under Regulation IV of 1080.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

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* *Vide* Rule 32 of the Puduval Rules, page 1264, L. R. M., Vol. II.

No. 5024/L. R.
2291 of 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highnes the Maha Raja, the following Rule is added as Rule 21 A to the Rules regarding the registry of puduval lands, dated the 24th September 1914 and published at pages 3754-3762 of Part I of the Gazette dated the 6th October 1914.

"21 A. If the land is occupied, no sale under Rules 19 and 21 shall be held before the occupant is evicted under the Land Conservancy Regulation."

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
7-8-1916/23-12-1091.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No 5130/L. R.
2284 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
7-8-1916/23-12-1091.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 5909/92 of 91, dated the 6th June 1916, regarding *tharavila* on Cardamom lands, I have the honor to inform you that Government approve of your proposal to recover the first instalment† of the *tharavila* before effecting the registry.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

°*Vide* the Puduval Rules, dated 24-9-14, page 1262, L. R. M., Vol. II.

†*Vide* Clause III of the Cardamom Rules, page 241, L. R. M., Vol. II.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read again:—

(1) G. O. No 1216/L. R. & F., dated the 23rd January 1913.

Read also:—

(2) Represention made at the 9th Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly by Mr. Raman Pillai, Member, Neyyattinkara taluk, and the Dewan's reply thereto.

(3) Representation made at the 10th Session of the Assembly by Mr. K. C. Madhavan Pillai, Member, Ambalapuzha taluk, and the Dewan's reply thereto.

(4) Petitions dated the 32nd Karkadagom 1089, and of subsequent dates, from certain inhabitants of the Neyyattinkara taluk.

(5) Letter No, 8256/L. R., dated the 15th August 1914, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(6) Letter No. 8257/L. R., dated the 15th August 1914, to the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(7) Letter No. 9311/L. R., dated the 24th September 1014, from the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(8) Letter No. 6191, dated the 14th December 1914, from the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(9) Representation made at the 11th Session of the Assembly by Mr. M. Raman Pillai, Member, Neyyattinkara taluk, and the Dewan's reply thereto.

(10) Letter No. 3392/L. R., dated the 10th May 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(11) Letter No. 3393/L. R., dated the 10th May 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar on special duty, Trivandrum.

(12) Letter No. 47, dated the 22nd May 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar on special duty, Trivandrum.

(13) Letter No. 15635, dated the 31st July 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(14) Letter No. 4601, dated the 22nd December 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(15) Representation made at the 12th Session of the Assembly by Mr. M. Raman Pillai, Member, Neyyattinkara taluk, and by Mr. P. C. Raman Vydhiau, Member, T. I. C., Neyyattinkara, and the Dewan's reply thereto.

2. The correspondence read above relates to the representations made by certain Members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly at its 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Sessions regarding the restrictions on the institution of Civil suits in respect of Kandukrishi lands. The main points urged by the Members were the following:—

(1) that permission to institute civil suits in respect of Kandukrishi lands in the Neyyattinkara taluk should be freely granted, unhampered by the restrictions laid down by G. O. No. 1216/L. R. & F., dated the 23rd January 1913;

(2) that the liberty of Kandukrishi tenants to sell, mortgage or demise Kandukrishi lands should be authoritatively recognised by the Government;

(3) that all mortgages and sales of Kandukrishi lands effected up to date should be recognised by Government;

(4) that the provision in the Civil Procedure Code requiring the permission of Government for instituting suits in respect of Kandukrishi lands should be expunged; and

(5) that a law should be passed that alienations by lessees of such lands would not under any circumstances be recognised.

The views of the Division Peishkars of Trivandrum and Quilon on the above points were called for. They have been received and considered by Government.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{5565 \text{ L. R}}{2066 \text{ of } 1914.}$ DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{23\text{rd August } 1916.}{8\text{th Chingom } 1092.}$

Under Section 7 of the Civil Procedure Code, no Civil Court could take cognisance of any suit relating to Kandukrishi lands, unless the plaint is accompanied by an order of Government permitting the plaintiff to seek redress in civil courts. Government consider that this provision of law is necessary in the interests of Kandukrishi lands and that it cannot, therefore, be abrogated. No case has been made out for changing the policy laid down in G. O. No. 1216/L. R. & F.*, dated the 23rd January 1913, in regard to permitting civil suits in respect of Kandukrishi lands; nor is it possible to accord any exceptional treatment to the lands in the Neyyattinkara taluk. As observed by the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, all that is needed is to carry out the standing orders of Government on the subject in a spirit of justice and fairness. This should be borne in mind by the officers of the Land Revenue Department in dealing with applications for permission to file suits in respect of Kandukrishi lands.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.
The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.
Mr. M. Raman Pillai, Member, Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, Neyyattinkara taluk.
Mr. K. C. Madhavan Pillai, Member Do. Amblapuzha taluk.
Mr. P. C. Raman Vydhian, Member Do. T. I. C., Neyyattinkara.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

**Vide* page 949, L. R. M., Vol. II.

No. 5395/L. R. / 1591 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 24-8-1916/9-1-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 11240, dated the 23rd July 1916, regarding the execution of agreements by the registry-holders of puduval lands where *tharavila* is payable in instalments, I have the honor to inform you that the order of Government contained in Section 14* of the Puduval Rules and Para 108 of the Code of Instructions in Vol. III of the Land Revenue Manual, need not be enforced *retrospectively*.

I have etc.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 5602/L. R. / 278 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 4-9-1916/20-1-1092.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 6324/464 of 91, dated 19th June 1916, regarding the appointment of additional hands for the Peermade Taluk Office, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction one additional clerk on Rs. (15) fifteen being entertained for the Taluk Office, his pay and allowance being charged to the Paschima Devaswom funds.†

I have &c.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

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* *Vide* page 1259, L. R. M., Vol. II.

† *Vide* also Huzur letter No. 666/L. R., dated 2-2-17.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read:—

(1) Sadhanom No. 1814/L. 55, dated the 7th February 1912, from the Acting Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(2) Letter No. 2764/L. R. & F., dated the 8th March 1912, to the Chief Engineer.

(3) Letter No. 405, dated the 22nd March 1912, from the Chief Engineer.

(4) Letter No. 4274/L. R. & F., dated the 25th April 1912, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(5) Letter No. 269/L. 55, dated the 1st October 1912, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(6) Letter No. 392/L. 55 of 84, dated 23rd November 1914, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(7) Letter No. 52/L. R., dated the 6th January 1915, to the Chief Engineer.

(8) Letter No. 506, dated the 17th March 1915, from the Chief Engineer.

(9) Letter No. 893, dated the 17th May 1915, from the Chief Engineer.

(10) Letter No. 4216/L. R., dated the 5th June 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(11) D. O. dated the 16th September 1915, from Mr. Rajaram Rao, Acting Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(12) Letter No. 386/L. R. 55, dated the 21st October 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(13) Letter No. 8464/L. R., dated the 1st November 1915, to the Chief Engineer.

(14) Letter No. 1878, dated the 10th November 1915, from the Chief Engineer.

(15) Letter No. 9234/L. R., dated 2nd December 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(16) Letter No. 1410/L. 55 of 85, dated the 4th August 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

2. In his Sadhanom No. 814/L. 55, dated the 7th February 1912, Mr. Rajaram Rao, Acting Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, suggested the desirability of bringing under registry the Kayankulam lake, after leaving a water-way of 300 feet wide. The question was referred to the Chief Engineer for an expression of his views. Mr. Bastow recommended that the area should be laid out in blocks, reserving a sytem of waterways, and here and there a lake. Before laying out the scheme for the whole lake, Mr. Bastow has made the following proposals to satisfy the present demands of the agricultural population ; viz :—

(1) to stake out a wide ring canal all round the lake somewhat outside of, but not far from, the existing shore line ;

(2) to make the space between this ring canal and the shore line available for reclamation, leaving a good many strips as porambokes from which soil can be taken and which would give access to the lands behind ; and

(3) to stipulate and see that soil is taken only from the bed of the ring canal and other porambokes.

Mr. Bastow adds that the question of sub-dividing the lake and allowing further reclamations may be taken up later on.

3. The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, to whom these proposals were referred, considers them to be un-objectionable.

ORDER THEREON NO. $\frac{5864/\text{L. R.}}{685 \text{ of } 1912}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{\text{7th September 1916.}}{\text{23rd Chingom 1092.}}$

Government accept the proposals of the Chief Engineeer in regard to the scheme of reclamations to be allowed from the Kayankulam lake. Government direct that the ring canal to be peg-marked should be sufficiently wide to embrace all the existing reclamations. The Chief Engineer will set about staking out the ring canal at once so that the existing reclamations, as well as those to be allowed hereafter within the ring canal, may be brought under registry without delay. The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon. will see that suitable *thavarila* and assessment are imposed on the lands to be brought under registry.

2. The question of allowing reclamations from the remaining portion of the lake will be considered later on.

(By order),

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Chief Engineer.
The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

No. G. 6166.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that Rule 5 of the Rules detailed in Notification No. G. 1203* dated the 24th February 1916, published on pages 290 and 291 of the Government Gazette, regarding the grant of medical certificates in support of applications for leave of officers whose maximum pay does not exceed Rs. (200) two hundred, is cancelled, Article 360 of the Travancore Service Regulations being re-inserted instead, and that Rule 6 is modified as below : —

* *Vide* page 125 of the Supplement.

"The certificates granted by private Medical Practitioners shall be accepted, provided they conform to the procedure and to the forms laid down in the Travancore Service Regulations in regard to the granting of medical certificates; for instance, no certificate should be granted without a written requisition from the Head of the Office or Department co cerned."

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
18-9-1916/3-2-1092.

No. 6216/L. R.
153 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-9-1916/14-2-1092.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 7094/346 of '91, dated the 20th July 1916, regarding the verification of the monthly cash balance of the Devicolam Major Treasury, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. T. G. 3 of 92/493, dated the 29th August 1916, from the Account Officer on the subject and to inform you that the suggestions therein contained may be adopted.

I have etc.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

(ENCLOSURE).

No. T. G. 3 of '92.

Account Office, Trivandrum,
29-8-1916/14-1-1092.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement No. 5276/L. R., dated 17th August 1916, on letter No. 7094, dated 20th July 1916 from

the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, regarding the verification of the monthly cash balance of the Devicolam Major Treasury, I have the honor to inform you that Article 374 of the Account Code allows the verification of the cash balance of the Major Treasuries being entrusted to the Controlling Officers' Assistants when they themselves are on tour on the 1st day of the month, but it is insisted that at least once in three months the duty should be attended to by the Controlling Officers personally. The Commissioner's difficulty is evidently that he cannot take advantage of this provision as he has no Assistant at Devicolam.

I have therefore to state that, with a view to meet this difficulty, the Government may sanction the verification of the cash balance and signing of the cash balance report and the accounts being done by the Major Treasury Officer himself when the Commissioner happens to be away from the head-quarters; but he should personally attend to these duties whenever he is at head-quarters and in any case at least once in three months.

I have etc.,
K. GEORGE,
Assistant Account Officer,
For Account Officer.

No. 6299/L. R.
1005 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-9-1916/14-2-1092.

To

The Head Sirkar Vakil,

Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1647, dated the 4th August 1916, regarding the satisfaction of civil decrees, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of the Account Officer's letter No. T. B. 1 of 1092/438, dated the 26th August 1916, and to inform you that

the procedure *already laid down and referred to by Mr. Ratnam Iyer may be adhered to.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

No. 6415/L. R. / 3064 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
2-10-1916/17-2-1092.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 7286/198 of '91, dated the 31st July 1916, regarding the difference in the areas of certain estates in the Peermade taluk between the original survey and the re-survey, I have the honor to inform you that it would be enough if the re-survey areas are entered in the *thandaper* and the tax

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* This is contained in the following letter of the Account Officer.

No. T. G. 502.

Central Account and Audit Office,
Trivandrum, 11th July 1911.

To

The Head Sirkar Vakil,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 797, dated 13th June 1911, regarding the procedure to be followed in the matter of satisfying decrees passed against the Sirkar, I have the honor to state that the course proposed by you, *viz.*, that District Court Sirkar Vakils should call upon the particular Head of Department on whose requisition the suit was instituted to send them the money due for the decree to be satisfied may in future be adopted. The District Court Sirkar Vakils should, however, communicate at the same time copies of the sanction to the expenditure to the officer concerned to enable the latter to quote the same in his abstract bills, a monthly list of such sanctions being communicated to this office by you.

I have etc,,
K. GEORGE,
Assistant Account Officer,
For Account Officer.

Copy to all Heads of Departments.

collected accordingly, wherever the difference is within the margin of error usually allowed.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 6380/L. R.
1767 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum.
2-10-1916/17-2-1092.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadhanom No. 11435, dated the 18th Mithunom 1091, regarding the supply of survey plans to the Melkanganom Tahsildar, I have the honor to inform you that, on a reconsideration of the matter, Government have, in modification of this office letter No. 925/L. R., dated the 14th February 1916, ordered that no cost need be recovered from the Sripandaravagai Department for the maps.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

1. Letter No. Fl. 1473/9062, dated the 19th May 1914, from the Financial Secretary to Government.

2. Letter No. 884, dated the 15th July 1914, from the Superintendent, Central Prison, Trivandrum.

With his letter read above the Financial Secretary forwarded an extract from the report on the audit of the accounts of the Central Prison for 1087, by the Assistant Account Officer, Mr. George, who has brought to notice, among others, the following points ;—

(1) There is no control over departments in regard to the supply of forms. When a fresh order is issued, no account is made of the forms in stock with the department. Fresh orders are seen to be issued even while a previous order for the same form is under execution. Nor is a reference made in such cases to the previous order and the supplies made according to it. Consequently, not only is the quantity of forms printed much too large for the requirements of a department, but the necessity for recomposing and reprinting involves much avoidable waste of labour.

(2) The departments are now at liberty to alter forms as they like, and, as a result thereof, no form can be stereotyped or kept standing. Sometimes, a new form is introduced while there is a large stock of the old form. This leads to wastage of forms and of paper.

(3) The present practice in regard to the supply of paper for the printing of forms is that, when an order for printing a form is received from a department by the Central Prison Press, the latter sends to the department an indent for the quantity of paper required and this is obtained from the Stores and supplied. This accounts for much of the delay in printing. The form is composed and has to be kept standing until the paper is supplied. This arrangement does not conduce to economy either. The departments are not in a position to check whether the Press indent is excessive or not. There is also much loss in the cost of transmitting the paper. To remedy the above defects, the Account Officer has suggested :—

(1) that all departmental forms be carefully gone through and standardised once for all, subsequent alterations being severely restricted,

(2) that the Central Prison Press be made responsible for stocking and supplying the departments with the required quantity of forms, each department being made to give a proper estimate of its requirements for a year a few months before the close of the preceding year,

(3) that, in cases where alterations of forms are contemplated, such alterations be postponed till the old stock is exhausted, no new form being printed unless the same is sanctioned by the Head of the Department concerned, by whom the indent for the new form should be signed, or countersigned, and

(4) that the supply of paper by the departments themselves be discontinued, the Press obtaining the same from the Stores direct, by annual indents, on ascertaining beforehand from the departments the forms that may be required for the year, and that, when paper is required for printing any new forms, special indents be submitted and sanctioned by the Government.

The Superintendent of Stationery, whose views were obtained in regard to the supply of paper, agrees generally with the observations of the Account Officer, but has, however, suggested that the safest method of obviating the wastage of forms is to centralise all the responsibility for the stocking and issuing of forms in a single office, preferably the Stationery Stores, as in British India.

The Superintendent, Central Prison, is in favour of the departmental supply of paper being stopped and the required quantity being obtained direct from the Stores. But, as this will throw additional responsibility

on the Assistant Jailor who is also the Store-keeper, Mr. Chandramiah proposes the appointment of a store clerk on Rs. (20) twenty a month. He also recommends the appointment of a proof-reader on Rs. 15-20 a month, as complaints are now received from some departments that the forms contain mistakes.

ORDER THEREON No. J. 8456, DATED TRIVANDRUM, 14TH OCTOBER 1916. / 29TH KANNI 1092.

In regard to the supply of the stationery required for the printing of the forms, the Government agree that the best arrangement in every way will be for the Press to obtain the necessary stationery direct from the Stationery Department, instead of from each department as is now done. This arrangement should be followed in future. Each department should show in the annual indent the quantity of stationery required for the printing of forms, as required by Circular No. S. 470, dated the 2nd October 1914, published on page 3752 of Part I of the Gazette dated the 6th October 1914.

2. The Government consider that the stocking and issuing of forms should be done by the Stationery Department.

3 The several forms required by the different departments should be standardised and alterations in the forms should not be made so as to cause loss, *i. e.*, when there is a large stock of printed forms.

4. As a stationery stores will have to be opened and maintained in the Central Prison with the necessary accounts, the Government sanction the appointment of a store-clerk on Rs. 15-1-20 per mensem. As the printing is confined to forms, no separate proof-reader is necessary. The Foreman should be responsible to see that there are no mistakes in the forms printed.

(By order),

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

1. The Account Officer.
2. The Superintendent, Central Prison.
3. The Superintendent, Stationery and Records.

No. 6583/L. R.
2548 of 1910.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that Paragraph 1 of the Revised Rules dated the 20th February 1916*, for the admission and training of Government servants and private students in the Central Survey School of the Survey Department, is modified as follows :—

" 1. The Central Survey School will be located at Trivandrum and will be under the supervision of the Superintendent, Travancore Survey.

2. In the heading of the form of application for admission to the Central Survey School substitute " Trivandrum " for " Nedumangad ".

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
16-10-1916/31-2-1092.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 6597/L. R.
1120 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
16-10-1916/31-2-1092.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 5667/100 of 91†, dated the 21st May 1916, I have the honor to inform you that the

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**Vide* page 120 of the Supplement.

† This letter ran as follows:—

" With reference to your docket No. 1767/L. R., dated 18-3-16 regarding the ‡suggestion made by the Superintendent of Survey to conduct the patta enquiries before the receipt of survey records, I have the honor to report that such a course is not desirable or necessary now for the following reasons:—

1. The applications pending survey and which are being surveyed are mostly for small areas as all applications with larger areas have already been

Government agree with you in considering that it is not advisable to conduct patta enquiries before the receipt of survey records.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

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surveyed and the records forwarded to the Survey Superintendent. Copies of the demarcation sketches and land registers in respect of those applications are not available and it is impossible to conduct the patta enquiries without them in the absence of plotted records.

2. The enquiries made by the Proverthikars with rough sketches will certainly result in confusion in most cases.

3. There are now several plotted numbers the records of which have been received from the Survey Office and more are expected shortly. If it were possible to complete the enquiries in respect of all these numbers and to issue pattas for the same before the close of the year, that would have amounted to substantial progress in the disposal of applications but unfortunately the disposal is impeded to a very great extent by the scarcity of money for the ryots to pay up the tharavila and other dues promptly.

I therefore consider it unnecessary to conduct the patta enquiries before receipt of survey records, and even if it is found necessary, such a step be taken only after disposal of all the applications the survey records of which have been received plotted."

‡Extract from Survey Superintendent's letter No. 634, dated 24-11-15.

* * * *

"2. As regards the shortening of the whole time now taken between the survey and the issue of pattahs, I beg to offer a suggestion, namely, whether the enquiries that are now gone through in the Revenue Department *after* the receipt of final areas and maps from this Department may not be conducted during the period the survey records are being checked and plotted in this office. It seems to me that an additional copy of the demarcation sketch and land register may be prepared for reference in the enquiries in the Revenue Department, and the enquiry itself completed as far as possible so that pattahs may be issued immediately on receipt of the maps and area lists."

No. G. 7023.

NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of Notification No. G. 4082, dated the 5th July 1916, published at pages 723 and 724 of the Government Gazette, dated the 11th July 1916, it is hereby notified that the following addition is made to Para 1 of Circular No. G. 7296*, dated the 24th November 1915, published at page 2035 of the Government Gazette dated the 30th November 1915:—

45. The Superintendent, Government Press.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
20-10-1916/4-3-1092.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 6710/L. R.†
2079 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
21-10-1916/5-3-1092.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 7214, dated the 8th March 1916, regarding the trees standing on Kandukrishi lands, I have the honor to inform you that the Government consider that it will not be proper to interfere with taxable trees on Kandukrishipattom lands during the currency of the Settlement.

2. The enclosures to your Sadhanom No. 3253, dated 30-3-91 are herewith returned.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

No. 6759/L. R.
1548 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
23-10-1916/7-3-1092.

To

The Account Officer,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

Adverting to your letter No. Tri. 307/10740, dated 8th August 1916, I have the honor to inform you that the charges

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Vide pages 96-98 of the Supplement.

†*Vide* also Huzur letter No. L. R. 2285, dated 9-5-18.

for the aequisition of land for raising clay from for the manufaeture of bricks for the Panivagai Department should be recovered from the Panivagai grant.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

No. 6792/L. R. / 1290 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
24-10-1916/8-3-1092.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 4101/29 of 1090, dated the 21st March 1916, regarding the registry of Puduval, Thanathuchitta and Cardamom lands in cases where there is competition for them between a prior applicant and an unauthorised occupant, the Government generally approve of your view *viz.*, (1) that mere unauthorised occupation is no ground for preference; (2) that the first applicant should ordinarily be preferred to an unauthorised occupant (regard being had to such special circumstances as priority of Travancoreans, comparative largeness in area applied for, priority of adjacent proprietors, etc.); (3) that the unauthorised occupant when competing with the prior applicant may be evicted under the Land Conservancy Regulation, so as to admit of the land being given to the applicant; (4) that even if the land is assigned to the lawful applicant without evicting the unauthorised occupant, the registry has full effect; and (5) that eviction proceedings in the case of cardamom lands need not be carried to the extent of removing the cardamom plants.

2. I may, however, point out that a rigid adherence to the procedure indicated need not be insisted on wherever it would cause real hardship to persons who have laboured or invested capital in improving lands or unreasonable delay in the disposal of the cases and consequent loss of revenue to Government. The officers should use their discretion in disposing of sueh cases.

I have &e.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars.

No. 6982/L. R.
1285 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
1-11-1916/16-3-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

Adverting to the Government Notification No. J. 6555, dated 19th August 1916, investing the Division Peishkars with powers to hear and dispose of appeals under the Land Conservancy Regulation, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to see that information regarding the number of appeals filed, disposed of, &e., every month is furnished in the monthly return of Revenue appeals (Return No. 9 as per the Land Revenue Manual) submitted to Government from your office.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 6990/L. R.*
1210 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
1-11-1916/16-3-1092.

To

The Superintendent,
Government Press.

Sir,

With referenee to your letter No. 5628 of 1916, dated the 14th September 1916, suggesting that the Dewan Peishkars may be permitted to purchase outright from their contingencies the books ordered by them from the Press, I have the honor to inform you that your suggestion does not eommend itself to Government.

2. The Government, however, eonsider it neeessary that you should be in a position to check the receipts furnished to you by the Account Officer with the departmental returns of revenue. For

**Vide* Huzur letter No. 4010/L. R., dated 29-6-17.

this purpose, I request that you may be so good as to obtain the necessary returns of sale, stock etc., from the Division Peishkars every month in accordance with Article 33 of the Account Code.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer,
Similarly to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read:—

(1) Letter No. 669/L. R. 633 of 91, dated the 6th January 1916, from the Ag. Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(2) Letter No. 653/L. R., dated the 7th February 1916, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(3) Letter No. 654/L. R., dated the 7th February 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(4) Letter No. 655/L. R., dated the 7th February 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(5) Letter No. 656/L. R., dated the 7th February 1916, to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(6) Letter No. 188, dated the 31st January 1916, from the Chief Engineer.

(7) Letter No. 6411, dated the 15th February 1916, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(8) Letter No. 6412, dated the 17th February 1916, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(9) Letter No. 3689/295 of 91, dated the 16th February 1916, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(10) Letter No. 3948/L. R., dated the 17th February 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(11) Circular letter No. 1275/L. R., dated the 28th February 1916, to all the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(12) Letter No. 4567/L. R, dated the 16th March 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(13) Letter No. 4570/L. R., dated the 16th March 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(14) Letter No. 7484, dated the 18th March 1916, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(15) Letter No. 4601/295 of 91, dated the 7th April 1916, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(16) Letter No. 1360/L. R. 241 of 91, dated the 20th July 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(17) Letter No. 922, dated the 18th September 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

The correspondence read above relates to the procedure to be adopted in connection with the registry of *poramboke* lands adjoining roads, canals, &c. In view to their proper conservancy, the Chief Engineer suggested (1) that *porambokes* required to be preserved by the P. W. D. should not be registered on any account, (2) that the steps taken by the Revenue Department should be invariably communicated to the P. W. D. before the Poramboke case was finally disposed of and (3) that all applications for registry of road *porambokes* should be first made to the P. W. D. and that the Revenue Department should proceed with the matter, only if the applicant produced an endorsement favourable to him from the P. W. D. These proposals were referred to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, for an expression of their views. Their reports have been received and considered by the Government.

ORDER THEREON NO. $\frac{7355/\text{L. R.}}{137 \text{ of } '16}$ DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{5\text{TH NOVEMBER 1916.}}{20\text{TH THULAM 1092.}}$

(1) The Government agree with the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, in considering that Sections 6, 8, 23 and 24 of the existing Puduval Rules are sufficient to safeguard the public interests, which the Chief Engineer has in view. These provisions should of course be strictly adhered to. It is neither practical nor necessary, in the opinion of the Government, to communicate to the P. W. D. the steps taken by the Land Revenue Department on receipt of the recommendation of the former in regard to the registry of any *poramboke*, or to insist on applications for *porambokes* adjoining public roads &c, being in the first instance referred to the P. W. D.

(2) To minimise correspondence and delay, the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, will be requested to adopt the form appended to this Proceedings in consulting the P. W. D. as regards the registry of *porambokes* under the Puduval Rules.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Chief Engineer.

Taluk.....

Poramboke Case No.....of 109 .

(1) Pakuthi..... .....
(2) Survey No... ... ...
(3) Extent of land proposed for registry... .....
(4) Sketch of the plot in question showing full width of road or waterway affected. *Vide* sketch overleaf.
(5) Name of road or waterway affected.
(6) Mile and furlong.
(7) Remarks, if any.

Signature of the pakuthi subordinate or of the Taluk Surveyor.

Signature of the Tahsildar.

No.

Forwarded to the Sub-Division Officer.

Tahsildar,

Acc:... ... Records, if any, listed.

All entries below this line to be filled up by the P. W. D.

(1) Name of Inspecting Officer.
(2) Date of inspection.
(3) Available width of road or waterway on each side of the central line at the locality where registry is proposed.
(4) Width of the road or waterway immediately beyond the proposed registry.
(5) Whether the plot in question (whole or part thereof) is to be left as poramboke in the interests of the Department.
(6) Reasons for the above.

Sub Division Officer.

No.

Forwarded to the Exeeutive Engineer.

Sub Division Officer.

No.

Reply to the Tahsildar.

Executive Engineer.

Sketch of land scale 100 links = 1'.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read again :—

(1) G. O. No. 7380/L. R., dated the 26th July 1914, sanctioning the introduction of a simplified scheme for the Maintenance of Land Records.

(2) Notification No. 127/L. R., dated the 24th December 1914, issuing a revised set of rules for the maintenance of boundary marks in accordance with the above scheme.

(3) G. O. No. 8410/L. R., dated the 5th October 1915.

Read also :—

(4) Letter No. 9776/L. R., dated the 22nd December 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(5) Letter No. 9777/L. R., dated the 22nd December 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(6) Letter No. 9778/L. R., dated the 22nd December 1915, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(7) Letter No. 9779/L. R., dated the 22nd December 1915, to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(8) Letter No. 9780/L. R., dated the 22nd December 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(9) Letter No. 754/L. R. 469 of 90, dated the 4th February 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(10) Letter No. 3477/220 of 91, dated the 8th February 1916, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(11) Letter No. 3850/L. R., dated the 16th February 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(12) Letter No. 6552, dated the 24th February 1916, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(13) Letter No. A, dated the 25th February 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(14) Letter No. 1815/L. R., dated the 20th March 1916, to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(15) Letter No. 1346, dated the 14th April 1916, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(16) Notification No. 4693/L. R., dated the 13th July 1916.

In July 1914, the Government sanctioned the introduction of a simplified system of Land Records Maintenance, according to which the work was to be confined to (*a*) the inspection of *porambokes* and detection of encroachments, and (*b*) the demarcation, survey and plotting of current sub-divisions, including sub-divisions between survey and settlement and sub-divisions subsequent to settlement due to *puduval* registry, *pokkuvaravu*, land acquisition, *karampathippu*, etc. A revised set of rules was accordingly issued on the 24th December 1914. These rules were further amended on the 5th October 1915, and it was laid down that settlement sub divisions which are porambokes, settlement sub divisions of all survey numbers in which current sub-divisions have to be surveyed and all post-settlement sub-divisions (including current sub-divisions) might be given preference over the other kinds of sub-divisions.

2. Notwithstanding these changes, it was found that no adequate progress was being made in the Maintenance of Land Records. The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, were, therefore, called upon to report why the progress was so slow and whether there were any practical difficulties in enforcing the provisions of the Revised Rules.

3. The reports of the above officers have now been received. The Commissioner, Devicolam, observes that, so far as his Division is concerned, there are no difficulties in carrying out the new rules, except that certain additional hands are necessary for the purpose. The Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, states that the inadequacy of the present village staff is mainly responsible for the unsatisfactory out-turn of work in his Division, that the rules will be enforced from 1092 and that, should any practical difficulties arise, they may be considered then. The Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, says that the existing village staff is quite inadequate to cope with the work. He suggests that the periodical examination of the porambokes in the administrative charge of departments other than Land Revenue may be transferred to them, that a special staff consisting of an Accountant and two peons be allowed for each pakuthi, for at least 6 months, for the preparation of field measurement sketches and stone registers for all porambokes, that the planting of demarcation stones for *pokkuvaravu* sub-divisions be dispensed with, and that, for the systematic maintenance of Land Records, a special staff should be appointed for each pakuthi. The Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, thinks that the difficulties experienced in successfully working out the new scheme are (i) the scarcity of survey trained men, possessing also the educational qualifications prescribed for the public service for appointment as village officers; (ii) the inefficiency of village officers now attending to Land Records Maintenance work; and (iii) the conflicting demand on the time and attention of the Village Accountants by the several duties imposed upon them. Mr. Raman Pillai suggests the appointment of a few temporary hands for such of the pakuthies as have one or no Accountant, at least till all porambokes in them have been inspected. He also requests that the Survey Superintendent may be asked to depute one of his departmental surveyors to attend to special items of survey work that may turn up, on requisition made direct to him. The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, says that the items of work, which the Revised Land Records Maintenance Rules contemplated and provided for, are those which are provided for in the Rules under the Land Conservancy Regulation, Pokkuvaravu Rules and Puduval Rules, which the normal village staff must attend to. Hence Mr. Mahadeva Iyer is of opinion that there is absolutely no necessity for sanctioning any extra staff for Land Records Maintenance and that no modification of the rules is necessary. He states that the work done under these heads is now treated separately and not included in the Land Records Maintenance returns and that this omission should be rectified.

4. The above views of the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, were referred to the Survey Superintendent. In reply, he has written to say that he agrees with the views of the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon. The Survey Superintendent doubts whether the Heads of Departments will undertake the responsibility of periodically inspecting and maintaining the Poramboke lands in their charge, without the co-operation and assistance of the Taluk Surveyors and the Pakuthi officials. In regard to the suggestion to dispense with the planting of demarcation stones for *pokkuvaravu* sub-divisions, the Survey Superintendent points out that it may be practicable

in the case of small fields, but not in the case of large survey numbers of 20 or 30 acres. With regard to the scarcity of survey trained men possessing also the requisite educational qualifications, he states that the proportion of passed candidates among those that seek survey training is small and that, if this continues to be so, the question whether the minimum qualification should be insisted on for the village officers should be considered. He adds that the inefficiency of the existing village officers can be removed, if the rules relating to the deputation of such men for re-training in the Central Survey School be put into force in a few cases. He further adds that whenever there are special surveys, which cannot be attended to by the Taluk Surveyor, the Dewan Peishkars may be asked to address Government in view to their being carried out by the Survey Department.

ORDER THEREON NO. $\frac{7889/\text{L. R.}}{2548 \text{ of } '10}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{6\text{TH NOVEMBER } 1916.}{20\text{TH THULAM } 1092.}$

His Highness' Government have carefully perused the reports of the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam. All these officers, with the exception of the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, attribute the present low out-turn under Land Records Maintenance work to the inadequacy of the existing village establishments and they ask for an extra staff, either permanent or temporary, to attend to that work. As observed by Mr. Mahadeva Iyer, this requisition for additional staff seems to emanate from an incorrect conception of the scope of the Revised Land Records Maintenance Scheme and its bearing on the new system of land revenue work and procedure introduced by the Land Revenue Manual. The Land Records Maintenance scheme, as simplified by Government, is confined to (1) the inspection of porambokes and the detection of encroachments, and (2) the demarcation, survey and plotting of current sub-divisions. These items of work are also definitely and separately provided for in the Poramboke, Pokkuvaravu and Puduval Rules, so that, by a steady and careful working of these Rules, a large volume of the work contemplated by the Revised Land Records Maintenance Scheme will really get done. Government agree with Mr. Mahadeva Iyer in considering that this work should be attended to steadily and continuously by the normal permanent staff and that there is no necessity for sanctioning any additional establishment for the purpose. Government hope that the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, will pay personal attention to the matter and insist on adequate progress being made.

2. Government note that the work done under the Poramboke Pokkuvaravu and Puduval Rules is now treated separately and not included in the Land Records Maintenance returns. This omission should be supplied in future returns.

3. In regard to the suggestion of the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, that demarcation stones need not be planted ordinarily for Pokkuvaravu sub-divisions, the Survey Superintendent observes

that the suggestion may be practicable in the case of small fields but not in the case of large ones, whose demarcation with sub-division stones is, in his opinion, desirable and necessary. Government, however, understand that, in the Madras Presidency, it has been decided that sub-divisions should not be demarcated for the future and that sub-division stones already planted need not be maintained except in the case of porambokes. The Survey Superintendent is requested to favour Government with his further views on the question of demarcation of sub-divisions, in the light of the above decision of the Madras Government.

4. Mr. Subramonia Iyer's proposal that the duty of periodically inspecting the Poramboke lands, in the administrative charge of departments other than Land Revenue, may be transferred to those departments, does not commend itself to Government. As pointed out by the Survey Superintendent, the detection of encroachments on them will involve the checking of not only the measurements of those porambokes but also of the adjoining lands. This cannot be done without the assistance of the Land Revenue Department.

The departments concerned should promptly bring to the notice of the Land Revenue Department all cases of encroachments on the Poramboke lands in their possession and also co-operate with that Department in bringing the offenders to book and removing the encroachments ; but the duty of detecting and dealing with encroachments on porambokes should, in the opinion of Government, primarily devolve on the Land Revenue Department.

5. As regards the difficulty pointed out by the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, in securing survey trained hands for the post of Village Accountant, the difficulty seems to Government to be a real one, and the Central Survey School now located at Trivandrum is unable to cope with the increasing demand for trained hands in all the Divisions. Government, therefore, consider it desirable to convert the Central School into a Division Survey School for the Padmanabhapuram and Trivandrum Divisions and open a similar school at each of the headquarters of the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions, under the supervision of the respective Sub-Assistants, the schools being made self-supporting ones, so as to prevent extra expenditure to Government. The Survey Superintendent will consider this suggestion and submit his views to Government at an early date.

6. In regard to the inefficiency of the existing village staff brought to notice by the Kottayam Peishkar, the Survey Superintendent points out that the staff could be improved, if the rules relating to their deputation for re-training in the Central Survey School are enforced in a few cases and that the men will either learn

the work and avoid such deputation, or will get re-trained properly in the school. Government endorse this view.

7. When there are special surveys which cannot be attended to by the Taluk Surveyors, the Peishkars may address Government on the subject and arrangement will then be made for their being carried out by the Surveyors of the Survey Department under professional supervision.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

NOTIFICATION.

No. P. 1515.*

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following modification is made in the Revised Rules regarding the constitution and conduct of business of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, dated the 2nd August 1910, as modified by Notifications Nos. P. 375, dated the 7th October 1911, P. 929, dated the 30th October 1912, P. 737, dated the 22nd September 1913, and P. 844, dated the 27th October 1913 : —

Schedule A, Para 9.

The distribution of Members for the Chengannur Taluk, which is permitted to return two Members, shall be as follows :—

CHENGANNUR TALUK.

1. Chengannur 2. Puliyur 3. Thiruvammandur 4. Pandanad 5. Vadakekara 6. Ala 7. Puthencavu 8. Cherianad 9. Venmani	One Member.

**Vide* pages 757-769, L. R. M., Vol. II.

1. Pandalam Vadakekara 2. Omallur 3. Ilanthur 4. Pathanamthitta 5. Kumpazha 6. Rani	One Member.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cuteherry, Trivandrum,
7-11-1916/22-3-1092.

No. 7301/L. R.
166 of 1916.

Huzur Cuteherry, Trivandrum,
9-11-1916/24-3-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,

Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadhanom No. 2027, dated the 12th Kanni 1092, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the splitting up of the Neendakara pakuthi in the Eraniel Taluk into two divisions and the appointment of an additional Proverthikar† on Rs. (15) per mensem with effect from the 1st Thulam 1092, involving an additional expenditure of Rs. (180) one hundred and eighty per annum. It is noted that the staff required for the additional Proverthikar will be deputed from the existing establishment in the village.

2. Please forward the necessary proposition statement for the sanction of Government.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

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† This is in modification of G. O. No. 1423/L. R., dated 26-1-09, pp. 540-557, L. R. M., Vol. II.

No. 7524/L. R. / 33 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
16-11-1916/1-4-1092.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,

Trivandrum.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No. 200/L. R.*, dated the 12th January 1916, I have the honor to inform you that the Port Officer, Alleppey, has again written to say that bills of lading are still received made out in favour of the Assistant Excise Commissioner and Port Officer and that consequently confusion and complication arise in obtaining delivery of the articles. I, therefore, request that you will be so good as to see that, in future, all bills of lading are made out in the name of the Principal Port Officer only, as directed in my letter referred to above.

I have etc.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 7685/L. R. / 1886 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
21-11-1916/6-4-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,

Kottayam.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Superintendent of Revenue Survey has brought to the notice of Government that several survey and drawing instruments issued to Pakuthi subordinates are missing and that there is no register maintained for the instruments either in the Taluk or in the Proverthi Cutcherries. He has therefore urged the necessity for the opening and maintaining

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*Vide page 107 of the Supplement.

of a separate register in regard to drawing and survey instruments in all the Taluk and Proverthi Cutcherries. I request that you will be so good as to arrange for a register being maintained in the Taluk and Village offices as per forms † enclosed. The instruments should be regularly examined and checked by the Inspecting Officers during their tours with reference to the registers.

I have etc.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

Copy to the Survey Superintendent.

No. 7812/L. R.* / 1365 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
28-11-1916/13-4-1092.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,

Trivandrum.

Sir,

It is observed that monthly statements, quarterly reviews and other periodicals due to Government are generally received long after the due dates and that very often reminders have to be sent asking for their submission, etc. I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to insist on the statements and reviews being sent so as to reach this office *punctually on the due dates*. A statement showing the dates on which the respective statements are due is herewith sent.

I have etc.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

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† *Vide* Supplement to L. R M., Vol. III.

**Vide* also Huzur letter No. 7444/L. R., dated 21-9-15.

Statement of periodical returns and their due dates.

No	Name of Return.	Due date.
	Monthly.	
1	D. C. B Statement for Sirkar Land Revenue ...	10th of the succeeding month.
2	Do. Sirkar Devaswom Land Revenue ...	Do.
3	Do. Kodayar water cess ...	Do.
4	Statement of Revenue cases ...	Do.
5	Statement showing the compensation awarded in L. A. cases ...	Do.
6	Statement of Revenue appeals ...	Do.
7	Statement showing the disposal of applications for cardamom lands ...	Do.
8	Return of appointments made ...	Do.
9	Do. punishments inflicted ...	Do.
10	Do. leave granted ...	Do.
11	Do. transfers effected ...	Do.
12	Statement of applications for the refund of security deposits ...	Do.
13	Classified statement of Land Revenue Receipts (A Form) ...	Do. along with the D. C. B. statement.
14	Explanatory memos of the D. C. B. figures (B Form) ...	Do.
	Quarterly.	
15	Return of Revenue fines remitted ...	Do.
16	Review on the D. C. B statement of Sirkar Land Revenue ...	21st of the succeeding month.
17	Do. Sirkar Devaswom Land Revenue ...	Do.
18	Do. Kodayar water cess ...	Do.
19	Review on the statement showing the compensation in L. A. cases ...	14th of the succeeding month.
20	Review on the disposal of Revenue cases by Tahsildars ...	Do.
21	Review on the disposal of applications for cardamom lands ...	Do.
22	Review on the refund of security deposits ...	Do.
23	Review on the recovery of revenue fines ...	Do.
24	Review on the statement of survey advances ...	Do.
25	Review on the circuit work of Tahsildars ...	Do.
	Annual.	
26	Thavanamudakkom Account of Sirkar Land Revenue ...	15th Kanni.
27	Do. Sirkar Devaswom Land Revenue ...	Do.
28	Return of survey marks renewed and repaired ...	Do.

Letter No. G. A. 171/1919.
Dated 19th October 1916.

Account Office,
Trivandrum.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Subject:—Journey outside the State limits during joining time.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3900/F. & M. R., dated 25th September 1916, on the subject noted above, I have the honor to state as follows:—

(i) Article 113 of the Service Regulations declares that joining time is *duty under Government* counting for leave, pension etc., but it is not *duty in any particular appointment*; and an officer on transit from one appointment to another is therefore correctly an *absentee* within the meaning of Article 7 of the Service Regulations. Thus the rule in Article 113 does not contradict the provisions of Article 7 of the Service Regulations.

(ii) Since an officer on joining time holds no charge there is no rule requiring him to be only within a certain jurisdiction during his joining time. The only penalty that may be imposed under the Service Regulations for an officer proceeding away from the route of his journey on transfer is that, if he happens to overstay joining time, he runs the risk therefor and would deserve no consideration from the Government if he applies for extension of joining time under Article 120, Service Regulations.

(iii) Naturally it should follow that an officer transferred from one station to another in the same division should not proceed beyond the division limits at least without the sanction of the Conservator. This would however be a restriction which, I think, probably even the Conservator does not want to impose.

(iv) But the issue and the enforcement of a prohibitory order of the above nature in practical working would also be found difficult. For example, an officer at Trivandrum is transferred to Quilon. He proceeds to the Cape and from there he could legitimately go to Quilon *via* Tinnevelly and Shencottah (by rail) even under the rules for journeys on tour (*Vide* Article 51, exception 1), and if while so going he stays a day on the way or even goes a little beyond the route, I do not think it is easy or desirable to call him to account.

(v) I am therefore of opinion that an officer may be allowed full liberty to going anywhere he likes during his joining time except when he is ordered to join expeditiously.

(vi) Further, since the Government have in their letter No. P. W. 6370/256 of 16, dated 11/13th October 1916, been pleased to sanction my suggestions regarding joining time, made in my letter No. G. A. 52/634, dated the 4th September 1916, the officers will have to reach their new stations early enough to completely take over charge within their joining time; and the opportunities for abuse of joining time will then be even less.

I have etc.,
T. R. RATNAM IYER,
Account Officer.

No. 7836/L. R. / 1538 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-11-1916/14-4-1092.

Copy forwarded to all the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, for information.

R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. G. 8000.

CIRCULAR.

When a proposition statement is submitted for the sanction of Government, it is highly necessary that Heads of Departments should specify the date from which it is proposed to give effect to the new arrangement. It has of late come to the notice of Government that the necessary information in this respect is not invariably supplied and that this leads to needless correspondence. The attention of Heads of Departments is therefore drawn to the necessity of supplying the above information in all cases where they have to submit proposition statements under the Account Code.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-11-1916/14-4-1092.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 7864/L. R. / 3053 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
30-11-1916/15-4-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 8835, dated the 5th May 1916, regarding the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Kodayar Project,

I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction separate Registers being opened for showing the demand, collection and balance under (1) water cess (2) *tharavila* on tank beds and (3) assessment on the tank beds disposed of, in the four taluks affected by the Kodayar Project.

I have etc.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 7883/L. R. / 1425 of 1916. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 1-12-1916/16-4-1092.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,

Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 2596, dated the 17th November 1916, re : the site for the Central Survey School of the Survey Department, I have the honor to inform you that Government approve of your action in having handed over the road poramboke comprised in Survey Nos. 423 and 424 of Randamada Pakuthi, to the Survey Department in anticipation of Government sanction.

2. With regard to paragraph 2 of your letter, I am to inform you that Government sanction the Division Peishkars being authorised to transfer porambokes to other departments of Government for their use, without the previous sanction of Government.

I have etc.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner Devicolam.

No. 8045/L. R. / 1250 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
6-12-1916/21-4-1092.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,

Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 796, dated 6th September 1916 re: the collection of sand from poramboke channels by the P. W. D. contractors, I have the honor to inform you that Government are of opinion that it is neither desirable nor necessary for the Land Revenue Department to interfere with the collection of sand from poramboke channels by the D. P. W. or their contractors. In the first place, the conservancy of the channels rests with the D. P. W. Secondly, the D. P. W. requires large quantities of sand for roads and buildings and if obstacles are placed in the way of their obtaining the stuff, Government interests are likely to suffer. Hence the existing practice of the D. P. W. or their contractors removing sand-drifts from poramboke channels need not be interfered with. It will of course be incumbent upon the D. P. W. to see that no damage is caused to the channels or their banks by the contractors in collecting sand. The Chief Engineer is being informed accordingly.

I have etc.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars, and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 8060/L. R. / 1253 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
6-12-1916/21-4-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,

Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 94/L. R. 771 of 91, dated the 15th September 1916, re: the application of the Succession Certificate Regulation, IX of 1090, I have the honor to forward

herewith copy of letter No. 2518, dated the 24th November 1916, received from the Head Sirkar Vakil and to inform you that Government accept Mr. Ananda Rao's opinion in the matter.

I have &c.,

R. KRISHNA PILLAI,

for Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(ENCLOSURE.)

No. 2518. Head Sirkar Vakil's Office, Trivandrum,

24-11-1916/9-4-1092.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 6553/L. R., dated the 14th October last, I have the honor to record as follows:—

The question under reference is whether the production of Succession Certificate should be insisted on in the following cases:—

1. For payment of the amount awarded in Land Acquisition cases when the person entitled thereto is dead.

2. Disbursement of pay, allowances, pension &c., due to deceased persons.

3. Refund of security deposited as security for appointments.

4. Payment of family pensions after the death of the person who was receiving the same.

I shall consider these several cases *seriatim*. Beginning with the first, an award may well be treated as something analogous to a decree of a civil court. It has been ruled under the British Indian Succession Certificate Act that no certificate need be obtained in the case of co-parcenery property where strictly speaking there is no succession but only survivorship. It follows therefrom that, in all cases where the representatives of the deceased claim the amount of award by right of survivorship, no succession certificate need be produced. But in those cases where the claim is based on the right of succession, a succession certificate will have to be produced. In

cases 2, 3 and 4, I find that Articles 43 (*b*) and 278 of the Account Code make provision with regard to limited amounts so far as these particular cases are concerned. But in cases which are not covered by these particular Articles, my view is that in cases 2 and 3 the succession certificate should be insisted on. As regards the 4th case, *viz.*, payment of family pension, I presume the term 'family pension, to mean a pension which does not cease with a particular person but continues in favour of the other members of the family on the death of the then holder. If so, it follows that no succession certificate need be insisted on except in that one case where an ascertained sum is found to have accrued due to the deceased in his life time but remains unpaid.

The enclosures to your letter under reference are herewith returned.

I have &c.,
R. ANANDA RAO,
Head Sirkar Vakil.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

(1) G. O. No. 12447/L, R‡., dated the 30th September 1909, enhancing the powers of Tahsildars.

(2) G. O. No. 4680/L. R., dated the 19th May 1914, raising the pay of Village Acountants on Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per mensem.

2. By the G. O. No. 12447/L. R., dated the 30th September 1909, read above, the Taluk Tahsildars were empowered to make any appointments on the sanctioned establishment, either in their own office or in the offices subordinate to them the pay of which did not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem. But by a later G. O. No. 4680, dated the 19th May 1914, the pay of all the Village Accountants on Rs. 10 was uniformly raised to Rs. 12, with the result that the Tahsildars are now unable to appoint any of the Village Accountants under them.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{8150/L.\ R}{2229\ of\ 1909}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{9th\ December\ 1916,}{24th\ Vrischigom\ 1092}$

Government consider that, in the interests of work, it is necessary that the Taluk Tahsildars should have power to appoint the Village Accountants. Paragraph 1 (i) of G. O. No. 12447/L. R., dated the 30th September 1909, is accordingly modified as follows:—

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‡ *Vide* pp. 617-620, L. R. M., Vo. II.

"It shall be competent to a Taluk Tahsildar to make any appointment on the sanctioned establishment, either in his own office or in the offices subordinate to him, the pay of which does not exceed Rs. (12) twelve per mensem. All appointments made by a Taluk Tahsildar shall be so made in accordance with the rules and orders issued by Government from time to time in regard to the qualifications for such appointments".

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government

To

All Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division.
All Tahsildars.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

(1) Sadhanomi No. 561/D., dated the 4th Kanni 1092, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(2) Letter No. 4132/F. & M. R., dated the 21st October 1916, to the Conservator of Forests.

(3) Letter R. O. C. No. 832/Mis. of 92, dated the 15th November 1916, from the Conservator of Forests.

The Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, brought to the notice of the Government that it has been the practice to deliver the tusks &c., of elephants in the possession of the Land Revenue to the Forest Department for sale by auction and to credit such sale proceeds to the latter Department. He argued that, in as much as the Revenue Department, pays the price of the animals obtained from the Forest Department, the value of the tusks &c., of the elephants now in the possession of the Revenue Department should, in fairness, be credited to that Department itself. The Conservator of Forests, who was consulted in the matter, admits the force of this contention, but he points out that in many instances elephants have been under the old arrangement merely transferred to other Departments without any credit being given to the Forest Department for their value. He adds that it will be convenient in individual instances to find out whether an animal now in the possession of the Revenue Department is one sold by the Forest Department or merely transferred by that Department under the old arrangement. Mr. Subramania Iyer, therefore suggests that all animals now in the possession of different Departments may be treated as belonging to those Departments, that the tusks, &c., of such animals may be sold in public auction by

the Dewan Peishkars or other Heads of Departments after obtaining the previous sanction of Government for the sales; and that the values realised may be taken to the credit of the Departments concerned. Mr. Subramania Iyer adds that, if in any case, the Government in view to secure better prices entrust the sale of these tusks to the Forest Department, then the latter Department should be given credit for 10 per cent of the sale proceeds as commission towards the expenditure and trouble &c., incidental to the sale.

ORDER THEREON No. 4877/F.&M R., DATED TRIVANDRUM, 9th December 1916. / 24th Vrischigom 1092.

The Government accept the view expressed by the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, and concurred in by the Conservator of Forests and they accordingly direct that the elephants now in the possession of the several departments whether transferred or sold to them be treated as belonging to those departments. It will be open to all Division Peishkars and Heads of Departments or Offices, who have elephants in their charge, generally to dispose of any of the elephants by auction where their sale is for any reason necessary and also their tusks, teeth &c., and credit the sale proceeds to the Departments or Offices owning the animals. The sanction of Government should however be obtained before any elephants, tusks, teeth &c., are brought to sale in any of the departments.

(By order),

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again:—

(1) G. O. No. 4486/L. R.,* dated the 22nd April 1908.

Read also:—

(2) Representation made at the Eleventh Session of the Sri Mulam Assembly by Mr. S. Subramonia Karayalar, Member for Shencottah taluk, re; certain grievances of the ryots of Shencottah.

(3) Letter No. 5370/L. R., dated the 7th July 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(4) Letter No. C. 51/L. R., 100 of '91, dated the 23rd February 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

2. At the Eleventh Session of the Sri Mulam Assembly, Mr. S. Subramonia Karayalar, Member, Shencottah taluk, urged, among other things, the necessity for modifying the Remission Rules in regard to their applicability to the pakuthies of Ayikudi, Klangad and Samburvadakara. He said that, where dry crops were raised on wet lands, only one-half of the

* *Vide* page 443, L. R. M., Vol. II.

tax should be recovered and that when the lands were left fallow, the entire assessment should be remitted. He also pointed out the necessity for clearly defining the term "*manipidi*" so as to remove the doubts and misapprehensions of local officers in regard to granting remission. He stated the lands should not be treated as "*manipidi*" and remission refused, in cases where the crops raised did not cover the cost of the harvest and the seed and the tax payable to Government. He added that remission should be allowed to lands, which were cultivated with the help of the water supplied from wells sunk by the ryots themselves.

3. The representation was referred to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, for report. Letter No.C. 51L. R., 100 of 91, dated the 23rd February 1916, read above, is his report on the subject.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{8322/\text{L. R.}}{1178 \text{ of } 1915.}$ DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{9\text{th December } 1916.}{24\text{th Vrischigom } 1092.}$

The question of the grant of remission of tax in the pakuthies of Ayikudi, Klangad and Samburvadakara was fully considered in G. O. No. 4436/L. R., dated the 22nd April 1908, read above. It was therein decided that remissions on fallows, or any reduction of the assessment on wet lands in the Shencottah taluk, could not, as a general rule, be granted. Government do not see sufficient grounds to reconsider the above decisions or to modify the existing Remission Rules.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

Mr. S. Subramonia Karayalar B. A., Member, Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, Shencotta.

The Gazette.

The Press Room.

No. $\frac{8265/\text{L. R.}}{724 \text{ of } 1910.}$

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
16-12-1916/2-5-1092.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that a statement of the production of tea in the State for every English Calendar year has to be

furnished to the Resident for transmission to the Madras Government. The practice hitherto has been to obtain statistics from the Managers or Superintendents of Companies and Estates and prepare a consolidated statement in this office. This arrangement has not been found to be very satisfactory. I request, therefore, that you will be so good as to arrange for the necessary statistics being obtained from the tea estates in your Division and a correct and consolidated statement, as per form enclosed, sent to this office before the 15th February every year in future. The consolidated statement for the year ending December 31st 1916 should be expedited.

2. 30 copies of the form are herewith sent, for distribution among the Estate owners.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to all the Division Peishkars.

No. 8309/L. R. / 1573 of 1914. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 16-12-1916/2-5-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadhanom No. 2403, dated the 31st Kanni 1093, I have the honor to inform you that the price of the new tax receipt book is fixed at chackram (1) one per copy.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 8332/L. R.* / 703 of 1916. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 16-12-1916/2-5-1092.

To

The Conservator of Forests,
Travancore.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with this office letter No. 2794/L. R., dated the 2nd May 1916, regarding the

**Vide* also Notification No. 4401/L R., dated 5-7-16.

removal of Royal trees from lands granted for tea or rubber cultivation, I have the honor to inform you that the Government agree with the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, in considering that there is no objection on the part of your department to remove all Royal trees from the lands in question on the requisition of the grantees of such lands. Your Department may of course use its discretion in each case. It is however advisable to permit the grantees to cut and remove such trees for purposes of cultivation, in cases in which your department finds it unobjectionable to do so, provided the grantees are prepared to pay for the trees.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 8340/L. R. / 752 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
16-12-1916/2-5-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadahnom No. 4154/A., dated the 24th Mithunom 1091, I have the honor to inform you that, in the circumstances stated, Government sanction law charges up to sums not exceeding Rs. (200) two hundred being incurred by you subject to Budget limits, in connection with the Perumanom and Kothadupalom Devaswom cases, in which the Sirkar is a party.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

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* *Vide* Huzur letter No. 5080/L. R., dated 28-6-15, at page 27 of the Supplement.

No. 8385/L. R. / 737 of 1912.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
18-12-1916/4-5-1092.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 6971/361 A of 1911, dated the 16th July 1916, regarding the issue of pattas or *pidipadus* to persons who have bought lands of the Paschima or Erumeli Devaswoms from the original lessees, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 2527, dated the 24th November 1916, from the Head Sirkar Vakil on the subject and to inform you that the Government agree with Mr. Ananda Rao in considering that it is inadvisable to issue pattas to the *verumpattom* lessees or their assignees.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(ENCLOSURE.)

No. 2527.

Head Sirkar Vakil's Office, Trivandrum,
24-11-1916/9-4-1092.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 5538/L. R., dated the 29th August 1916, I have the honor to state as follows :—

The reference relates to the issue or the non-issue of pattas in the case of the holders of the Erumeli and Paschima Devaswom lands. It is stated that these lands are given to cultivators on *verumpattom* for 30 years and *pidipadus* given to and taken from them. The pattom is 15 Fs. per acre one-fourth of which is Rajabhogam and the remainder goes to the Devaswom. Next, on an analogy with Jenmom lands outstanding on Kanapattom tenure, it is suggested that pattas may be issued in the names of the *verumpattom* cultivators as well as in the names of the alienees of such *verumpattom* cultivators. Thereupon legal opinion is invited as to

the necessity or otherwise of issuing pattas in such cases. I do not think I can well recommend the issue of pattas. Pattas I understand are issued only or at any rate generally only in cases where the holder of the land has a permanent right of occupancy vested in him as in the case of Pandarapattom and Kanom holdings. There can be little or no analogy between a mere *verumpattom* tenant or lessee and a kanom holder. In the case of the *verumpattom* lessee on the expiry of the term, if any, fixed between the parties the lessee ceases to have any rights over the property. Not so in the case of the kanom holder. In these circumstances, I do not think it advisable that pattas should be issued to the verumpattom lessees or their assignees.

The enclosures to your letter under reference are herewith returned.

I have etc.,
R. ANANDA RAO,
Head Sirkar Vakil.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read:—

(1) Letter No. 559/L. R., dated the 3rd December 1915, from the Ag. Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(2) Letter No. 556/L. R , dated the 5th February 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(3) Letter No. 1362/L. R. 241 of 91, dated the 20th July 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

At the instance of the Tahsildar of Karunagapally, Mr. N. Rajaram Rao, the Ag. Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, submitted the following points for the orders of Government, in connection with the working of the Puduval Rules:—

(1) When the tax and arrears on a puduval land become due and when they should be brought to account, *i. e.*, whether after the issue of patta or as soon as a decision is passed by the Tahsildar or Peishkar in the first instance;

(2) How possession should be given to the pattadar, when another person is in possession of the land;

(3) Whether it is necessary to have a separate register for puduval *kudichika* in the Taluk Office, and

(4) the procedure to be adopted when the applicant fails to pay the *tharavila*, etc., as prescribed by section 19 of the Puduval Rules.

3. The above points were referred to the permanent Dewan Peishkar, Mr. Mahadeva Iyer, for an expression of his views, and his reply is contained in letter No. 1362/L. R. 241 of '91, dated the 20th July 1916, read above.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{5477/L.\ R.}{2291\ of\ 1915.}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{19th\ DECEMBER\ 1916.}{5TH\ DHANU\ 1092.}$

As regards point (1), there is no real conflict between sections 32, 33 and 39 of the Puduval Rules and paragraphs 383, 729, and 731, of Volume III of the Land Revenue Manual, as pointed out by Mr. Mahadeva Iyer. For, the Puduval Rules being administrative in character, do not provide for the crediting of the Puduval Revenue, which is really an account matter and is governed by the instructions contained in the paragraphs of the Land Revenue Manual referred to. To ensure the correctness of the demand, in the Land Revenue Accounts and Registers, it is necessary that the items should be brought to book immediately the orders are passed in the first instance. The fact that an appeal or revision is provided for and a time limit is prescribed for the same does not take away or affect the necessity, from an account standpoint, for bringing the items under demand then and there.

Village Account No. 1 which relates to additions due to puduval registry does not contain any column for the pattadar's name, which will be decided on after appeal or revision, is immaterial for crediting the revenue and is only required for purposes of collection, for which the *Tandaper*, Account No. 12, is prescribed.

2. In regard to point (2), the Government note that section 32 of the Puduval Rules provides for a pattadar being put in possession only in cases of unoccupied lands. If the applicant for a puduval land is in possession thereof, the difficulty pointed out does not arise. In cases, however, in which Puduval decisions are passed not in favour of the men in possession, the Government have already laid down in G. O. No. 4183/L. R., dated the 4th June 1915, that the party obtaining registry should get the occupant evicted through a civil court. This procedure should be adhered to.

3. With regard to point (3), Mr. Mahadeva Iyer considers that, in practical working, the need for such a register in the Taluk Office cannot be felt, as Taluk Register No. V would be of help in checking the figures in Village Account No. 3. The Government agree in this view.

4. Point (4) has already been disposed of by Notification No. 2506/L. R., dated the 16th April 1916.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 8556/L. R.
1475 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
22-12-1916/8-5-1092.

To

The Superintendent,
Revenue Survey.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 441, dated the 2nd November 1916, I have the honor to inform you that the Government approve of your proposal to charge the value of all maps, supplied to the several departments except village maps supplied to the Land Revenue Department, to the expenditure of the departments requiring the same, and to treat it as receipts of your department. Even in the case of village maps supplied to the Land Revenue Department, Government consider that a time limit of 3 years should be fixed between successive supplies, as proposed by you.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer & all Heads of Departments.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read:—

1. Letter No. 318/Mis., dated the 6th February 1916, from the Conservator of Forests.

2. Letter No. 1204/L. R., dated the 23rd February 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

3. Letter No. 1205/L. R., dated the 23rd February 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

4. Letter No. 1206/L. R., dated the 23rd February 1916, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

5. Letter No. 1207/L. R., dated the 23rd February 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

6. Letter No. 1208/L. R., dated the 23rd February 1916, to the Commissioner Devicolam.

7. Letter No. 6862, dated the 29th February 1916, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

8. Letter No. 4256/220 of 91, dated the 31st March 1916, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

9. Letter No. 10722, dated the 10th July 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

10. Letter No. 68/L. R., dated the 20th September 1916, from the Ag. Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

11. Letter No. 661/L. R., dated the 20th September 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

12. Letter No. 6555/L. R., dated the 14th October 1916, to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

13. Letter No. 414, dated the 30th October 1916, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

14. Letter No. 7533/L. R., dated the 16th November 1916, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

2. The Conservator of Forests brought to the notice of Government that his Department experienced serious difficulties for want of definite instructions in the matter of the correct demarcation of the registered areas and the refixing of old survey stations within and along reserve boundaries. He, therefore, urged the necessity of issuing early orders to the Land Revenue Department to pay proper attention to the work and to do the needful on receipt of requisitions from the Forest Department. The views of the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, were invited on the subject. Their replies have now been received and considered by Government.

ORDER THEREON NO. $\frac{79/\text{L. R.}}{264 \text{ of } 1916}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{22\text{ND DECEMBER } 1916}{8\text{TH DHANU } 1092}$.

The Government resolve to issue the following instructions for the guidance of the Land Revenue and Forest Departments on the subject:—

1. Line clearing on the boundaries of Reserved Forests and of enclosures within Reserved Forests should be done by the Forest Department.

2. Demarcation stones on the boundaries of Reserved Forests should be planted (*a*) at Government cost, if the adjoining land is unregistered waste and (*b*) by ryots, if the adjoining land is registered land.

3. All line clearing within registered land and on its boundary should be done by ryots. Similarly, demarcation stones on the boundaries of registered lands should be planted by the ryots concerned.

4. If the ryots responsible as per 2 (*b*) and (3) make default in line clearing and planting stones, the work should be done at Government cost in the first instance from the survey advance for each taluk, and the expenses recovered from the ryots, in due course.

5. All line clearing and demarcation in Government waste should be done at Government cost.

6. As the maintenance of survey marks is the duty of the Land Revenue Department, the demarcation of registered areas and the refixing of old survey stations within and along the reserve boundaries should be attended to by that Department, the necessary expenditure being provided for in the Budget of the Department by the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Conservator of Forests.
All Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

CIRCULAR.

No. G. 106.*

All Heads of Departments and Offices are hereby informed that it is not competent to the officers of this State to carry on direct correspondence in official matters with the officers of other Native States or of British India, and that any such correspondence, when necessary, should invariably be forwarded to the Government for transmission to the officers concerned through the Resident.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
9-1-1917/26-5-1092.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 176/F. & M. R.§ / 636 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
12-1-1917/29-5-1092.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the statements of agricultural statistics received from the several Divisions are generally seen to contain many inaccuracies. For instance, in the returns for 1091, the areas of the respective Divisions, given in column (2) of

**Vide* also Huzur letters, No. 2385/L. R. dated 26-4-17, No. 5028/L. R., dated 13-8-17 and Circular No. G. 7022, dated 5-10-17.

§ *Vide* page 687, L. R. M., Vol. II. and Huzur letter No. 1131/F. & M. R., dated 21-3-19.

Statement I, do not agree with the corresponding figures given in the English Almanac. The figures given under "Forests" in column (2) of Statement II do not tally with the total area of reserved forests as given by the Forest Department and shown in the Government Administration Reports. Again, the figures given under "Corresponding area in the village papers" of Statement I and "Net area cropped" of Statement II do not correspond with the figures under "Total" of Statement II and "net area cropped" of Statement III. Further, the figures under "Total area cropped" and "Area cropped more than once" do not correspond to the figures under "Net area cropped" in Statement III. The Government consider it very necessary that these figures, which are incorporated in the agricultural statistics of India, should be as accurate as possible. I have the honor, therefore, to invite your attention to the instructions noted at the foot of the sample tables sent to you with this office letter No. 6775, dated the 25th July 1907. For facility of reference, these instructions are reproduced in the appended Note, which also contain a few additional instructions for the preparation of these returns. I request that you will be so good as to arrange for accurate statistics being collected and incorporated in the statements from the year 1092 in the light of the instructions contained in the Note.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(Enclosure.)

Instructions for the preparation of the statements of Agricultural Statistics.

Statement I.

Col. (2): *Area according to professional survey*: The area given under this head should agree with that given in the English Almanac.

Col. (3): In this column is deducted the entire area for which statistics required for tables Nos. (2) and (3) are not forthcoming in whole or in part. This area comprises chiefly estates held on privileged tenures, which have not yet been surveyed and which possess no agency for the collection of agricultural statistics.

Col. (*5*): "Village papers" means papers prepared by the village accountants. In States where no village papers exist, the figures in column (4) are repeated in this column. The area given in the village papers may differ some what from that given by the Survey Department, (*a*) because while the survey area is calculated in block, the area by village papers represents the added total of field and village areas and (*b*) because the system followed as regards the inclusion or exclusion of areas covered by water, buildings, roads, &c., is not uniform in the two sets of returns.

Statement II.

Classification of the area of the State.

Col. (*2*). "*Forests*". The definition of the term "Forests" is any land classed or administered as Forest under any legal enactment dealing with "Forests". Any cultivated areas existing within such "Forests" may be excluded and entered in col. (6). The area under this head should tally with the figure given by the Conservator of Forests and incorporated in the Government Administration Report. The area of Reserved Forests in each Revenue Division may be ascertained, if necessary, by a reference to that officer.

Col. (*3*). This includes all land absolutely barren and also all land covered by buildings, water, roads or otherwise appropriated to uses other than agriculture.

Col. (*4*). Includes groves not classed in the cropped area. Areas under bamboos and thatching grass when not forming parts of Forest areas are included in this column.

Cols. (*8*) *to* (*13*). State the area actually irrigated during the year, areas cropped more than once being counted once only.

Cols. (*14*) *to* (*18*). State the gross area of irrigated crops, areas cropped more than once being counted as separate areas for each crop.

Col. (*10*). The area given under col. 10 should agree with that given in col. 5 of Statement I.

Statement III.

Area under crops and specification of crops.

(1) The difference between the figures under "Total area cropped" and "Area cropped more than once" should agree with the figures under "Net area cropped".

(2) The figures under "Net area cropped" of Statements II and III should agree.

T. P. RAMASUBBA IYER,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 391/L. R. / 60 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
18-1-1917/5-6-1092.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3722, dated the 5th January 1917, *re*: the training of the Deputy Tahsildar of Nedumangad in survey, I have the honor to inform you that under the Land Revenue Manual the Deputy Tahsildars have hardly any independent field work to do and that there is, therefore, no necessity for insisting upon these officers being trained in survey. If, however, any particular Deputy Tahsildar wants to acquire a knowledge of survey he may be permitted to join the Survey School, availing himself of such leave as he may be eligible for, under the Service Regulations. I request that you will be so good as to ascertain and report if the Deputy Tahsildar of Nedumangad is prepared to join the Survey School on the above understanding, so that the necessary instructions may be issued to the Survey Superintendent on the subject.

I have etc.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

Huzur Sadhanom No. 506/L. R., dated 26-1-17, to the Division Peishkar, Quilon, stating that the Peishkar is competent to lease out Kandukrishi lands on kuthagapattom for the *patta* amount, without the special sanction of Government.

നമ്പ്ര 506/L. R. / 81 of 1917.

ഹജൂർകച്ചേരി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം,
26-1-1917/13-6-1092.

കൊല്ലം ഡിവിഷനിലേക്ക്.

ഇവിടത്തെച്ചെയ്തി ആവിശ്യ കുമരങ്ങം നെൽപുരവക കുമരകം പകുതിയിൽ രണ്ടാം നമ്പർ പട്ടയത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടതും കുറഞ്ഞകരത്തിനു നടക്കുന്നതുമായ നിലത്തിനു ആയക്കെട്ടകരത്തിനു നടപ്പുകാരൻ ഏറ്റെടുക്കയാൽ നടത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവാദത്തിനു രണ്ടു ഠ-ാ മതു നമ്പരിൽ ധനു വ൨൭-നു- എഴുതിയ സാധനംവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതിനു

നമ്പ൨ ഠ-ാമതു നമ്പരിൽ ക്രൻ ഠ വ ജൂൺ വ൨൭- ലെ ജി. ഓ*. അനുസരിച്ചു കണ്ടുകൃഷിവസ്തുക്കളെ പട്ടയക്കരത്തിനു കുത്തകപാട്ടമേല്പിക്കുന്നതിനു പേഷ്കാക്ക അധികാരമുള്ളതും ഈ മാതിരി സംഗതികളിൽ ഗവർൺമെൻറ അനുവാദം ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതുമാകുന്നു. റിക്കാട്ടുമുതലായതു തിയ്യതി അയച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഇതറിയിച്ചു എല്ലാം..... . ...

ഉത്തരവിൻപ്രകാരം,
ഗവർൺമെൻറ അണ്ടർസിക്രിട്ടറി,
ആർ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള.

പടിപ്പ് തിരുവനന്തപുരം ഡിവിഷനിലേക്ക്.

No. 541/L. R. / 1327 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
27-1-1917/14-6-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No 4098, dated the 8th December 1916 forwarding your review on the D. C. B. statements

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* *Vide* page 488, L. R. M., Vol. II.

of water cess for the first quarter of 1092, I have the honor to observe that the statements now received from you are found to include not only the figures relating to water cess but also those under sale proceeds of tank-beds and wet assessment on tank-beds and other porambokes newly brought under cultivation. According to the provisions of Paragraphs 756 and 761 of Vol. III of the Land Revenue Manual, the statements are to include only particulars of water-cess. I, therefore, request that you will be so good as to submit in future separate D. C. B. statements and reviews in respect of the three items mentioned above.

* * * *

I have etc.,

R. KRISHNA PILLAI,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 556/L. R. 3064 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 30-1-1917/17-6-1092.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. *2568/706 of '91, dated the 13th December 1916, regarding the resurvey of private estates in the Peermade taluk, I have the honor to inform you that, in cases where the difference between the original and the resurvey areas does not exceed 5 per cent, the existing procedure of noting the

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* This letter ran as follows:—

"In submitting herewith copies of report No. 1628/92 of 91, dated 16-4-92 and its enclosure, from the Tahsildar, Devicolam, regarding the differences between the original and re-survey areas of Estates, I have the honor to report that Government in their letter No. 6415/L. R./3364 of 14, dated 2-10-16 have ordered that in cases where the differences between the title deed areas and the re-survey areas are within 5 per cent, it was not necessary to insist on the title deeds being corrected and that it would be enough if the

resurvey area in the *thandaper* and other revenue records and recovering tax according to this area, should be adhered to. The suggestion made by Mr. Pinches to correct the original title deeds and have the corrections attested by the Sub-Registrar in such cases does not commend itself to the Government, as it is neither possible nor necessary to do so.

2. As regards cases where the differenee exeeeds 5 per cent, I shall address you separately.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 612/L. R. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
31-1-1917/18-6-1092.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3073/303 of 92, dated the 10th January 1916, I have the honor to inform you that copies of communications between officers should not be given to parties. The enclosures to your letter are herewith returned.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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changes are noted in the *thandaper* account and the tax collected accordingly. The above direction means that when the difference exceeds 5 per cent, we have to insist on the title deeds being corrected. In the ease of the Surianalle Estate, referred to in the Tahsildar's report the difference exceeds 5 per cent and the deed therefore has I think to be corrected by the Dewan and registered by the Company.

2. In the case of title deeds Nos. 307, 308, 309 and 332, the differences are below 5 per cent; but Mr. Pinches, the general Manager, A. A. D. T. T. Company, wants the corrections to be entered in the title deeds by Sirkar authorities. For effecting a valid conveyance of their title the Company, he says, have to possess deeds containing areas for which taxes are being paid by them and the mere endorsement in deeds showing subsequent alterations in areas may render the deeds invalid so far as the subsequent purchasers are concerned. I think that the request of Mr. Pinches is reasonable.

3. I therefore request that Government may be pleased to pass orders on the above points and communicate the same to me."

No. 666/L. R.*
278 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
3-2-1917/21-6-1092.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

In continuation of this office docket No. 8550/L. R., dated 22nd December 1916, regarding the pay and allowance of the additional clerk sanctioned for the Peermade Taluk Office, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. T. G. 10 of 92, dated the 13th January 1917, from the Account Officer, on the subject and to inform you that the Government approve of the arrangement therein suggested in regard to the recovery of the contribution on account of the leave allowance and pension of the clerk.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

(ENCLOSURE.)

No. T. G. 10 of '92.

Account Office, Camp Peermade,
13-1-1917/30-5-1092.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 8549/L. R. 273 of '15, dated 22nd December 1916, I have the honor to inform you that in addition to the clerk's pay, a contribution at the rate of one-fourth of the sanctioned pay of his post may be recovered monthly from the Paschima Devaswom on account of leave allowances and pension of the clerk. This amount has to be drawn by the administrator of the Devaswom Fund every month and paid by transfer to the credit of the Government. In return for the above contribution the Government will pay his pension and all allowances during leave.

I have etc.,
T. R. RATNAM IYER,
Account Officer.

* *Vide* Huzur letter No. 5602/L. R., dated 4-9-16.

No. 674/L. R. / 1121 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
3-2-1917/21-6-1092.

To

The Commissioner,
Devieolam.

Sir,

With referenee to the correspondenee ending with your letter No. 3067/792 of 91, dated the 10th January 1917, regarding the complaint of Mr. Murphy about the collection of fuel and the felling of reserved trees from his cardamom lands free of charges, I have the honor to inform you that instructions have already been issued to the Conservator of Forests to allow Mr. Murphy and cardamom ryots like him the benefit of the Cardamom Rules of 1905 under which they hold their lands. The Conservator has also been definitely told that the restrictions introdueed by the amended Rules of 1913 could not be enforced retrospectively in respeet of the estates under reference.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 689/L. R. / 2291 of 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanetion of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following addition is made to Paragraph 31* of the Puduval Rules dated the 24th September 1914:—

"In all possible eases, the pathways should be laid out in easy gradients—1 in 20 or flatter, so that they may be useful for cart traffic".

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
3-2-1917/21-6-1092.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Sadhanom No. 721/L. R., dated 5-2-17, to the Division Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, laying down that the assessment on tankbeds sold in auction should be brought under demand immediately after the sale and should be remitted if afterwards found irrecoverable. The first crop assessment of the tank beds not actually brought

*Vide page 1264, L. R. M., Vol. II.

under cultivation should be remitted even without the application of the party.

നമ്പർ 721/L. R. / 110 of 1917.

ഹുജൂർകച്ചേരി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം, 6-2-1917/23-6-1092.

പദ്മനാഭപുരം ഡിവിഷനിലേക്കു.

ഈവിടത്തെചെയ്തിരുവിതു കോതയാർ പ്രാജകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും വെള്ളംകെട്ടി നശിയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തകാരണത്താൽ ലേലത്തിൽ വില്പിച്ചുവരുന്നതും ആയ കുളങ്ങളുടെ കരം കണക്കുസപ്രുതയ്ക്കും സർക്കാർ മുതലിന്റെ രക്ഷയ്ക്കും ആയി പുതുവൽ കേസുകളിടെ കരം മുതൽവയ്ക്കുന്നതുപോലെ കുളങ്ങളെ എപ്പോൾ ലേലത്തിൽ വിറാലും വിറ ഉടൻതന്നെ മുതൽവയ്ക്കയും ആയതുഇടാക്കുന്നതക്കതല്ലുന്നു കാണുന്ന പക്ഷം നിരത്തൽ എഴുതുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നും കൃഷിചെയ്യാത്ത കുളങ്ങളിടെ ഒരു പൂവിലെ കരം കക്ഷിയുടെ അപേക്ഷയില്ലെങ്കിലും കൃഷി ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നു കാണപ്പെട്ടാൽ നിരത്തൽ എഴുതികൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമില്ലെന്നും ഒ൭൫൦.മതു നമ്പരിൽ ധന ഫ.ാനു- എഴുതിയ സാധനം വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതിനു

അതിനുള്ളം നടത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഇച്ചെയ്തിഎല്ലാം .....

ഉത്തരവിൻപ്രകാരം,
ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് അണ്ടർസിക്രട്ടറി,
ആർ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള.

No. 793/L. R. / 1475 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 7-2-1917/25-6-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

In continuation of this office docket No. 16, dated the 6th January 1917, regarding the supply of maps by the Survey Department, I have the honor to inform you that requisitions for maps may be sent direct to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Governmen

Similarly to all other Heads of Departments.
Copy to the Survey Superintendent.

No. 840/L. R. / 256 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
8-2-1917/26-6-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 416/A. 60, dated the 15th December 1916, regarding the submission of quarterly reports relating to the circuit and inspection work of the Division Peishkars, I have the honor to inform you that, in the circumstances stated by you, the quarterly reports referred to in G. O. No. 1404/L. R., dated the 23rd February 1916, may be dispensed with. It is however necessary that the monthly circuit diaries should contain full and detailed particulars on the several points mentioned in the G. O.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

(1) Letter Ref. on C. No. 710/Tim. of 1092, dated the 15th November 1916, from the Conservator of Forests, Travancore.

(2) Letter No. 5004/F. & M. R., dated the 21st December 1916, to the Chief Engineer, Travancore.

(3) Letter No. 89, dated the 20th January 1917, from the Chief Engineer, Travancore.

ORDER THEREON No. 601/F. & M. R. / 860 of 1916., DATED TRIVANDRUM, 9th February 1917. / 27th Makarom 1092.

The correspondence read above relates to the measurement of timber sold from the Forest depots of the State. The Conservator says that the P. W. Department sometimes questions the accuracy of the measurement made by the Forest Department and returns the bills sent to that Department for payment. Mr. Subramonia Iyer suggests that it might be ruled that, in so far as the sale of timber from the Forest Department is concerned, the measurements recorded at the depots, subject to check by the Divisional Forest Officers

should be accepted as *final* by the other Government departments and the public, who happen to purchase timber. Otherwise, he says that re-measurements would often be demanded, and the process will certainly involve great difficulty, inconvenience and confusion in the accounts.

2. The Chief Engineer, who was consulted in the matter, agrees to the prineiple underlying the Conservator's suggestion and he says that he has issued orders to his subordinates accordingly. Mr. Bastow adds that the differenees between the two departments are all traceable to the fact that the offieers deputed to make the selections from the depot stock find it diffieult to get the logs into a position where they can be easily measured and examined for defeets as this entails turning them over.

3. The Government approve of the suggestion made by the Conservator of Forests and direct that the measurements of timber reeorded at the Forest sale depots, subject to check by the Divisional Forest Officers, be accepted as final by Government departments and the public, who may purchase timber from such depots. The Conservator of Forests is requested to note what Mr. Bastow has stated in this eonnection and see that facilities are afforded at the depots for a proper examination of the logs by the purchasers.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

1. The Conservator of Forests, Travaneore.
2. The Chief Engineer, Travancore.
3. The Gazette.
4. The Press Room.

No. 897/L. R. / 998 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
14-2-1917/3-7-1092.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 11933, dated the 18th July 1916, regarding the references to Civil Courts by Land Acquisition Officers, I have the honor to forward herewith, for information and

guidance, copy of the Head Sirkar Vakil's letter No. 210, dated the 29th January 1917, on the subject.

I have &c.,

R. KRISHNA PILLAI,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

(ENCLOSURE.)

No. 210. Head Sirkar Vakil's Office,

Trivandrum, 29th January 1917.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,

Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 5254/L. R. 998 of '16, dated 17th August 1916, I have the honor to state that the letter under reference suggests that the High Court be moved for a definite ruling as to whether references made under Section 18 of Regulation XI of 1089 should be in the handwriting of the Land Acquisition Officer himself.

The Trivandrum Division Assistant's D. O. No. 472*, dated 8th Mithunom 1091, speaks of the order of the District Judge, Trivandrum, returning some of the references to the District Court made by Mr. C. Govinda Pillai, Special Assistant. I note from the attested copy of the order obtained for me only on 5th September 1916

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* This ran as follows:—

"I beg to submit that some of the references to the District Court, Trivandrum, made by Mr. C. Govinda Pillai as Special Assistant, under Section 18 of Regulation XI of 1089, have been returned to this office by the District Judge (Mr. Raman Tampi) on the ground that the references are not in the Land Acquisition Officer's handwriting, while similar other references have been disposed of by his successor and by the Honourable High Court without any such objection.

2. It is clearly stated in Section 7 of the Rules passed by Government under date 1st Dhanu 1090 that the enquiry under the Land Acquisition Regulation is not a judicial proceeding and that it is purely a departmental one. The wording in Section 19 of the Regulation "under his hand" evidently means that the reference should be signed by the officer making it as is done in the case of warrants and other processes containing similar wording, issued from criminal courts. The decision in Land Acquisition cases are written by the officer in his own hand-writing. The reference to

that the said order was passed as early as the 21st Chingom 1091/6th September 1915. The matter was even more than a year old. It is not likely that the High Court even if moved would exeuse this long delay. Even without entering into the merits of the ease, the petition if presented will be thrown out. Apart from this technical diffieulty, I do not think that the District Judge acted wrongly. It has been held in British India that "when an application is made to the Colleetor requiring him to refer the matter to the Civil Court, the Colleetor may have to determine and, it seems to us, to determine judicially whether the person .... &e. The Colleetor's functions under Part III of the Act are elearly distinguishable from those under Part II. Seetion 19 of the Regulation comes under Part III of the said Regulation. The Division Peishkar when he acts under the provisions contained in Part III must therefore be said to be acting judicially. Further, Seetion 19, clause (1), distinetly states that the reference shall be "in writing under his hand." It follows therefore that the reference shall be in the hand of the referring officer.

In this view of the law, I cannot well advise moving the High Court for an authoritative ruling as, in the circumstanees of the ease, it does not appear to be neeessary.

The copy of the D. O. from the Division Assistant with its enelosure is herewith returned,

I have &c.,
R. ANANDA RAO,
Head Sirkar Vakil.

District Courts formally forwards the awards of those cases as per written order of the Land Acquisition Officer on the applications presented by the parties. The several columns in the reference papers to the District Court have to be filled up from the decisions written by the Land Acquisition Officer. This is generally done in all Land Acquisition offices only by the clerks. I don't see any reason why the Land Acquisition Officer should be asked to rewrite in his own hand in the reference what he has already written in the decision. This will be mere wastage of time. I could not find any legal objection or harm to have it written by clerks as it is a mere copying work from the decision.

3. Under these circumstances I request that you will be so good as to move the Honourable High Court through the Head Sirkar Vakil for a definite ruling as to whether references made under Section 18 should be in the handwriting of the Land Acquisition Officer himself. Copy of the District Court order in case No. 6 of 90 is herewith submitted."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again:—

(1) G. O. No. 1424/L. R., dated the 8th February 1913.

(2) Representation made by Mr. K. Govinda Pillai, Member for Ettumanur taluk, at the 11th Session of the Sree Mulam Popular Assembly.

(3) Representation made by Mr. Raman Pillai, Member for Ettumanur taluk, at the 12th Session of the Assembly and the Dewan's reply thereto.

(4) Letter No. 8117, dated the 11th December 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(5) Letter No. 2971/L. R., dated the 19th January 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

2. At the 8th Session of the Assembly, Mr. Parameswaren Pillai, Member for the Ettumanur taluk, represented that the Elakad pakuthi of the Muvattupuzha taluk was nearer to Ettumanur than to Muvattupuzha and that the inhabitants of the pakuthi were put to great difficulty and inconvenience in having to travel 20 miles to Muvattupuzha in connection with their Revenue and Magisterial cases. He, therefore, requested that the Revenue and Magisterial jurisdiction of the pakuthi might be transferred from the Muvattupuzha taluk to Ettumanur taluk. The general question of the transfer of pakuthies from one taluk to another having been referred to the Peishkars and the Superintendent, Devicolam Division, they were of opinion that the transfer of a pakuthi from one taluk to another was not, as a rule, desirable. Government accepted this view and ordered the representation of the Member to be recorded. This was on 8th February 1913.

3. At the 11th and 12th Sessions of the Assembly, the Members for the Ettumanur taluk again urged upon Government the necessity for the transfer of the Elakad pakuthi from Muvattupuzha to Ettumanur taluk. The representation was referred to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, and letter No. 2971/L. R., dated the 19th January 1917 is his report on the subject. Mr. Raman Pillai says that the proposal was originally vetoed by Government on general grounds, and that the transfer asked for in this particular case is really necessary in the public interests and may be sanctioned.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{1211\ A/L.\ R.}{2242\ of\ 1912.}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{28TH\ FEBRUARY\ 1917}{17TH\ KUMBHOM\ 109}$

On reconsideration, Government deem it necessary to transfer the Elakad pakuthi from the Muvattupuzha taluk to the Ettumanur taluk in the public interests. The transfer will take effect from the 1st Chingom 1093. The Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, will arrange for the transfer of the revenue records and establishments of the pakuthi to the Ettumanur taluk and for the necessary adjustment of the revenue accounts in the two taluks.

2. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, will arrange for the maps of the two taluks being altered accordingly.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To
The Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.
Mr. Raman Pillai, Assembly Member, Ettumanur.
The Gazette.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

No. 622/S. R. / 340 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
8-3-1917/25-7-1092.

To

The Ag. Excise Commissioner,
Travancore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 7986, dated the 15th February 1917, *re*: the introduction of independent shop system in regard to the vend of opium and ganja during the next biennial contract, I have the honor to inform you that, as recommended, the Government sanction the following arrangements for the proper working of the system:—

(1) The central stores attached to the Excise Commissioner's Office and the branch depots at the Circle Offices are to continue as at present.

(2) The opium and ganja required for consumption in the taluks should be stocked in the taluk treasuries and issued to the shop-keepers.

(3) The quantity of opium and ganja required from time to time by the Treasury Officer will be supplied on indent furnished by him to the Officer in charge of the Circle concerned.

2. In this connection, I am to point out that the policy of Government is to discourage consumption of opium and ganja, and at the same time, not to throw impediments in the way of those who stand in need of the article for medicinal and other purposes. It is therefore desirable that the number of shops should be restricted to the barest requirements. Please keep this principle steadily in

view in arranging the next biennial contracts.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 1286/L. R. / 2700 of 1909. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 9-3-1917/26-7-1092.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3860/400 of '92, dated the 8th February 1917, I have the honor to inform you that, in the circumstances stated by you, the Government sanction your proposal to appoint a separate village officer for the tract consisting of (1) The Kannan Devan Hills, (2) Pallivasal Thavalam, (3) Anakulam West. The officer may be designated "Revenue Inspector" as a special case, and he is allowed a pay of Rs. (30) thirty per mensem, with a fixed monthly travelling allowance of Rs. (15) fifteen, in addition to a local allowance of Rs. (15) fifteen per mensem. The Revenue Inspector is also allowed two peons at Rs. (8) eight each with a local allowance of Rs. (4) four each per mensem. A special allotment of Rs. (336) three hundred and thirty-six is sanctioned for the purpose for the remaining portion of the current Malabar year.

2. Please forward through the Account Officer the usual proposition statement for the above staff as early as practicable.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

No. G. 1669.

NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of Notification No. G. 7023*, dated the 20th October 1916, published at page 1086 of the Government Gazette dated the 24th October 1916, it is hereby notified that the following addition is made to para 1 of Circular No. G. 7296*, dated the 24th November 1915, published at page 2035 of the Government Gazette dated the 30th November 1915.

"46. The Controller of Patents and Designs."

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 23-3-1917/10-8-1092. A. J. VIEYRA, *Chief Secretary to Government.*

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* *Vide* pages 96 to 98 of the Supplement.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read again :—

The Royal Proclamation dated the 13th Vrischigom 1074, relating to the erection of places of public worship.

Read also :—

(1) Letter No. 319/L. R. 260 of '92, dated the 12th November 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(2) Letter No. 4853/F. & M. R., dated the 12th December 1916, to the Head Sirkar Vakil.

(3) Letter No. 209, dated the 29th January 1917, from the Head Sirkar Vakil.

The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, brought to the notice of the Government that a building in the form of a *Bhajanamatom* had been put up by one Velumban Veluthakunju Panikkan on Survey No. 7659 in the Muthukulam Pakuthi, Karunagapally taluk, with a *soolam* (ശൂലം) inserted on a raised platform within the building. The owner of the building stated that the building was intended for the occupation of *sannyasis* and that it was not a temple or place of public worship, for the erection of which the sanction of Government was required under the Royal Proclamation dated the 13th Vrischigom 1074. The Tahsildar, however, doubted whether the erection of such a building did not require the sanction of Government under the Proclamation. As *Bhajanamatoms* or places of worship exist all over the country, located either in private buildings or in buildings put up out of communal funds, and as some form of worship is conducted in such places of worship, the Peishkar requested a definite ruling by Government as to (1) whether such places would come under the definition of "Places of Public Worship" given in Section 182 of the T. P. C. (Regulation I of 1074) or under the exception to that Section and (2) whether the sanction of Government has or has not to be obtained for the erection of *Bhajanamatoms*, under the Proclamation.

The question was thereupon referred to the Head Sirkar Vakil for legal opinion and his reply has now been received and considered.

Order thereon No. $\frac{1191/\text{F. \& M.R.}}{748 \text{ of } 1916.}$, dated Trivandrum, $\frac{27\text{th March } 1917}{14\text{th Meenom } 1092}$

The Head Sirkar Vakil says that, when a very similar case, wherein the parties were Christians and a building was used for teaching the scriptures and for conduct of a sort of religious service consisting of praying, hymn-singing and preaching, came for consideration before the High Court for construction of the provisions contained in Section 182 of the Penal Code, the two Judges of the Division Bench, who heard and disposed of the case, have in separate judgments concurred in holding that it will not come within the purview of the Section (31 T. L. R. 72.) Mr. Ananda Rao is, therefore, of opinion that a *Bhajanamatom* is not a place of Public Worship as contemplated by the Royal Proclamation and that as such the sanction of Government has not to be previously obtained.

The Government accept Mr. Ananda Rao's opinion that *Bhajanamatoms* are not "places of public worship" as contemplated by the Royal Proclamation dated the 13th Vrischigom 1074, and they direct that their sanction is not necessary for the erection of *Bhajanamatoms*.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 1762/L. R. / 1896 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
30-3-1917/17-8-1092.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter No. 4655, dated the 30th January 1917 *re:* the water cess on Kandukrishi Thanathu lands in the Kalkulam taluk, I have the honor to inform you that Government consider that the existing practice of the Kandukrishi Department collecting the water cess on a few survey numbers coming under Kandukrishi Thanathu lands in the Kalkulam taluk should be discontinued and arrangements made for the collection of the cess by the village officers concerned. I request that you will be so good as to supply the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, from time to time with information regarding the lessees by whom water cess is payable to the Sirkar.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

No. 1825/L. R.* / 1226 of 1908.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
30-3-1917/17-8-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

In forwarding herewith copy of letter No. T. G. 49 of 92/1868 dated the 23rd February 1917, from the Account Officer, regarding

* *Vide* page 497, L. R. M., Vol II and also Huzur letter No. 7912/L. R., ated 29-9-19.

the crediting of demand notice fees in the accounts, I have the honor to inform you that Government accept Mr. Ratnam Iyer's view therein contained. I request that you will be so good as to arrange for the fees collected on demand notices issued in connection with Land Revenue Administration being alone credited under "Land Revenue Receipts."

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(1) Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(2) Copy to the Account Officer.

(ENCLOSURE.)

Letter No. T. G. 49 of '92. Account office, Trivandrum, 23-2-1917/12-7-1092.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that G. O. No. 9978/L. R., dated 2-8-1908 lays down that all fees collected on demand notices should be credited in the accounts under "Land Revenue Receipts", and that the amounts collected by Tahsildars on the above account on behalf of the Excise Department are found credited to Land Revenue in certain treasury accounts on the authority of the above G. O.

The intention of the G. O. appears to have been to prohibit the appropriation of demand notice fees for expenditure and not to decide the question of classification of such receipts in the accounts. Further, it is not correct in principle to credit to "Land Revenue" the demand notice fees realised from defaulters of 'Excise Revenue', the Land Revenue Officers who collect the fees being merely the agents of the Excise Department for this purpose.

The Excise Commissioner has recently issued a circular, No. 6142/A. 1948, dated 6-12-1916, to his departmental officers stating that demand notice fees should be separately credited under III B. Miscellaneous, in chellans issued for the remittance of arrears of Excise Revenue. His view appears to be correct, but I bring it to the notice of the Government for their specific orders in view of G. O. No. 9978/L. R., dated 2-8-1908.

I have &c.,
T. R. RATNAM IYER,
Account Officer.

No. 1827/L. R. / 2206 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
30-3-1917/17-8-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No. 6452/L. R., dated the 9th October 1916, regarding the *Karampathippu* case No. 1 of 1090 of the Thiruvella taluk, I have the honor to forward herewith, for your information, copy of letter No. 543, dated the 7th March 1917, from the Head Sirkar Vakil, and to inform you that the Government approve of Mr. Ananda Rao's opinion therein expressed, *viz.*, that the guarantee of non-interference with the assessment fixed at the Settlement, contained in Section 31 of the Settlement Proclamation, refers to *pattom* and not to *Iruppukarom*.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure.)

No. 543.

Head Sirkar Vakil's Office,
Trivandrum, 7th March 1917.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 6453/L. R., dated the 9th October 1916, I have the honor to record the following opinion:—

1. The question referred to for consideration is whether "the guarantee of non-interference with the assessment fixed at the Settlement contained in Section 31 of the Settlement Proclamation refers to Pattom (പാട്ടം) or Iruppukarom (ഇരുപ്പുകാരം).

2. The following is the extract of the relevant portion of Section 31 of the Settlement Proclamation:—"To obviate these evils, and to

secure to Our land-holders the utmost freedom of action in improving their properties and turning them to the best advantage according to their means and inclination, we have resolved to declare the new Settlement permanent for a term of 30 years. During this time, the assessment fixed will not in any way be enhanced on the ground that the owner had added to the trees already assessed to the revenue, or has planted new trees on unplanted portions of his garden which under the Settlement will be charged only with the dry assessment, or that he has substituted for trees assessed at low rates, trees liable to higher assessment, or that land assessed as one crop has been converted into two crop land, or that a third crop has been grown on land assessed as two crop only. In short, no interference of any kind will be permitted with the new Settlement, when it is completed, for the next 30 years".

3. The Proclamation is not one drafted in the way in which statutes are usually drawn up. The language used is by no means formal, and same words are not used always to denote the same idea.

4. The word "assess" with its derivations is used in the Proclamation in more than one sense. In para 1, for instance, it is said, "to carry out a complete survey and *re-assessment* of the entire State.....". In paras 3, 4 & 5 the word means only the 'Pattom' due. In para 7 'tax' and 'assessment' are used as meaning the same idea. In paragraph 9 dealing with 'Nadavukur', 'assessment' is used in the sense of 'pattom'. But in paras 11 and 24, the expression 'favourably assessed lands' is an instance where the word 'assess' is used in the sense of actual tax paid. Nor are there instances wanting where 'assessment' is qualified with other words, such as "Pattom assessment". See sections 18, 22, 23 and 24.

5. Section 29, however, is important. It keeps separate the two ideas, Pattom and Karom. The patta to be issued is to show, according to this section, " .....the pattom assessment, any deductions incident to the tenure, the net demand.....". This shows that in the pattahs at any rate, assessment is used in the sense of 'pattom' only.

6. In the rules relating to the preparation of classification registers, 'assessment' seems to have been used in the sense of 'pattom'. See Krishna Row's Revenue Manual, page 173.

7. Reference may also be made to Section 52 of the Revenue Recovery Regulation, where the use of the word 'assessment' has been interpreted to mean the pattom assessment and not the net demand.

8. After carefully considering the above points, it seems to me that the word 'assessment' used in Section 31, is not Karom or net demand, but 'Pattom' or full assessment, and it is with this latter that non-interference is guaranteed.

I have &c.,
R. ANANDA RAO,
Head Sirkar Vakil.

No. 1854/L. R. / 744 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
31-3-1917/18-8-1092.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,

Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadhanom No. 8454, dated the 26th Meenom 1091, regarding certain amendments to the Kuthagapattom Rules, I have the honor to inform you that, in as much as nothing is expressly said in the Kuthagapattom Rules regarding the deposit to be furnished by the Kuthagapattom lessee, there is no meaning in inserting a new provision to the effect that the deposit should be treated as a penalty. The provision that the lease will be at the risk of the original bidder makes it clear that he is to make good any loss Government may sustain by reauction. A clause to this effect is usually inserted in auction notices and Government consider that this will meet all practical requirements.

2. As regards the loss arising from the reauction, it is observed that the same could be recovered from the original bidder under Section 59 of the Revenue Recovery Regulation. This may also be specifically stated in the auction notice. The amendment of the Kuthagapattom Rules as suggested by you is, therefore, hardly necessary.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. T. G. $\frac{50 \text{ of } 92.}{4994.}$ Account Office, Trivandrum, 27-2-1917/16-7-1092.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 778/L. R., dated 7-2-1917, forwarding copies of correspondence from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, *re*: crediting the value of survey instruments recovered from the subordinates responsible for their loss, I have the honor to inform you that the amounts recovered in such cases have to be credited to the department to which the instruments belonged, *i. e.*, to which their cost was originally debited.

I have &c.,
K. GEORGE,
Assistant Account Officer,
for Account Officer.

No. $\frac{1859/\text{L. R.}}{1335 \text{ of } 1916.}$ Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 31-3-1917/18-8-1092.

Copy forwarded to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, with reference to his letter No. 1695/A, dated 19th February 1917, for information and guidance.

R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

NOTIFICATION.

No. $\frac{2046/\text{L. R.}}{703 \text{ of } 1916.}$

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that Paragraph I of Rule 26 of the Rules for the sale of waste land for coffee or tea cultivation, dated the 28th November 1913, as amended by Notifications, Nos. 1418/L. R. & 4401/L. R.,

* *Vide* pages 150-152 of the Supplement.

dated the 20th February 1915 and 5th July 1916, respectively, is further amended as follows:—

"The full proprietorship of all Royal trees, *viz.*, Teak, Blackwood, Ebony and Sandalwood, within the grant, vests in the Government. The number and description of such trees shall be entered in the Schedule attached to the title deed for the land and the grantee shall be bound to take care of the trees until they are removed or otherwise disposed of by the Government. In regard to Reserved trees, the grantee shall pay the value of all such timber as is actually used for building purposes within the limits of the grant or removed outside its limits for any purpose whatsoever. In no other case will the grantee be required to pay for the Reserved trees on the land comprised within the grant".

(By order),

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 31-3-1917/18-8-1092. } M. RAJA RAJA VARMA, *Under Secretary to Government.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again:—

(1) G. O. No. 11654 L. R., dated the 28th August 1909.

(2) The Public Service Notification, No. E. 1839, dated the 24th June 1916.

Read also: -

(3) Letter No. 141/A 379, dated the 22nd December 1914, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(4) Letter No. 13321/L. R., dated the 18th February 1915, to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(5) Letter No. 1421, dated the 22nd April 1915, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(6) Letter No, 3636/L. R., dated the 19th May 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(7) Letter No. 3634/L. R., dated the 19th May 1915, to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(8) Letter No. 602, dated the 1st December 1916, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(9) Letter No 148/L. R., dated the 12th January 1917, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(10) Letter No. 530/A 630, dated the 28th January 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

2. The point specifically raised for the orders of Government in the correspondence read above is who should take the initiative in the appointment of Taluk Surveyors, the Survey Superintendent or the Division Peishkars concerned. The Survey Superintendent points out that the qualification for the Taluk Surveyors prescribed in G. O. No. 11654/L. R., dated the

28th August 1909, was a certificate from the Survey Superintendent as to their fitness for the post. Later on, the Public Service Notification, dated the 24th June 1916, prescribed the passing of the surveying and levelling examination, advanced grade, and of a practical examination by the Survey Superintendent at the end of their probationary period. According to the Survey Superintendent, the combined effect of these two orders is, that when men possessing the prescribed qualification are available, any of them may be appointed by the Division Peishkars, but when such men are not available, only those who have been previously certified by the Survey Superintendent as possessing the necessary qualification for the post should be appointed, the necessary exemption from the prescribed examination qualification being obtained from Government by that Officer. On the other hand, the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, observes that G. O. No. 11634/L. R., dated the 28th August 1909, was passed at a time when no minimum qualification, general or special, had been prescribed for the Taluk Surveyor's post and that, with the issue of the Public Service Notification laying down the special qualifications for the post, the G. O. must be considered to have been practically superseded. Mr. Mahadeva Iyer considers that, so long as the Government have prescribed the necessary qualification for the post, the course to be followed by the Dewan Peishkars in individual cases is to appoint a duly qualified man and, if none such are available, to apply for and obtain from Government sanction for exempting the available candidate from the operation of the Rule, and that it is for Government to decide in each case whether exemption should be allowed or not. According to Mr. Mahadeva Iyer, the Survey Superintendent's function comes in only in connection with the departmental examination to be held prior to the confirmation of the Taluk Surveyor.

ORDER THEREON $\frac{\text{No. 2074/L. R.}}{1807 \text{ of } 1914.}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{\text{1ST APRIL 1917.}}{\text{19TH MEENOM 1092.}}$

The Government have carefully considered the provisions of the G. O. and the Public Service Notification. In as much as the Taluk Surveyors are subordinates of the Land Revenue Department under the Division Peishkars, and since the qualifications of Taluk Surveyors have been definitely prescribed by the Public Service Notification, the Government are of opinion that the power of appointing Taluk Surveyors should be exercised by the Division Peishkars, independently of the Survey Superintendent. The latter may furnish to the Peishkars from time to time lists of employes in his department eligible for appointment as Taluk Surveyors, but the actual selection of candidates should be left to the Peishkars. No person should, however, be *confirmed* as Taluk Surveyor till he is examined and certified to be fit for the post by the Survey Superintendent under the standing orders of Government.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

No. 1924/L. R. / 2548 of 1910.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
3-4-1917/21-8-1092.

To

The Superintendent,
Revenue Survey.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 735†, dated the 9th January 1917, I have the honor to inform you that, in the circumstances stated by you, Government consider that the demarcation of sub-divisions need not be dispensed with and that the existing rules on the subject should be enforced.

2. I request that you will be so good as to let me have detailed proposals for the opening of a Survey School at Kottayam.*

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

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†*Vide.* pp. 240-242 of the Supplement.

* This letter ran as follows:—

"With reference to paras 3 and 5 of G. O. No. 7399/L. R., dated 5th November 1916 about the working of the Revised Land Records Maintenance Rules, I have the honor to submit my views on the following two questions dealt with therein:—

(1) Demarcation of sub-divisions and (2) Opening of additional Survey Schools at Quilon and Kottayam.

Demarcation of Sub-divisions.

In twenty-two Taluks which have been surveyed in systems other than the tak (triangles) system, neither the size of the survey field, nor the number of sub-divisions (revenue fields) that may be grouped to form a survey field, appears to have been restricted, survey fields of 20 and 30 acres and having 20 and 30 sub-divisions being common. When in supersession of the old tak system, survey on the blockmap system was started in the State, it seems that the boundaries of the big survey fields alone were demarcated with stones and not the boundaries between the numerous revenue fields (sub-divisions) contained within them. It seems also that the Settlement Department found difficulty in identifying the boundaries of the Revenue fields without demarcation stones. Therefore, demarcation stones had to be planted later on, on the boundaries of the revenue field (sub-divisions) according to the survey measurements by a special party of Surveyors in the Taluks of Neyyattinkara, Kottarakkara, Pathanapuram and Kunnathur.

No. 2043/L. R.
1868 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
7-4-1917/25-8-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,

Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3963, dated the 10th March 1917, I have the honor to inform you that the monthly Statement

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In the same manner, it is necessary that pokkuvaravu sub-divisions that are now formed in Cherikkals and other big fields should be demareated with stones, as many of these sub-divisions are themselves of large extent and in several cases they have to be surveyed with the Theodolite also.

Puduvals that are registered are teehnieally sub-divisions of the big waste Survey Numbers. Nevertheless, the demarcation of the puduvals is quite neecssary and has been provided for in the Puduval Rules.

It is also necessary that porambokes, whether full Survey numbers or sub-divisions, should be demarcated with stones; and this neecssity has been recognised in the Madras Presidency also.

It will therefore be seen that the sub-divisions in this State are not exactly of the same nature as those of the Madras Presidency, though they bear the same name, and that it is not possible to lay down a general rule for this State, that sub-divisions need not be demareated with stones. In para 18 of the Report of the Madras Survey and Land Records Committee, the demareation of porambokes is recommended partly for the reason "that the absence of stones leads ryots to encroach unintentionally and thereby subject themselves to trouble and expense"; and I think that this reason holds good in the case of the boundaries between different holdings (*i. e.* sub-divisions). Again in para 19 of the same Report, it is stated that "the majority of the ryots examined would doubtless prefer the demareation of bends of survey fields and *also bends of sub-divisions* (which constitute holdings)", although they appear to have been led by further questioning, to admit that "what they really require is an authoritative record of measurements, by means of which their boundaries can be shown them by the Karnam". It seems to me that it is not desirable to dispense with the demareation of sub-divisions formed by Pokkuvaravu, Karampathippu etc., especially as according to the Revised Land Records Maintenance Rules, no increase in the number of stones to be periodieally inspected by the village staff will be eaused by the demarcation of such new sub-divisions. If, however, this view does not commend itself to Government, demarcation stones may be dispensed with in the case of small sub-divisions (other than porambokе sub-divisions) that may be formed within registered lands: and I think that, in eonsideration of the jungly and undulating nature of the land in most Taluks of the State, the maximum extent of the further sub-divisions in registered land, which need not be demareated with stones, may be fixed as one acre",

of Edappalli Revenue cases now submitted to Government may be discontinued.

I have etc.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 2044/L. R. / 447 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
7-4-1917/25-8-1092.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your Sadhanom No. 6021, dated the 26th Kumbhom 1092, I have the honor to inform you that Government consider that it is not desirable to increase the number of Periodical Registers in the Village Offices and thus add to their scriptory work, which is already heavy. Further, the data regarding the Kandukrishi lands for the preparation of Appendix B to the Thavanamudakkom Account are already available in the Village Settlement Register, and all that is necessary is to follow the instructions contained in the Land Revenue Manual, Volume III, Paragraph 749. In regard to the extra cesses not borne on land, they are already included under the head of 'Ayacut' in the Thavanamudakkom Account. These cesses need not be now separated from the total Ayacut Revenue, in which they are merged. There is, therefore, no necessity for opening the additional registers proposed by the Tahsildar.

I have etc.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1297/F. & M. R. / 209 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
10-4-1917/28-8-1092.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

In forwarding herewith copy of letter No. 1379, dated the 26th March 1917, from the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, regarding the out-break of contagious diseases among cattle and the

attack of insect pests, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to instruct the Proverthikars of your Division to report direct to the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries the out-break of such diseases and the attack of insect pests within their respective jurisdictions, as soon as they occur.

I have etc.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the Division Peishkars.

(Enclosure)

No. 1379. Office of the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, Travancore.
Quilon. 26-3-1917.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I sometimes receive information from the Tahsildars about the outbreak of contagious diseases among cattle and the attack of insect pests on crops, but very often such information reaches me several weeks after the commencement of the outbreak and sometimes even after the outbreak has completely subsided. This extraordinary delay can be avoided if the Proverthikars are ordered to submit reports to me direct about such outbreaks as soon as they come to their notice. I request that Government may be pleased to issue necessary orders on the subject to the Proverthikars.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again:—

(1)* G. O. No. 13024/L. R. & F., dated the 4th December 1912.

Read also:—

(2) Representation by Mr. Kandan Kumaran, Member (Nominated), at the Eleventh Session of the Popular Assembly, and the Dewan's reply thereto.

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* *Vide* pp. 943-946, L. R. M., Vol. II.

(3) Letter No. 4546/L. R., dated the 16th June 1915, to the Division Peishkars.

(4) Letter No. 306, dated the 31st August 1915, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(5) Letter No. 1540, dated the 1st October 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(6) Letter No. 534/L. R. 705 of 1090, dated the 1st December 1915, from the Ag. Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(7) Letter No. 3420/L. R., dated the 25th January 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(8) Read representation made by Mr. Kandan Kumaran, Member (Nominated), at the Twelfth Session of the Popular Assembly, and the Dewan's reply thereto.

(9) Read representation made by Mr. Ayyan Kali, Member (Nominated), at the Twelfth Session of the Assembly and the Dewan's reply thereto.

(10) Read representations of Messrs. Kandan Kumaran, Ayyan Kali, Abraham Isaac and Karumban Daivathan at the 13th Session of the Popular Assembly, and the Dewan's reply thereto.

2. During successive Sessions of the Popular Assembly, the representatives of the depressed classes have been bringing to the notice of Government the difficulties experienced by them in the matter of obtaining lands for habitation and cultivation and urging upon Government the desirability of assigning suitable lands to these classes in the various parts of the State. The question having been referred to the Division Peishkars for their views they have unanimously reported that the prayer of these classes deserves sympathetic consideration. They have also recommended certain concessions on behalf of the depressed classes, in connection with the assignment of lands for their settlement.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{2200/\text{L. R.}}{1008 \text{ of } 1915.}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{13\text{th April } 1917.}{1\text{st Medom } 1092}$

For the past few years, the question of assigning lands to the depressed classes has been engaging the earnest attention of the Government. So far back as 1912, Government sanctioned about 500 acres of puduval lands in the Vilappil *pakuthi*, Neyyattinkara taluk, being registered in the names of the members of the Sadhujana Paripalana Sangham, free of *tharavila*. The registry has not, however, been given effect to, partly owing to the delay in the removal of tree-growth from the lands by the Forest Department and partly owing to the difficulty of differentiating the puduval lands from those brought under registry during and subsequent to Settlement. The lands are now being surveyed and demareated by the Survey Department. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, is requested to push on with the work and hand over the land records to the normal Revenue Department, as expeditiously as possible. The Conservator of Forests will also be requested to see that the

tree-growth is completely removed and the lands made available for assignment without any further delay.

2. Government feel that the time has arrived to lay down a definite policy in the matter and afford facilities to the depressed classes on a larger scale in obtaining lands for occupation and cultivation. The Government accordingly direct that *unoccupied* lands at the disposal of Government and lying outside Forest Reserves, be granted to Pulayas and Pariahs subject to the following conditions:—

(1) no *tharavila* to be charged at the outset;

(2) should the land be alienated in favour of a stranger, *tharavila* at the prevailing rate to be imposed forthwith;

(3) the area to be assigned not to exceed one acre for a family;

(4) assessment to be charged at the prevailing rates; and

(5) should there be any tree-growth on the land, no registry to be made till the tree-growth is removed by the Forest Department.

The benefit of the above concessions is allowed only to those Pulayas and Pariahs who are the subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja irrespective of their religion. The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, are requested to pay personal attention to the matter and see that applications for lands from the depressed classes are promptly disposed of. A monthly progress report as to the area assigned in pursuance of this order should be submitted to Government in the appended Form.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Conservator.
Mr. Ayyan Kali.
Mr. Kandan Kumaran.
Mr. Abraham Isaac.
Mr. Karumban Daivathan.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

Statement showing disposal of applications for registry of Puduval lands from members of the depressed classes for the month of.....109

Taluk.	Number of applications received during the month inclusive of previous years.	Number disposed of.	Extent of land brought under registry.		Number of applications pending.	Remarks.
			Acre.	Cents.		
Total...						

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness The Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read again:—

(1) G. O. No. 1800/F. & M. R., dated the 30th April 1915.

Read also:—

(2) Letter R. O. C. No. 562/Mis. of 1091, dated the 7th April 1916, from the Conservator of Forests.

(3) Letter No. 2137/F. & M. R., dated the 20th May 1916, to the Conservator of Forests.

(4) Letter R. O. C. No. 1233/Mis. of 1091, dated the 3rd June 1916, from the Conservator of Forests.

(5) Letter R. O. C. No. 1116 of 1091, dated the 3rd June 1916, from the Conservator of Forests.

(6) Letter No. 2509/F. & M. R., dated the 14th June 1916, to the Conservator of Forests.

(7) Letter R. O. C. No. 2845/242 Mis. of 1091, dated the 15th September 1916, from the Conservator of Forests.

(8) Letter No. 3999/F. & M. R., dated the 9th October 1916, to the Conservator of Forests.

(9) Letter No. 334/F. & M. R., dated the 27th January 1917, to the Conservator of Forests.

(10) Letter R. O. C. No. 1602/Mis. of 1092, dated the 31st January 1917, from the Conservator of Forests.

At the Tenth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, Mr. Padmanabhan Parameswaran, Member, Pathanapuram taluk, brought to notice, among other things, that there were extensive swampy areas within Forest Reserves quite unfit for forest purposes and suggested that these areas might be assigned to the natives of Travancore for cultivation. The suggestion was referred to the Conservator of Forests for his opinion. The matter was again urged upon Government at the 11th, 12th and 13th Sessions of the

Assembly. After a careful enquiry, the Conservator has reported that the tracts mentioned in the subjoined statement may be disafforested and thrown open for cultivation without prejudice to the interests of forest conservancy.

Serial No.	Name of Reserve.	Name of block.	Area in acres.
1	Malayattur ...	Mannawankandom ...	1,000
2	Do. ...	Pandura Palappalli ...	125
3	Thodupuzha ...	Mullaringattu Kandom ...	120
4	Cardamom Hills ...	8 blocks ...	400
5	Kumeranperur Block A.	Olikallu ...	100
6	Do. North ...	Kuthattukulam mannu ...	150
7	Yerur ...	Valiarippu Vayil ...	100
8	Pallode ...	Edavom and Kalachal Karikam ...	104
		Total.....	2,099

ORDER THEREON NO. $\frac{1444/\text{F. \& M. B.}}{117 \text{ of } 1914.}$ DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{18\text{TH APRIL } 1917.}{6\text{TH MEDOM } 1092.}$

His Highness' Government resolve to throw open for paddy cultivation the lands mentioned in the statement, comprising about 2,099 acres. The tract known as Edavom and Kalachal Karikam in the Pallode Reserve (item 8 in the statement) has already been excluded from the Reserve by a ring boundary cut around it. In regard to the remaining tracts, the Conservator is requested to submit the necessary draft Notifications disafforesting them under Section 20 of the Forest Regulation and to arrange for their being exeluded from the respective Reserves and demarcated on the ground, so that the Land Revenue Department and the ryots may know the exact limits of the blocks proposed to be assigned for cultivation. The Conservator should also see that due provision is made for access to these areas. The Division Peishkars concerned and the Commissioner, Devicolam, are requested to take steps, in the meantime, for bringing the lands under registry. The lands should be cut up into convenient blocks and put up to public auction after due advertisement in the Government Gazette and also in the Taluk and Village headquarters concerned. The upset price and the rates of assessment proposed to be imposed on the lands should be fixed after a personal inspection of the lands by the Tahsildars concerned. These particulars and also whether the lands are to be treated single crop or double crop should be inserted in the auction notices. The auction sales should be conducted by the Division Peishkars concerned and the Commissioner, Devicolam, and reported to Government for confirmation.

2. In regard to Edavom and Kalachal Karikam in the Pallode Reserve, the Conservator does not say whether this tract has been formally disafforested under the Forest Regulation. If it has not been disafforested, draft Notification under Section 20 of the Regulation should be sent up in regard to this tract also. It would appear that the whole of this area is under occupation but that only 32 and odd acres have been brought under registry. The Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, is requested to report why the remaining area has not been brought under registry and to take early steps for assigning this area. If the area is occupied, there is no necessity for ousting the occupants and putting it up to public auction, but *tharavila* and assessment at appropriate rates should be charged on these lands. If, however, the occupants decline to pay the *tharavila* and assessment fixed, they should be evicted and the lands disposed of by public auction. The Peishkar should report to Government whether the lands are single crop or double crop and what rates of *tharavila* and assessment should be imposed on them. Registry should be sanctioned only after the approval of these rates by Government.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

To

1. The Conservator of Forests.
2. All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
3. Mr. Padmanabhan Parameswaran, Member, Pathanapuram taluk, for the 10th Session of the Assembly.
4. The Gazette.
5. The Press Room.

No. 2385/L. R.*
345 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
26-4-1917/14-9-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your communications noted in the margin, I have the honor to inform you that, in the circumstances stated, the existing system of carrying on direct correspondence by the officers of this State with the officers of neighbouring

1. Letter No. 3024/D., dated 31-3-17.
2. Sadhanam No. 4781, dated 20-8-92.

Vide also Circular No. G. 106, dated 9-1-17, letter No. 5028/L. R., dated 13-8-17 and Circular No. G. 7022, dated 5-10-17.

States in purely routine matters of the kind you have mentioned may be continued.

2. The enclosures to your Sadhanom under reference are herewith returned.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 3390/L. R.* / 1285 of 1913.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 2-5-1917/20-9-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your office letter No. 3487/D, dated the 6th May 1917, forwarding the Thavanamudakkom Account of Sirkar Devaswom Land Revenue for 1090.

2. As regards the Kuthagapattom rent on the Devaswom lands in the Cochin State attached to the Parakadavu pakuthi, the Government sanction the proposal of the Division Assistant in Charge to recover the rent in full from the lessees and pay the tax due to the Cochin Sirkar from the allotments under "Rents and Taxes" in the Budget, as is being done in the case of the lands attached to the Thrikkakara pakuthi. The necessary arrangements should be made accordingly. Please also furnish a statement giving particulars of the amount payable to the Cochin Sirkar from the taluks in that Division on account of tax on Devaswom lands as per form enclosed.

* * *

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Governmen

**Vide* also Huzur letter No. 6252/L. R., dated 11-12-18.

Huzur Sadhanom No. 2820/L. R., dated 8-5-17, to the Division Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, that *Karivu* remission is not allowable to *Panakadama* lands.

നമ്പർ 2820/L. R. / 375 of 1917. ഹജൂർകച്ചേരി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം, 8-5-1917/26-9-1092.

പത്മനാഭപുരം ഡിവിഷനിലേക്കു.

ഇവിടത്തെച്ചെയ്തിരുവിതു ഏതാനും പണക്കടമ വസ്തുക്കളുടെ കരം കുറവെഴുതുന്നതിനു അനുവാദത്തിനു എഴുതിവന്ന മറുപടി അയച്ചിരുന്നതിനു പണക്കടമ വസ്തുക്കൾക്കു മുമ്പു കരിവെഴുതി കരം കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന നടപ്പില്ലെന്നും ഇപ്പഴത്തെ പുതിയ റൂൾസിൽ ഈ ഇനം വസ്തുക്കൾക്കു കരിവെഴുത്തിനാൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഗുണം ഇല്ലാതെയാകുന്നതാണെന്നു വിവരിച്ചു കാണായ്കയാലുകൊണ്ടു ഡിഫാറംസ്റ്റേറ്റുമെൻറിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആ ഇനം വസ്തുക്കളുടെ കരം നിർത്തൽ എഴുതേണ്ട വകുക്കു ആ ഭാഗം കൂടി പ്രത്യേകം ആലോചിച്ചു ഉത്തരവുണ്ടാകണമെന്നു വ്യക്തപ്പെടുത്തി ശുപാർശചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നും പ്രസ്തുത നമ്പരിൽ മേടം 9നു എഴുതിയ സാധനം വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതിനു

പണക്കടമവസ്തുക്കൾക്കു കരിവുവകവച്ചു കൊടുപ്പാൻ ഇടയില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു. സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെൻറു തിരിയെ അയക്കുന്നു.

ഇച്ചെയ്തി എല്ലാം ഹെഡ്ക്ലർക്കു വായിച്ചു പത്മനാഭപുരം ഡിവിഷൻ ദിവാൻപേഷ്കാരെ കേൾപ്പിച്ചു വൈക്കയും വേണം.

ഇച്ചെയ്തിക്കു എഴുതിയ

ഉത്തരവിൻപ്രകാരം,
ഗവർണ്മെൻറു അണ്ടർസിക്രട്ടറി,
ആർ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള.

No. 3040/L. R. / 222 of 1914.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified for general information that paragraph 4 * of Rule III of the Cardamom Rules, dated the 12th August 1905, as amended by Notification dated the 27th January 1916, is further amended as follows :—

The purchasers of lands for cardamom cultivation are allowed to pay the said acreage value of Bh. Rs. (25) twenty-five per acre in instalments as follows :—

* *Vide* page 241, L. R. M., Vol. II.

"Bh. Rs. (2) two per acre along with the application as deposit, Bh. Rs. (2) two prior to registry and the balance of Bh. Rs. (21) twenty-one in seven equal yearly instalments of Bh. Rs. (3) three."

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
11-5-1917/29-9-1092.

No. 3342/L. R.
1645 of 1909.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
25-5-1917/12-10-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadhanom No. 864/L. R. 502 of 86, dated the 21st Medom 1092, I have the honor to inform you that, as recommended, Government sanction the imposition of the enhanced rates of assessment on the cherikal lands particularised in the statements received from you.

2. In regard to the question of authorising the Division Peishkars to enhance the assessment under similar circumstances without reference to Government, I shall address you later on.*

3. The records are returned.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. G. 3609.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the Surveyors of the Devicolam Division are brought within the operation of the Notification No. 2672/L. R.,‡ dated the 3rd April 1915, published at page 705 of the Government Gazette, dated the 13th April 1915, regarding the acquisition of landed property by Government servants.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
28-5-1917/15-10-1092.

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* *Vide* p. 240 of the Supplement.
‡ *Vide* pages 5-8 of the Supplement.

No. 3477/L. R. * / 460 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
2-6-1917/20-10-1092.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No 5113/233 of 1092, dated the 6th May 1917, I have the honor to inform you that the Government approve your action in having appointed Ramaswami Asari, a non-Travancorean, as Peon of the Head Nattama Office at Bodinaikanoor with effect from the 18th Meenom 1092.

2. The Government also sanction your proposal to appoint non-Travancoreans as Cardamom Nattamakars and as their Peons in the interests of Sirkar work.

I have etc.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) G. O. No. 341/L. R. & F, dated the 23rd December 1913, *re*: the Neyyar river porambokes.

(2) G. O, No. 12296/L. R, dated the 14th December 1914, *re* : the Chittar river porambokes.

(3) G. O. No. 3978/L. R., dated the 13th June 1916, *re*: the Killiar river porambokes.

Read also :—

(4) Petition dated the 2nd Dhanu 1092, from the inhabitants of the Karakulam and Perumkulam pakuthies, in the Nedumangad taluk.

(5) Sadhanom No. 167, dated the 12th January 1917, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

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* *Vide* p. 833, L. R. M., Vol. II.

(6) Sadhanom No. 7282, dated the 5th Medom 1092, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(7) Representation made by Mr. K. Narayana Pillai, Member, Nedumangad taluk, at the Thirteenth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and the Dewan's reply thereto.

In their petition dated the 2nd Dhanu 1092, read above, certain inhabitants of the Nedumangad taluk stated that at the time of the Survey the survey stones demarcating the boundary of the Karamanai river that flows through the Karakulam and Perumkulam *pakuthies* were planted within the limits of their registered holdings, on either side of the river, to prevent the stones from being washed away by floods but that, at the time of the Settlement, the portions lying outside the demarcation stones were wrongly recorded as poramboke, though they could not really come under that category. The petitioners therefore prayed that these porambokes might be treated as part of their registered holdings and pattas issued in favour of the respective owners, without levying any *tharavila* or *thadivila*, as had been done in the case of similar lands bordering on the Neyyar, Chittar and Killiar rivers.

2. The matter was referred to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, and Sadhanom No. 7282, dated the 5th Medom 1092 is his report on the subject.

3. This was one of the subjects brought to notice by Mr. K. Narayana Pillai, Member, Nedumangad taluk, at the 13th Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. The Dewan replied that if the lands mentioned by the Member were similarly circumstanced as those on the banks of the Neyyar and Killiyar rivers, the concessions allowed to the latter would be extended to the lands in question.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{909/\text{L. R.}}{1109 \text{ of } 1915}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{15\text{th June } 1917.}{2\text{nd Mithunom } 1092.}$

His Highness' Government consider that the concessions granted by G. O. No. 341/L. R. & F., dated the 23rd December 1913, G. O. No. 12296/L. R., dated the 14th December 1914, and G. O. No. 3978/L. R., dated the 13th June 1916, in respect of the lands along the banks of the Neyyar, the Chittar and the Killiar rivers, respectively, should be extended to lands situated on either side of the Karamanai river in the Nedumangad taluk. Government accordingly direct that such of the lands as, from their level and the age of the trees standing thereon, cannot be considered as recent accretions or reclamations from the river, may be granted to the adjoining holders without any *vilayartham* or *thadivila* but subject to appropriate assessment. Back arrears of assessment should be recovered from the occupants for the whole period of their occupation subsequent to the Settlement. The Peishkar will submit to Government a complete list of such lands with particulars of their extent and of the assessment and back arrears to be charged on them.

2. In regard to those lands which are accretions or reclamations from the river and constitute real encroachments, the Government direct that such of them as are objectionable and cannot be assigned on registry, without prejudice to the interest of the public, should be vacated under the Land Conservancy Regulation and the fact reported to Government in due course. The other encroachments should be transferred to the head of assessed waste and brought under registry subject to appropriate rates of *tharavila* and assessment. Back arrears should also be recovered under the standing orders of Government.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.
The Petitioners.
The Member, S. M. P. A.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

No. 3720/L. R. * / 1645 of 1909.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
16-6-1917/3-11-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

Adverting to paragraph 2 of this office letter No. 3342/L. R., dated the 25th May 1917, regarding the imposition of enhanced assessment on lands cultivated with rubber, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the enhanced rates of assessment being imposed on such lands, as they fall due, according to the stipulation without previous reference to Government.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

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* *Vide* p. 237 of the Supplement.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read again:—

(1) G. O. No 7399/L. R., dated the 5th November 1916, reviewing the progress of the Land Records Maintenance.

Read also:—

(2) Letter No. 735, dated the 9th January 1917, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(3) Letter No. 1924, dated the 3rd April 1917, to the Superintendent Revenue Survey.

(4) Letter No. 1324, dated the 3rd May 1917, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

2. In reviewing the progress under the revised scheme of Land Records Maintenance introduced in 1091, Government found that there was great difficulty in securing survey trained hands for employment as Village officers and that the Central Survey School at Trivandrum was unable to cope with the increasing demand for such hands in all the Divisions of the State. With a view to remedy this defect, the Superintendent was asked, in G. O. No. 7399/L. R., dated the 5th November 1916, read above, to report whether the Central Survey School at Trivandrum might not be converted into a Division Survey School for the Padmanabhapuram and Trivandrum Divisions and a similar school opened at each of the head quarters of the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions under the supervision of the respective Sub-Assistants. In reply, the Survey Superintendent has stated that it would be enough if a Survey School be opened at Kottayam for the admission and training of Government servants and private candidates. For convenience of conducting examinations in both the schools, Trivandrum and Kottayam, the Survey Superintendent considers it desirable that the courses in the two schools commence and end in alternate months. He has accordingly proposed that the courses in the new (Kottayam) school may begin in Kanni, Vrischigom etc., instead of in Chingom, Thulam etc., as in the Trivandrum school. Mr. Dikshitar has proposed for the new school a staff consisting of two Instructors at Rs. (25) twenty-five each and three peons at Rs. (6) six each per mensem. The contingent charges are estimated as Rs. 12 per mensem. He has also asked for an initial expenditure of Rs. (732) seven hundred and thirty-two for the purchase of the [illegible] and drawing instruments for the use of the students and the necessary furniture for the school.

Order Thereon No. $\frac{3914/\text{L. R.}}{2548 \text{ of } 1910}$, Dated Trivandrum, $\frac{17\text{th June } 1917.}{4\text{th Mithunom } 1092.}$

His Highness' Government consider it very necessary to open a survey school in North Travancore for the training of Government servants and private candidates. Government accordingly sanction the establishment of a school at Kottayam, in addition to the school at Trivandrum, tentatively for a year* with effect from 1st Chingom 1093. The school will be under the supervision of the Sub-Assistant, Kottayam, and under the general control of the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, for administrative purposes.

* The school is being continued from year to year.

2. Government also sanction the staff proposed by the Survey Superintendent and the expenditure asked for on account of contingent and other charges. The details are shown in the statement appended to this G. O. The expenditure will be debited to Land Records Maintenance and the necessary provision made in the Budget for 1093.

3. The Survey Superintendent should select and send to the Peishkar two trained Surveyors for employment as Instructors in the Survey School.

4. A set of rules for the admission and training of candidates in the school will be issued separately.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

1. All the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
2. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
3. The Gazette.
4. The Press Room.

Statement of expenditure on account of establishment and contingencies sanctioned for the Survey School, Kottayam.

		Rs. per month.
1	Two Instructors at Rs. 25 each ...	50
2	Three peons at Rs. 6 each ...	18
3	Contingent charges such as, sweeping, lighting, supplying chalk pieces and other sundry expenses including rent for a building, as a Government building may not be immediately available. ...	12
	Total... ...	80

Instruments.

			No.	Cost Rs.
1	Chains with arrows	...	6	75
2	Cross staves	...	6	12
3	Ten links rod	...	6	3
4	Plotting scale with offset bits	...	25	50
5	Compasses (or dividers)	...	25	38
6	Drawing pen	...	25	31
7	Ebony parallel ruler 6"	...	25	16
8	Flag staves	...	12	9
9	Flat rulers	...	25	4

Furniture.

		No.	Cost Rs.
1	Drawing tables ($3\frac{1}{2}$' x $2\frac{3}{4}$' with $2\frac{1}{2}$' height)	25	225
2	Stools ...	25	50
3	Black boards ...	2	30
4	Writing tables for the two teachers and for the supervising officer ...	3	30
5	Chairs ...	4	24
6	Clock ...	1	15
7	Construction of shed, if suitable building is not available (40' x 20') ...		120
	Total ...		732

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read again:—

(1) Notification No. 9489/L. R., dated the 28th October 1911.

(2) Notification No. 3596/L. R., dated the 5th May 1916.

Read also:—

(3) Representation made by Mr. C. P. Kochukunju Pillai, Member Kottarakara taluk, at the Twelfth Session of the Popular Assembly, and the Dewan's reply thereto.

(4) Letter No. 7936/L. R., dated the 4th December 1916, to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(5) Letter No. 390/L. R., dated the 6th December 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(6) Letter No. 3672/395 of 1092, dated the 3rd February 1917, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(7) Letter No. 6773, dated the 6th March 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(8) Letter No. 7113, dated the 11th April 1917, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(9) Letter No. 1029/L. R., dated the 12th May 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

2. At the Twelfth Session of the Popular Assembly, Mr. C. P. Kochukunju Pillai, Member, Kottarakara taluk, brought to notice that the rules regarding the destruction of judicial and revenue records worked great hardship to the public, as many important records were destroyed under those rules within short periods. To minimise this evil, he suggested that, so far as the revenue records were concerned, the following records might be preserved for the periods noted against them:—

(1) Settlement enquiry cases—	Till the next Settlement.
(2) Revenue sale certificates—	For ever.

(3) Viruthi enquiry records— For ever.

(4) Records of puduval registration before the Settlement— Do.

The above proposal of the Member was referred to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, for an expression of their opinion, and their replies are contained in the letters read above.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{4333/\text{L. R.}}{2973 \text{ of } 1908}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{23\text{rd June } 1917.}{10\text{th Mithunom } 1092.}$

Settlement enquiry cases.—The Government consider that these are evidently the same as the Settlement Registration cases. These latter have already been ordered to be preserved till the next Settlement by Notification No. 3596/L. R*., dated the 5th May 1916.

2. *Revenue sale certificates.*—Under the existing rules, originals of sammads issued in revenue auction sales are preserved for 3 years. Government direct that all records of sales of immovable properties under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, including sale certificates, be preserved for a period of 12 years.

3. *Viruthi enquiry records.*—These will be preserved till the next Settlement.

4. *Records of puduval registration before the Settlement.*—These are not the same as Puduval *olugus*. These latter have, according to Notification, dated the 28th October 1911, to be preserved permanently. In regard to the records of Puduval registration cases before Settlement, Government direct that they be preserved till the next Settlement.

5. The necessary Notification in regard to (2), (3) and (4) above will issue separately.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
Mr. C. P. Kochukunju Pillai, Member, Kottarakara taluk.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

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* *Vide* page 1 of the Supplement to L. R. M., Vol. I.

No. G. 4265.

CIRCULAR.

The Government have had occasion to observe that, in the case of appointments for which a progressive scale of pay is fixed, a more or less long period is allowed to intervene between the dates on which the increments fall due and the dates on which the recommendations for the grant of the increments are submitted. The Government, therefore, direct that in such cases the recommendations of the Heads of Departments and Offices should reach them within one month from the date on which the increments may fall due. If, for satisfactory reasons, the Head of the Department or Office considers that an increment to the pay of an officer should be withheld, he may take the orders of the Government on the subject, but he should, on no account, delay his recommendation beyond the period specified above.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 26-6-1917/13-11-1092. } M. RAJA RAJA VARMA, *For Chief Secretary to Government.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read:—

(1) Letter No. 19, dated the 5th January 1917, from the Chief Engineer, Travancore.

(2) Letter No. 437/L. R., dated the 19th January 1917, to the Conservator of Forests.

(3) Letter No. 436/L. R., dated the 19th January 1917, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(4) Letter No. 435/L. R., dated the 19th January 1917, to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(5) Letter No. 4025/392 of 92, dated the 27th February 1917, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(6) Letter No. 4276/L. R., dated the 18th March 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(7) Letter No. 2952/L. R., dated the 9th May 1917, to the Conservator of Forests.

(8) Letter No. 943, dated the 19th May 1917, from the Conservator of Forests.

2. The Western Outlet Road is now a cartable fair-weather road as far as Perumbankuthu 35th mile. The road is intended to be an outlet for the produce of the High Range. For eight miles beyond Perumbankuthu, the road is more or less finished and it is expected to run up to Munnar, through Kallar, in about two years' time. The greater or major portion of this road runs through the Malayattur Reserved Forests. With a view to develop traffic on the road, the Chief Engineer proposed that lands on either side of the road should be thrown open for cultivation and settlement,

This proposal was referred to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, the Commissioner, Devicolam, and the Conservator of Forests, and their replies have been received. These officers approve of Mr. Bastow's suggestion. The Conservator, however, reports that there are only 3 blocks of land adjoining the road and comprising about 3,500 acres which may be thrown open for cultivation, without prejudice to the interests of Forest conservancy.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{4105/L.\ R.}{65\ of\ 1917}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{28th\ June\ 1917.}{15th\ Mithunom\ 1092.}$

The Government agree with the Chief Engineer in considering that the assignment of lands adjoining the road for purposes of occupation and cultivation is very essential for developing the traffic on the road. The Government accordingly sanction the Conservator's proposal to disafforest the 3 blocks comprising about 3,500 acres of land adjoining the road and to assign them for registration under the Puduval Rules. The Conservator is requested to submit to Government, without dealy, draft of the Notification disafforesting the blocks under Section 20 of the Forest Regulation. In the meantime, a copy of the sketch furnished by the Conservator will be forwarded to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, and he will be requested to take the necessary steps for the registry of the lands, subject to appropriate *tharavila* and assessment.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.
The Conservator of Forests.
The Chief Engineer.
The Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

No. $\frac{4010/L.\ R.*}{1210\ of\ 1916.}$ Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum
29-6-1917/16-11-1092.

To

The Superintendent,
Government Press.

Sir,

With reference to your letter R. O. C. No. 2813 of 17, dated the 25th April 1917, I have the honour to inform you that, in the

**Vide* also letter No. 4787/L. R., dated 31-7-17, at page 254of the Supplement.

circumstances stated, Government sanction the adoption of the form suggested by you for the monthly return of Tax-receipt books and Stamp Vendor's books. Instructions are being issued to the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, to forward to you monthly statements in the prescribed form. Government consider that chellans need not be attached to the statements and that it would be enough if the chellan Nos. and amounts are entered in the Remarks column of the statement.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

Copy to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

Return of Tax-receipt books and Stamp Vendor's Day books for the month of..... from..... .....Division.

Balance at the beginning of the month.		Received during the month.		Total		Sold during the month.		Balance.		Remarks
1		2		3		4		5		6
Tax Receipt books.	Stamp Vendor's Day books.	Tax Receipt books.	Stamp Vendor's Day books.	Tax Receipt books.	Stamp Vendor's Day books	Tax Receipt books.	Stamp Vendor's Day books	Tax Receipt books.	Stamp Vendor's Day books.	

No. 4120/L. R. / 222 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum.
4 7-1917/29-11-1092.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 6501/149 of 1092, dated the 5th June 1917, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction your proposal to deduct the cost of survey at Re. (1) one per acre from the deposits and to refund the balance alone to the applicants in cases where they withdraw their applications after the lands are surveyed. I request that you will be so good as to submit draft of the necessary amendments† to the Cardamom Rules as early as practicable.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 4144/L. R.* / 409 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
5-7-1917/22-11-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 2 of this office letter No. 3060/L. R., dated the 12th May 1917, I have the honour to inform you that, as recommended, Government sanction the employment of an extra shroff for the Alleppey Major Treasury, in cases of absolute necessity for taking remittances to the sub-treasuries attached to that Major Treasury.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

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* *Vide* also page 917, L. R. M., Vol. II, and Huzur letter No. 4843/L. R., dated 6-8-17.

† *Vide* page 258 of the Supplement.

No. 4172/L. R.
1912 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
5-7-1917/19-11-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,

Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 899/A. 984 of 91, dated the 16th May 1917, about crediting in the accounts the *tharavila* due under the instalment system, I have the honor to inform you that on reconsideration Government think that only those amounts which accrue due during a year need be included in the demand for the year. The orders conveyed in my letter No. 7689/L. R., dated the 21st November 1916, on the subject are modified accordingly. The arrangement now sanctioned may be given effect to at once, so that those amounts which are not actually due during 1092 but have been already brought under the demand of the year may be remitted. I request that you will be so good as to forward detailed statements of the amounts to be remitted, as early as practicable.

2. I am also to request that you will be so good as to see that Register XXVI and Account No. 23 kept in the Taluk and Village Offices respectively are periodically scrutinised and checked with reference to the orders sanctioning recovery of *tharavila* in instalments, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 706 and 707 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III.

I have etc,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

WITH THE SANCTION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA

the following Rules are prescribed for regulating the supply and issue of Opium and Ganja in the Treasuries :—

1. Every Treasury Officer, who is also a Tahsildar having charge of a taluk, shall always have in stock for purposes of sale to licensed vendors such quantities of opium and ganja as may be prescribed by

the Excise Commissioner, and every licensed vendor of opium and ganja shall purchase the opium or ganja required for sale in his shop from the Treasury Officer within the limits of whose land revenue jurisdiction such shop is situate.

2. Whenever a Treasury Officer has to obtain a supply of opium or ganja, he shall forward an indent (Form A) in duplicate to the Excise Officer in charge of the Circle and shall also depute one of his subordinates to take delivery of the article indented for. On receipt of such indent, the Officer in charge of the Circle shall weigh and deliver the article to the Officer deputed for the purpose, obtain his signature in the issue register maintained by such Excise Officer, seal the package with his seal and grant him a pass (Form B) authorising the transport of the article. The duplicate copies of the indent and the pass shall be separately forwarded to the Treasury Officer by such Excise Officer. When the package is produced before him, the Treasury Officer shall have the same opened in his presence after verifying the seal and weigh the article in the presence of the Officer deputed for bringing it. The quantity found on weighment shall be entered in the stock register (Form C) and the duplicate copy of the pass received from the Officer in charge of the Circle shall be returned to him with an endorsement stating the quantity found on weighment and credited in the accounts.

3. The stock of opium and ganja received and credited in the accounts as per Rule 2 shall be kept in the Treasury by the Treasury Officer who shall be responsible for its safe custody, correct issue and the proper maintenance of the accounts relating to stock and issue.

4. Every Excise Officer in charge of a Circle shall furnish to the Treasury Officers having the custody of opium and ganja within that Circle a list showing the names, address and other necessary particulars regarding the persons to whom licenses have been granted for the ven of opium and ganja within the limits of the land revenue jurisdictio of each such Treasury Officer.

5. Whenever a licensed vendor has to purchase opium or ganja, he shall produce before the Treasury Officer within the limits of whose land revenue jurisdiction such licensed vendor's shop is situate, a chellan granted by the Excise Inspector in charge of the Range or other Officer empowered in this behalf for the amount of the cost and other charges due to Government on the quantity such licensed vendor desires to purchase. The Treasury Officer shall, on production of the Treasury receipt, issue the quantity of opium or gan afor which payment has been made and also a pass in duplicate (Form D), one being delivered to the shop-keeper immediately and

the other forwarded to the Excise Inspector within whose jurisdiction the shop is situate. Ordinarily, the issue of opium and ganja will be made from the Treasuries only on Mondays and Thursdays. If any such day happens to be a holiday, the issue will be made on the office day next succeeding.

6. The procedure laid down in Rule 5 shall regulate the issue of opium or ganja required for use in any Government institution.

7. The licensed vendor shall be bound to purchase for sale in his shop not less than half a seer of opium or one seer of ganja at a time from the treasury of the taluk in which the shop is situate at such price as may from time to time be notified by Government in the Gazette, the prevailing selling price being Bh. Rs. 42-annas 8 per seer of opium and Bh. Rs. 18-annas 12 per seer of ganja.

8. No issue shall be made from any new stock until the older one has been completely exhausted.

9. Stock shall be taken by the Treasury Officer by actual weighment on the first working day of every month and a statement (Form E) showing the results of such stock-taking shall be forwarded by the Treasury Officer to the Excise Commissioner.

10. The Treasury Officer shall correctly maintain in his office a register of Stock (Form C) and a register of issue (Form F).

11. The Division Peishkar or his Assistant and the Commissioner of the Devicolam Division or his Assistant shall examine, at least, once every six months the stock of opium and ganja in each treasury under him, note their condition, check the entries in the books maintained and embody the results in their inspection reports to the Account Officer in the form of answers to the following questions :—

(1) Are the accounts of stock and issue kept regularly up to date ?

(2) Do the quantities shown in the passes issued by the Officer in charge of the Circle tally with the entries of receipts in the stock register ?

(3) Has the price of the quantity of opium and ganja shown in the register of issues been regularly credited in the cash accounts of the treasury ?

(4) What is the stock in hand on the date of inspection ?

(5) When was the stock actually taken and by whom ?

(6) When by the Dewan Peishkar or his Assistant or the Commissioner of Devicolam or his Assistant ?

(7) Was stock taken by the Treasury Officer on the first working day of every month and reports showing the results regularly forwarded to the Excise Commissioner immediately after ?

(8) Does the stock found at the inspection agree with the balance as per the registers ?

(9) Is the stock adequate or in excess ?

(10) Was care taken to see that supplies were made only to licensed vendors and to Government institutions for Government purposes ?

(11) Are the treasury receipts for the remittance of the price being regularly filed and at the end of each month forwarded to the Excise Commissioner ?

*12 The Inspecting Officers named in the last preceding rule should also, as far as possible, make other unexpected examinations at irregular intervals reporting the result without delay to the Account Officer.

*13 It shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to examine the stock and accounts of opium and ganja kept in the treasuries.

*14 The Treasury Officer shall before the 3rd day of each month forward to the Excise Commissioner and also to the Officer in charge of the Circle a statement (Form G) of receipts and issues relating to the previous month.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
7-7-1917/24-11-1092.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

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†Rules for the Admission and Training of Government Servants and Private Students in the Survey School, Kottayam.

1 The Survey School will be under the supervision of the Sub-Assistant, Kottayam Division, and under the general control of the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam Division, for administrative purposes.

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* As corrected by the Erratum No. S. R. 2107, dated 4-8-17.
† As amended by Notification No. 770/L. R., dated 1-2-19.

2. The course of study in the School will be so regulated as to be suitable to the requirements of the Pakuthi Officials.

3. There will be [four] courses in a year, each [course] lasting for [three] months. [The courses will] commence on the first working day of the months [Thulam,] Makaram, [Medom,] and Karkadakom.

4. Private candidates seeking admission to the school shall possess at least the minimum educational qualification prescribed in the Public Service Notification, and shall also be

(*a*) subject of His Highness the Maha Raja,

(*b*) below 25 years of age, and

(*c*) of good character.

Satisfactory certificates about nativity, age and character shall be produced from their guardians and at least one other respectable individual.

5. Persons already in the Government Service will be eligible for admission without any restriction as to age or educational qualification.

6. Applications for admission to the school shall be in the sub-joined form and shall reach the Sub-Assistant, Kottayam Division, not later than the 25th of the preceding month together with the certificates required (in original).

7. All the applicants, private candidates as well as Government servants, shall undergo an Entrance Examination in Elementary Arithmetic (maximum 50 marks) and in Malayalam Composition and Hand-writing (maximum 25 + 25 marks). [Each applicant shall pay an entrance examination fee of Rupee one before he sits for the examination.] Only those who secure not less than 50 per cent of the marks in each of the subjects shall be eligible for admission [into the school.]

8. The entrance examination will be conducted by the Superintendent of Survey or by the Assistant Superintendent. The applications received by the Sub-Assistant should be handed over to the above-mentioned Officers for disposal. The certificates about educational qualification will be returned to the applicants after perusal.

9. Not more than 20 fresh candidates will be admitted for each course, not less than 10 places being reserved for Government servants, if necessary.

If more than 10 pass among the private candidates or Government servants, admission will be given according to their rank in their results of the Entrance Examination. The exeess number of passed men will, however, be eligible without (further examination for admission) in any of the three immediately following courses.

10. The [school] fee shall be [Rs. (12) twelve] for the whole course and shall be paid by the selected candidates within two days after selection.

11. An additional sum of Rs. (5) five shall be deposited by each student as security for the proper use and return of the survey and the drawing instruments that will be issued to him during training. The deposit will be returned at the end of the eourse on his handing over the instruments without damage.

12. Attendance for at least 75 per cent of the school days is necessary for admission to the Final Examination at the end of the coursc.

13. The Final Examination also will be conducted by the Superintendent of Survey or by the Assistant Superintendent in field and office work ; and certificates signed by the Superintendent of Survey will be issued to those found qualified. The names of the passed candidates will also be published by the Superintendent of Survey in the Government Gazette.

14. Candidates whose attendance is short or who are unable owing to illness or other causes to attend the Final Examination may be readmitted for training in the next course, on payment of the prescribed fees, over and above the 20 fresh candidates ordinarily admitted for a course.

Those that fail in the Final Examination may also be similarly readmitted for training in the next course on payment of the prescribed fees.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
21-7-1917/6-12-1092.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government

Form of Application for admission to the Survey School, Kottayam.

1. Name of applicant in full.
2. Father's or Uncle's name in full.
3. Address ;—Name of house, Pakuthi and Taluk.

For Private Students.

4. Date of birth.
5. Whether a subject of His Highness the Maha Raja.
6. Examinations passed.
7. No. of certificates attached as to
   (*a*) Age... ... ...
   (*b*) Nativity.....
   (*c*) Character.....

and (*d*) Educational qualification.

For Government Employes.

4. (*a*) Substantive appointment held and pay of the post.
   (*b*) Acting appointment. any, and allowance.
5. Signature of the applicant with date.
6. Signature of the applicant's Head of Office with date.

No. 4787/L. R. / 1 10 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 31-7-1917/16-12-1092.

To

The Superintendent,
Government Press.

Sir,

With reference to your letter R. O. C. No. 4507 of '17, dated the 9th July 1917, regarding the sale of tax receipt books and stamp vendors' day-books, I have the honor to inform you that Government adhere to their previous decision* on the subject, and consider that it would be enough if the chellan Nos. and amounts are noted in the 'Remarks' column of the statement.

I have etc.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

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* *Vide* pages 245-246 of the Supplement.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Petitioner:—Vella Meeran Chittoor Meeran of Pathanamthitta Petta.

Read:—

(1) Letter No. 865/L. R., dated the 4th May 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(2) Petition dated the 27th Mithunom 1092, from the Petitioner.

Read also:—

(3) The records received from the Peishkar.

2. In 1085, the petitioner applied for the registry of 6·14 acres of puduval land comprised in survey Nos. 128/1, (1/11, 1/12, 1/13 and 1/14) and 207/1 (1/6), in the Kumpazha Pakuthi, Chengannur taluk. When the *olugu* was prepared showing the rates of tharavila and assessment to be charged on the land, the petitioner objected to the same as being excessive. Thereupon, the Tahsildar (Mr. Madhava Kurukkal) recommended, on the 30th Meenam 1089, that, if the petitioner failed to pay the prescribed tharavila and assessment, the land should be put up to auction. In reply, the Peishkar ordered, on the 19th Medom 1089, that the petitioner should be evicted from the land under the Land Conservancy Regulation and the land sold by public auction. Subsequently, the petitioner agreed to pay the tharavila and assessment fixed, whereupon the Tahsildar again reported on the 32nd Edavom 1089 that the petitioner might be permitted to do so. This was sanctioned by the Peishkar on the 19th Mithunom 1089. The petitioner again objected to pay the amounts fixed and the Tahsildar recommended that steps should be taken against him under the Land Conservancy Regulation. This was on 31st Chingom 1090. This was sanctioned by the Peishkar on 11th Kanni 1090. Accordingly, the Tahsildar (Mr. V. Padmanabha Iyer) instituted proceedings against the petitioner under the Regulation, convicted and fined the petitioner and also ordered the recovery of five years' arrears of assessment from him. This order was dated the 30th Makarom 1091. No order of eviction was, however, passed nor any prohibitory assessment imposed on him. The petitioner then paid up the fine and arrears of assessment. He also offered to pay the tharavila at the rate originally fixed by the Tahsildar. The Deputy Tahsildar in charge reported that the petitioner's prayer might be allowed and the land registered in his name. The Peishkar's recommendation is that the Deputy Tahsildar's recommendation should be disallowed and the petitioner's eviction should be ordered. The Peishkar has also solicited orders on the general question in regard to the registry of lands in the names of the original applicants after they have been dealt with under the Land Conservancy Regulation, for failure to pay tharavila and other dues.

Order thereon No. $\frac{4917/\text{L. R.}}{690 \text{ of } 1917.}$, dated Trivandrum, $\frac{\text{2nd August 1917.}}{\text{18th Karkadagom 92.}}$

Government have perused the records of the case. They note that the application for the registry of the land was put in by the petitioner so far back as 1085, but the land has not yet been brought under registry though 7 years have elapsed since the date of the

application. There has been culpable dilatoriness on the part of the Tahsildars (Messrs. Madhava Kurukkal and Padmanabha Iyer) in handling the Puduval case. Government, however, do not propose to take any action against them, because the one has been removed from the service and the other has been transferred from the taluk. The Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, are requested to see that no such dilatoriness is tolerated in the disposal of revenue cases.

2. In regard to the general question raised by Mr. Mahadeva Iyer, Government agree with him in considering that, in every case in which the occupant of a Puduval land refuses or fails to pay the tharavila and other dues within the time fixed for payment, he should be promptly evicted under the Land Conservancy Regulation and the land put up to public auction.

3. In the peculiar circumstances of this case, Government, however, direct that the land be registered in the petitioner's name, provided he pays the tharavila fixed within ten days from the date of receipt of this order by him. Should he fail to do so, he should be duly evicted and the land disposed of by public auction.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

All the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. S. R. 2107. / 340 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
4-8-1917/20-12-1092.

ERRATUM.

In the Rules* relating to the supply and issue of opium and ganja in the treasuries, published at page 781 of Part I of the Gazette dated 24th July 1917, sub-clauses Nos. 12, 13 and 14 under clause 11, should be read as clauses 12, 13 and 14 respectively.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Vide pages 248-251 of the Supplement.

No. 5017/L. R.
222 of 1914.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified for general information that a foot-note to Paragraph 4 of Rule III of the Cardamom Rules, dated the 12th August 1905, as amended by Notification dated the 11th May 1917, is added as follows :—

"Should any applicant fail to accept registry of the lands after it has been surveyed as per his darkast, survey cost at Re. 1 per acre will be recovered from his deposit".

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
5-8-1917/21-12-1092.

No. 4843/L. R.
409 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
6-8-1917/22-12-1092.

To

The Account Officer,

Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. T. G. 68 of 1092, dated the 4th Karkadagom 1092, regarding the employment of an extra Shroff for the Alleppey Major Treasury, I have the honor to inform you that, in the circumstances stated, extra Shroffs will be allowed only when remittances have to be sent to the treasuries outside the jurisdiction of the Alleppey Major Treasury. The decision contained in this office letter No. 4144/409 of 1917, dated the 5th July 1917, is modified accordingly.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

Vide also page 917, L. R. M., Vol. II and 248 of the Supplement.

No. 5028/L. R * / 345 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 13-8-1917/29-12-1092.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,

Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1095/L. R. 735 of 92, dated the 5th July 1917, I have the honor to inform you that there is no objection to direct correspondence being carried on between the Revenue Officers of this State and the Officers in British India in regard to the service of notice or summons in revenue matters.

2. The demand notices received with your letter under reference are herewith returned.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 5214/L. R. / 3064 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 23-8-1917/7-1-1093.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 2 of this office letter No. 556/L. R., dated the 30th January 1917, regarding the resurvey of private estates in the Peermade Taluk, I have the honor to observe that the difference of area is more than 5% only in the case of title deeds Nos. 328 and 330 of the Surianalle estate and that the difference in these two cases is a deficit in the resurvey. All that is necessary therefore is to note the resurvey area in the *thandaper* and other

* *Vide* also circular No. G. 106, dated 9-1-17, letter No. 2385/L. R., dated 26-4-17 and circular No. G. 7022, dated 5-10-17.

records and recover tax on the resurvey area. I request that you will be so good as to arrange accordingly.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No $\frac{5435/\text{L. R.}}{1973 \text{ of } 1915}$.

Under the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the Rules for the guidance of Government servants in their relations with Co-operative Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Regulation issued under date the 23rd December 1915 are modified as follows :—

1. All Government servants are at liberty to become members of Co-operative Societies of every description including Central Banks and take shares or place deposits in them.

2. Government servants drawing a pay of Rs. 100 and below are also at liberty to hold any office in any such Society or serve on any Committee appointed for the management of its affairs ; but they shall not accept any remuneration except in accordance with the provisions relating thereto, contained in Art. 62 of the Travancore Service Regulations.

3. No Government servant drawing a pay above Rs. 100 shall hold any office in any such Society or serve on any Committee appointed for the management of its affairs, without the special sanction of the Government previously obtained and subject to such conditions as the Government may impose.

4. It is to be distinctly understood that, whenever any Government servant of whatever grade, joins these societies and helps in their work, he is expected to do so in his private capacity as a citizen and he should not use his official position or influence in any manner which would militate against the non-official character of such societies.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
26-8-1917/10-1-1093.

No. 3198/F. & M. R.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 3 of the Royal Proclamation* dated the 27th August 1917, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the commutation rate for the payment of the allowances known as Jenmibhogam, Michavaram, Arthapalisa or otherwise and payable in kind to Jenmies, is fixed at chackrams (20) twenty per para of paddy for a period of (6) six years commencing from 1093.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-8-1917/13-1-1093.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. 5374/L. R.
160 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
5-9-1917/20-1-1093.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,

Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 11034, dated the 30th Karkadagom 1092, I have the honor to inform you that, in the circumstances stated, Government sanction the kist collection of the Kalkulam and Neyyattinkara Kandukrishies being remitted to the Trivandrum Kandukrishi Treasury by Anchal Hundi as Government Revenue Remittanee†, the commission charges being met out of contingencies.

I have etc.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

**Vide* pp. 81 & 82 of the Supplement to L. R. M., Vol. I, for the Proclamation.

† This suggestion of the Account Officer was contained in his letter No. T. G. 328/5642, dated 23-3-1917. This letter ran as follows:—

"With reference to your endorsement No. 1181/L. R., dated the 3rd March 1917, I have the honor to state as follows :—

Ordinarily, Revenue should be paid into the treasury of the taluk to which it appertains. As the Kandukrishi Department has separate jurisdiction

No. 5566/L. R.
395 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum
14-9-1917/29-1-1093.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 6935/483 of 1092, dated the 21st June 1917, regarding the preparation of the Village Registers, I have the honor to inform you that, in preparing Village Register No. 1, only those Survey numbers which constitute the *poramboke area* as per the Settlement Memo need be entered in this Register. Similarly in preparing Village Register No. II, only those Survey numbers which constitute the *tharisu area* as per the Settlement Memo need be entered in this Register.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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over several taluks, and as it has separate treasuries of its own, Kandukrishi revenue has to be paid into such treasuries only. If such revenue be paid into the local taluk treasuries as such, it has to be finally credited to the proper head of account in those treasuries. This will lead to confusion, as, for account purposes, no distinction is made between Kandukrishi Revenue and Ordinary Land Revenue. Besides the chellans for the remittances will have to be signed or countersigned by the departmental officer (the Kandukrishi Tahsildar) and he can give credit in his departmental accounts only on receipt of copies of chellans from the receiving treasuries. This arrangement will, besides, give no facility for checking the departmental figures with the treasury figures and discrepancies will be difficult to trace.

The Peishkar's proposal that the amounts collected may be received at the local taluk treasuries for the issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts on the Trivandrum Major Treasury in favour of the Kandukrishi Treasury is not also easy, as a round about procedure will generally have to be followed for making such remittances. For example, if the remittance has to be made from the Neyyattinkara Sub Treasury, the money will have to be credited in the Sub Treasury accounts and the Sub-Treasury chellan receipt will have to be sent to the Trivandrum Major Treasury to enable the Major Treasury Officer to issue a cash order on the Kandukrishi Treasury. Similarly the Remittance Transfer Receipt from Kalkulam will have also to be paid by cash order on the Kandukrishi Sub-Treasury. All this would cause much unnecessary delay in receiving and crediting the revenue. I do not therefore think that the Peishkar's proposal is acceptable.

I would, however, suggest that the amounts collected from time to time may be remitted by Anchal as Government Revenue Remittance."

No. 840 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
17-9-1917/1-2-1093.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 8002/480 of 1092, dated the 1st August 1917 *re*: the preparation of a manuscript *ayacut* for the Peermade taluk, I have the honor to inform you that the Government consider that the taluk *ayacut* is necessary for statistical and other purposes and cannot be dispensed with. I, therefore, request that you will be so good as to arrange for an *ayacut* register being prepared for each of the taluks under you. The entries in the *ayacut* register should of course tally with those in the B register which is reported to have been completed for the taluks under you.

I have &c.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 5772/L. R. / 1285 of 1913.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
28-9-1917/12-2-1093.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,

Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 898/A. 399, dated the 15th May 1917, *re*: opening of additional columns in the form of the Division *Thavanamudakkom* Account, I have the honor to inform you that the Government agree with you in considering that the deductions on account of (1) loss of trees standing on *poramboke* lands, (2) the transfer of *thanathuchitta* lands and trees to other departments and (3) old water cess on the wet lands in the Padmanabhapuram Division may be brought under a separate head "Deductions due to other causes", to be inserted at the end of page 7 of the Account as per form enclosed. Other items, if any, not covered by pages 2 to 7 of the Account may also be brought under this head. Corresponding changes should be made in the Village and Taluk *Thavanamudakkom* Accounts also ;

The following suggestions made by you are also approved, namely:—

(1) The amounts written off under "old arrears" being of a non-recurring nature may well be shown under 'Remissions' on page 69 of the Account.

(2) The amounts written off under *Sanchayam** and miscellaneous revenue which are also of a non-recurring nature and which have no relation to the nature and extent of the holdings, may be included under 'Remissions' in the Account.

(3) Cases of remission under *tharavila* may not arise and need not therefore be provided for.

The procedure detailed above should be adopted in the case of the D. C. B. statements also, so that those statements and the *Thavanamudakkom* Accounts may tally in every respect.

I have &c.,

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

FORM 7 (A)

I. Ordinary Revenue — Thavanamudakkom Statement

(i) Ayacut.

(1) Current Revenue

Taluk.	Short description.	Deductions.								
		Due to other cases.								
		Wet.					Dry.			
		Area.		Net demand.			Area.		Net demand.		
		A.	C.	Rs.	Chs.	C.	A.	C.	Rs.	Chs.	C.

* Modified by Huzur letter No. 1495/L. R., dated 23-3-18.

No. B. K. 5186. Account Office, Trivandrum,
6-6-1917/24-10-1093.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3395/L. R., dated the 28th May 1917, I have the honor to inform you that the interest on arrears of Dewaswom Land Revenue like all other interests should be credited to the Major Head XXIII—Interest.

I have &c.,
N. NARAYANA PILLAI,
Ag. Account Officer.

No. 5774/L. R. / 1285 of 1913. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
28-9-1917/12-2-1093.

Copy, with copy of this office letter No. 3395/L. R., dated the 28th May 1917 to the Account Officer, forwarded to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, with reference to his letter No. 3487/D., dated the 6th May 1917, for information and guidance.

R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peiskhars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. G. 7021.*

CIRCULAR.

Heads of Departments and Offices are informed that, in view of the present shortage of paper, Government direct that, in future, single consolidated certificates stating that there is nothing to report under the several heads (to be specified), may be substituted for the separate *nil* statements of monthly and other periodical returns now submitted by the subordinate officers under them.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
5-10-1917/19-2-1093. } A. J. VIEYRA.
Chief Secretary to Government.

* *Vide* Huzur letter No. 1920/L. R., dated 24-3-16.

No. G. 7022.

CIRCULAR.

In modification of Circular No. G. 106*, dated the 9th January 1917, all Heads of Departments and Offices are hereby informed that the officers of this State are permitted to correspond direct with the officers of other Native States and British India in routine official matters *involving no expression of opinion*. Every correspondence relating to matters other than routine, or containing any expression of opinion, should invariably be forwarded to Government for transmission to the officers concerned, through the Resident.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
5-10-1917/19-2-1093.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again.—

† (1) G. O. No. 10728/L. R., dated the 8th August 1909.

† (2) G. O. No. 9033/L. R. & F., dated the 9th August 1913.

Read also:—

(3) Sadhanom No. 645/D., dated the 18th Mithunom 1090, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(4) Sadhanom No. 7959/L. R., dated the 5th October 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(5) Sadhanom No. 79/D. 196 of 91, dated the 4th Thulam 1092, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(6) Sadhanom No. 3090/D., dated the 5th December 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(7) Sadhanom No. 302, dated the 30th Kumbhom 1092, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(8) Sadhanom No. 949/D., dated the 30th March 1917, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(9) Sadhanom No. 381, dated the 26th Medom 1092, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(10) Letter No. 3610/L. R., dated the 12th June 1917, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(11) Sadhanom No. 565/D., dated the 23rd Karkadagom 1092, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

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* *Vide* page 201 of the Supplement.

† *Vide* pages 584—589 and 989—993, L. R. M., Vol. II.

2. The correspondence read above relates to the resumption of 52 cents of garden lands, comprised in survey numbers 125/5B and 125/8, in the Ambalapuzha *pakuthi*, Ambalapuzha taluk. It had been assigned for *kottuviruthi* service in the Ambalapuzha temple, subject to a Rajabhogam of six chackrams per annum. This is being credited to "Land Revenue."

3. As the land was found to have been alienated in favour of a stranger, by the original holder's family, the Government directed, on the recommendation of the Peishkar, that the land should be resumed under the provision of the Royal Proclamation dated the 13th May 1893 and re-attached to the service. This was on the 15th October 1915.

4. The Peishkar now reports that the alienation was for valuable consideration, that the alienee has been in possession and enjoyment of the land for the last 36 years, that she has improved it at a heavy cost and that the allotted services in the temple are being regularly performed by a member of the original holder's family. The latter now gets a remuneration of 2 edangalies of *nivedyam* rice from the temple and she has expressed her willingness to perform the services without any additional emoluments. Hence, the Peishkar recommends that the land may be enfranchised and registered in the name of the present occupant on full assessment.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{6195/L.R.}{1615 \text{ of } 1915.}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{5th \text{ October } 1917}{23rd \text{ Kanni } 1093.}$

In the cirumstances mentioned by the Peishkar, Government sanction the land being enfranchised and registered in the name of the occupant on full assessment under G. O. No. 10728/L. R., dated the 8th August 1909, read above, subject to this modification *viz.*, that the land should after enfranchisement be treated as Devaswom pattom and not as Pandarapattom, as laid down in the G. O. The Rajabhogam on the land will be cancelled. This procedure should be followed in every case of enfranchisement of lands assigned for service in an incorporated Sirkar temple, so that the whole of the assessment imposed on the lands may be credited to "Devaswom Land Revenue".

(By order),

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

The other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

The Devaswom Section.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read Again:—

(1) Kuthagapattom Rules issued by Government under date the 3rd July 1914.

Read also:—

(2) G. O. No. 4550/F. & M. R., dated the 2nd November 1915.

(3) Letter No. 2104, dated 16th December 1915, from the Chief Engineer.

(4) Letter No. 1091/L. R., dated 17th February 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(5) G. O. No. 3722/L. R., dated the 26th May 1916.

(6) Sadhanom No. 10594, dated 5th July 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(7) Letter No. 2274, dated 10th October 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(8) Letter No. 7140/L. R., dated 6th November 1916, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(9) Letter No. 7141/L. R., dated 6th November 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(10) Letter No. 7142/L. R., dated 6th November 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(11) Letter No. 7143/L. R., dated 6th November 1916, to the Commissioner, Devicolam Division.

(12) Letter No. 7389/L. R., dated 13th November 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(13) Letter No. 3246, dated 14th December 1916, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(14) Letter No. 2883, dated 8th January 1917, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(15) Letter No. 3719/L. R., dated 20th February 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(16) Letter No. 708/L. R., dated 26th March 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(17) Letter No. 9210/L. R., dated 25th May 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

Under the Rules dated the 27th Karkadagom 1074, issued under the Land Conservancy Regulation (II of 1067), the trees planted and reared by ryots prior to the introduction of the Regulation, on poramboke lands, such as public roads, canals, irrigation tanks, field bunds &c., used to be leased to the occupants on Kuthagapattom without any time limit. In the Kuthagapattom Rules dated the 3rd July 1914, no provision was made for

such trees, under the impression that all of them had been dealt with under the old Rules. The reports received from the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, show that there are still poramboke trees in the possession and enjoyment of ryots not disposed of under the old Rules. The subject was brought up for discussion at the 11th, 12th and 13th Sessions of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly by the Members for the Thovala and Agasteeswaram taluks. These Members prayed for the permanent registry of the trees in the names of the ryots who planted them, subject to a nominal assessment.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{6256/L.\ R.}{1610\ of\ 1914.}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{9th\ October\ 1917.}{23rd\ Kanni\ 1093.}$

His Highness' Government have carefully considered the whole question. They feel that, in view to prevent possible hardship to the royts it is necessary to revive the old system of leasing the trees on Poramboke lands such as, public roads, canals, irrigation tanks, field bunds &c. Government accordingly direct that the existing trees on such poramboke lands be leased on Kuthagapattom without time limit to the ryots, *provided that there is clear and indubitable evidence that they have been planted and nurtured by them and that such lease is not prejudical to the public interests.* The lease will be subject to the following conditions, namely, that the lessees would cut and remove the trees when called upon to do so by Government and would plant no fresh trees or otherwise interfere with the poramboke lands on which they stand. As regards the rent to be charged on the trees, the Settlement rates may be adopted in the case of all *taxable* trees while in regard to *non-taxable* trees, the rent may be fixed at a fair and reasonable rate.

Paragraph 11* of the Kuthagapattom Rules dated 3rd July 1914 will be amended accordingly.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

1. All Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
2. The Chief Engineer.
3. All the other Heads of Departments.
4. Mr. K. K. Sivathanu Pillai, Member for Thovala taluk, for the 11th Session.
5. Mr. M. Subramoneya Pillai, Member for Agasteeswarem taluk for the 12th Session.
6. The Gazette.
7. The Press Room.

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* *Vide* Notification No. 7063/L. R., dated 12-11-17

EXTRACT FROM LETTER DIS. NO. 936/'17 DATED, 15th October 1917. / 29th Kanni 1093.

FROM THE RESIDENT IN TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

In continuation of my letter No. 2326, dated the 9th September 1917, I have the honor to inform you that my Government has ruled that a fresh certificate from the Accountant-General is necessary on each occasion on which the Darbar proposes to grant privilege leave to a British Officer in the service of the State.

* * * *

Copy to the Land Revenue Section (No. 3927/F. & M. R./90 of 15 dated 22-10-'17).

No. 6176/L. R. / 1333 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 19-10-1917/3-3-1093.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1170, dated the 30th September 1917, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction, as a special case, an appropriate dry assessment being imposed on Survey No. 4617, in the Attur pakuthi, Kalkulam taluk, registered in the name of the late Mr. A. Samuel from the year of registry. When channel water becomes available for wet cultivation, the dry assessment should be cancelled and a wet assessment imposed on it with the previous sanction of Government.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 6248/L. R / 95 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 19-10-1917/3-3-1093.

To

The Vanjipuzha Chief,
Chengannur.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Chief Engineer reports that about 10¼ miles of the ghat portion of the Kottayam-Kumili road from the Mundakayam bridge to the waterfall bridge pass through your Edavagai lands and that your Manager has objected to the quarrying of metal alongside the road for the use of

the road and has claimed seigniorage on the material collected from outside a road limit of 15 feet. The width of the road was fixed as 40 feet so far back as 1053 and this has, I understand, been accepted by you also. Further, under clause (2), Section 3 of Regulation IV of 1091, the whole extent of land covered by the road is the property of Government. Under these circumstances, the objection raised by your Manager against the collection of metal or other materials from within the limits of the road is untenable.

2. The Chief Engineer points out that the road passes along steep side-long ground with steep hill slope on one side and deep ravine on the other and that, from the inception of the road, the P. W. Department has been collecting road materials from the jungle and waste lands within a strip of about 100 feet on the upper side. The quantity of material required is so large that it is not possible to cart it from elsewhere. To maintain the road in a good condition is necessary not only in the interest of Government but of the Edavagai as well, as it serves all the tea estates and all registered lands within it. In fact, the road is essential for the exploitation and development of the Edavagai lands. I request therefore that you will be so good as to instruct your subordinates not to interfere with the picce-workers of the Public Works Department and their men so long as they confine themselves to honest collection of road materials and do not injure the forests in any way.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Nos. 6249 & 6250, dated 19-10-1917.

Copy to the Chief Engineer and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. T. G. 5 of 93 / 976 — Account Office, Trivandrum, 2-10-1917/16-2-1093.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Subject:—Reconciliation of Departmental and Treasury figures of Revenue receipts.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L. R. 5734, dated 21st September 1917, forwarding an extract from the Quilon Dewan Peishkar's letter No. 31/A. 230 of '92, dated 3rd September 1917 *re*: adjustment in the departmental accounts of the amounts remitted into the Treasury by the Alleppey Major Treasury Officer, I have the honor to inform you that the Revenue remittances by the Major Treasury Offieer may be made on triplicate chellans, one copy of

which may be forwarded to the Tahsildar, Ambalapuzha, for inclusion of the amount in the Demand, Collection and Balance statement furnished by him to the Dewan Peishkar. Remittance of such amounts by cash order to the Tahsildar is not desirable. The same procedure may be adopted in the case of similar remittances made by the Major Treasury Offieer, Trivandrum, also.

I have &c.,
K. GEORGE,
Senior Assistant Account Officer in charge.

No. 6349/L. R. / 1335 of 1916 — Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 26-10-1917/10-3-1093.

Copy forwarded to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, for information and guidance with reference to paragraph 1 of his letter No. 31/A./23 of 92, dated the 3rd September 1917.

R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 6350/L. R. dated 26-10-1917.

Copy forwarded to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, who will arrange for the remittances made by the Major Treasury Officer, Trivandrum, being included in the D. C. B. statement of the Trivandrum Taluk.

R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 6927/L. R. / 27 of 1917. — Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 10-11-1917/25-3-1093.

To

The State Geologist,
Travancore.

Reference:—His letter No. 186, dated the 1st November 1917.

The State Geologist is informed that, in regard to particulars relating to mining in the State, he should not communicate direct with any mining companies. The companies may be referred to the Government for whatever information they may desire to obtain in such matters.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 7063/L. R.*
1610 of 1914.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, Paragraph 11 of the Kuthagapattom Rules, dated the 3rd July 1914, is amended as follows:—

"11. As a rule, all Kuthagapattom leases should be given only for definite periods. 'Kuthagapattom without limit of time' relates to leases of trees on poramboke lands which have been already given out without limit of time under the Rules, dated the 27th Karkadagom 1074, or which may hereafter be given as laid down below, and to leases of shop-sites in bazaars and markets.

The *existing* trees on poramboke lands such as public roads, canals, irrigation tanks, field bunds, &c., should also be leased on Kuthagapattom without limit of time to the ryots, provided that there is clear and indubitable evidence that they have been planted and nurtured by them and that such lease is not prejudicial to the public interests. The lease should be subject to the following conditions, namely, that the lessees would cut and remove the trees when called upon to do so by Government and would plant no fresh trees or otherwise interfere with the poramboke lands on which the trees stand. In the case of all taxable trees, the Settlement rates should be adopted and in the case of non-taxable trees the rent should be fixed at a fair and reasonable rate".

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
12-11-1917/27-3-1093.

No. J. 9195
41 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
15-11-1917/30-3-1093.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

I have the honor to invite your attention to the Notification No. J. 8948†, dated the 5th November 1917, published on page 1202, Part I, of the Gazette dated the 6th November 1917, regarding the delivery, by the Printer of every Newspaper in Travancore, of two copies of each issue of such paper to the Tahsildar of the

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* *Vide* also G. O. No. 6256/L. R., dated 9-10-17.

† *Vide* page 84 of the Supplement to L. R. M., Vol I.

Taluk in which the same is published. I request that you will be so good as to issue instructions to the Tahsildars of your Division to promptly give receipts for the copies of Newspapers that are delivered to them and to send to you one copy *forthwith*. The above arrangement, it is hoped, will supply Divisional Officers and Tahsildars with up-to-date information regarding Newspapers, and will enable them to submit the returns due to Government punctually and with full and accurate particulars.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the Division Peishkars.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) Notification No. 4202/L. R. 78 of 16, dated the 28th June 1916.

Read also:—

* * *

The correspondence read above relates to certain points raised by the Commissioner, Devicolam, and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, in connection with the working of the Pokkuvaravu Rules dated 7th July 1914. These points are :—

(1) whether the areas mentioned in the documents of transfer or those calculated from the sub-division plotted sketches should be adopted in the pattas that have to be issued as per pokkuvaravu decision ;

(2) whether fractions of a cent should be recognised and entered by the Pakuthy Officials in the Thandaper and other revenue accounts ; and

(3) whether lanes and *kals* not recorded in the Settlement Register but now found in the fields in which Pokkuvaravu sub-divisions have to be surveyed should be recognised and shown in the sub-division sketches that are prepared.

The opinions of the Peishkars were invited on the above. Their reports have been received and considered by Government.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{7195/\text{L. R.}}{78 \text{ of } 1916}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{22\text{nd November } 1917.}{7\text{th Vrischigom } 1093.}$

In regard to point (1), Government consider that the sub-division sketches should be prepared always in accordance with the state of things on the ground and the apportionment of tax in pursuance of Pokkuvaravu transactions should not be disturbed on account of the difference in areas as disclosed by measurements on the ground.

2. As regards point (2), Government are of opinion that fractions of a cent should be recognised for purposes of *tharavila* and assessment and entered in the Thandaper and other revenue accounts.

3. As regards point (3), Government direct that lanes and *kals* not recorded as such in the Settlement Register but now found in the fields in which Pokkuvaravu sub-divisions have to be surveyed should be shown in the sketches but such lanes and *kals* should not be recorded as Poramboke as they are included within patta areas.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

No. 7237/L. R.* / 94 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
24-11-1917/9-4-1093.

To

The Assistant Commissioner in charge,
Devicolam Division,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your office letters noted in the margin, I have the honor to inform you that, in the circumstances stated by Mr. Robinson, the Government sanction the abolition of the posts of Head Surveyor on Rs. (60) sixty and of one Assistant Surveyor on Rs. (30) thirty per measem in the Devicolam taluk. I request that you will be so good as to let me know the date from which the reduction of the staff may be effected, and to forward the necessary proposition statement for the revised staff through the Account Office.

No. 1256/129 of 93, dated 16-10-17.
No. 1338/20 of 93, dated 18-10-17.

2. As regards Mr. Robinson's proposal to utilise the savings on account of the reduction of the staff for providing an additional clerk for the Peermade Taluk office and for raising the pay of some other clerks and one of the Assistant Surveyors in your Division, I am to inform you that the Government do not see their way to sanction the proposal.

I have etc.,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.
Copy to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

**Vide* page 965, L. R. M., Vol. II and Huzur letter No. 5603/L. R., dated 20-11-18.

No. 7255/L. R.
754 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
26-11-1917/11-4-1093.

To

The Senior Assistant Account Officer in charge,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. T. G. 55 of 91/1541, dated the 6th Thulam 1093, regarding the entertainment of a clerk in the Alleppey Major Treasury in connection with the Personal Deposit Account opened in the name of the Madura Company, I have the honor to inform you that, as recommended, Government sanction the remuneration of the clerk being met from the Company's Personal Deposit Account at the Treasury. The proposition statement sanctioned in this office letter No. 6579/L. R. 754 of 1916, dated the 6th October 1916, is accordingly cancelled.

I have etc.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

No 766/L. R.
930 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum.
27-11-1917/12-4-1093.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 798/A, dated the 21st October 1917, regarding the circuit work of the Tahsildars, I have the honor to inform you that Government approve of the form of "Notes of Inspection of Pakuthy Cutcherries by Tahsildars" forwarded by you. Arrangement has been made for the form being introduced in the other Divisions also.

I have etc.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

NOTES OF INSPECTION OF THE PROVERTHY CUTCHERRY..... BY THE TAHSILDAR OF.....

QUESTIONS.

Building etc.

1. (*a*) Is the building kept in good order ?
   (*b*) Is it rented or Sirkar ?
   (*c*) Is it thatched or tiled ?
2. Are the premises kept clean ? Is the compound enclosed on all sides with walls ?
3. Have the annual repairs to the building been properly attended to ?
4. Do all the Pakuthy subordinates live within the Pakuthy?
5. Have such of them as have to furnish security furnished the same ?
6. Is the pay of the establishment disbursed regularly ?
7. What is the last month for which the pay has been disbursed ?
8. Are receipts taken in the acquittance roll for all pay and allowances disbursed ?
9. Do the articles of furniture tally with the list ? Are all of them in good condition ?

Day-Book.

10. Is the Day-book (Account No. 13) in order and is it brought up to date ? Have the entries been attested by the Proverthikar ?
11. Have the collections up to the end of the previous week been remitted into the Treasury ? Is every remittance duly noted in Account No. 17 ?
12. Does the balance tally with the Day-book balance and does it exceed his security ?
13. Do the amounts remitted into the Treasury under the various items of revenue tally with those collected and credited under the respective items in the Day-book ?
14. Has there been any collection in paddy under any item ? If so, under what item and how much under each ? Where is it stored ?

QUESTIONS.

15. Has the quantity in stock been verified with reference to the accounts? If verified, with what result?

16. What is the paddy to be used for?

Thandaper.

17. Is the Thandaper (Account No. 12) completely prepared? Have the collections as per Day-book been entered in the Thandaper up to date? Does the demand under Ayacut as per Thavanamudakkom tally with the total amount according to the Thandaper?

Note:—When it is found not possible to verify the whole of Day-book with the Thandaper, specify the dates the entries whereof were verified.

18. Have the transfers of registry sanctioned from time to time been noted and effected then and there?

Note:—State in how many cases the verification was made and found to agree.

Puduval.

19. Does the Tharisu Register (Register No. 2) maintained in the Pakuthy include all the Survey Nos. recorded as Tharisu in the Settlement Register and have all the subsequent changes up to date been noted therein?

20. Is the Register for filing the Puduval applications (auxiliary register) maintained as per Circular and has it been brought up to date?

21. The No. of applications pending disposal and their pendency in years.

22. Does the No. agree with that of the Taluk Register?

23. How many cases in regard to which notices have been published under the Rules, are pending replies to the Taluk?

In respect of how many of these the time limit prescribed in the notices has expired?

How many cases were received sanctioned during the year?

Are the facts of these registries entered then and there in the Tharisu Register?

QUESTIONS.

If the whole were not verified, state in how many cases the verification was made and found correct.

Have fresh Thandapers been prepared for these registries ?

24. Are the additions to the Ayacut tax on account of these registries entered then and there in the Account (Account No. 1) ? Has it been brought up to date ?

25. Are the amounts of Puduval Kudichika (Account No. 3) brought to book then and there ?

26. Is the Tharavila Account (No. 8) maintained properly ?

27. Is any register for Puduval thadivila maintained and has it been brought up to date ?

28. Is a separate account kept for showing the amount realised by the disposal of cases by auction ?

29. Have pattas been issued for all puduval registries ? If not, in respect of how many registries have they yet to be issued ?

30. Have all the Puduval sub-divisions so far been demarcated and surveyed ? If not, in respect of how many the sub-division work and the preparation of plotted sketches are yet to be done ?

Poramboke.

31. Have all the Nos. recorded as Poramboke in the Settlement Register been entered in the Register of Porambokes (Register No. 1) ?

Have subsequent changes been noted therein ?

32. How many Poramboke Nos. had to be inspected by the Proverthikar till the end of the previous month ? How many of these have been inspected and certified to by the Proverthikar ?

33. In how many of these Nos. were encroachments found and what is the total area covered by the same ? How many of these have been verified by the Tahsildar ?

34. Is the Proverthikar regularly submitting the A and B statements prescribed in para 8 of the Rules ?

QUESTIONS.

35. Have mahazars and sketches for all the encroachments been sent to the Taluk ? If not, how many cases are pending their submission ?

36. How many cases of encroachments were detected in the course of L. R. M. work and what is the area covered by the same ?

37. Has the *tharavila* on all Poramboke lands transferred to assessed waste been duly credited in the accounts ?

38. Is a separate account kept to show the amount realised by auctioning up Poramboke lands ? Are all the amounts duly credited ?

How many cases were there for local inspection as per orders issued from the Division Office ? How many were inspected ?

Is the amount showing the prohibitory assessment (Account No. 6) imposed under the Land Conservancy Regulation brought up to date ?

Does it also include the amount levied in previous years in cases where the encroachments have not been removed ?

Are the Poramboke fines entered in the Register then and there ? Has the Register been brought up to date ? (Account No. 10.)

39. Are there any cases in which the encroachments ordered to be evicted have not been removed ? If so, how many ?

40. Is the account showing rent on Sirkar sites properly maintained ? (Account No. 7.)

Pokkuvaravu.

41. In how many Pokkuvaravu cases has the Proverthikar been directed to prepare and submit the A Form statement during the year ? How many cases were pending at the beginning of the year ? What is the total ? How many of these cases were disposed of prior to the date of inspection and what was the balance pending ?

42. In how many of these were the statements got ready at the inspection time ? Are statements

QUESTIONS.

prepared in the order of applications made or information received ?

43. How many of these cases were decided by the Tahsildar at the time of inspection ?

44. How many cases relating to that Pakuthy have been decided so far in all ?

45. In respect of how many cases that have been decided till the close of the preceding year and how many that have been decided up to date in the current year had sub-division work to be attended to ? In respect of how many of these has the sub-division work including the preparation of plotted sketches been done so far ?

46. Has the list of Pokkuvaravu sub-divisions been prepared to facilitate the preparation of the B Register ?

47. Have pattas been issued for all Pokkuvaravu decisions ? If not, in how many they have yet to be issued and what steps have been taken in regard to them ?

Karampathippu.

48. How many Karampathippu cases have been forwarded for the preparation of the A Form statement ?

49. How many of these have been submitted by the Proverthikar to the Taluk ?

50. Number of cases pending, if any.

51. How many cases were received sanctioned during the year ?

52. Have the necessary entries been made in the Thandaper in accordance with the decisions as per Section 11 of the Rules dated 31-7-1914 ?

State in how many cases the verification was made and found to agree.

53. Are there changes due to Karampathippu in the Register of Devaswom, and Brahmaswom Thanathu lands (Register IX) ?

54. Have the changes in the Ayacut tax been duly noted in the Kooduthal-Kuravu account (Account No. 1) ?

QUESTIONS.

55. Are the arrears of tax due to Karampathippu entered in a separate register ?

56. In respect of how many cases had sub-division and survey work to be done ?

57. Has the sub-division work been done in all these cases ? And in how many have plotted sketches been submitted ?

58. In respect of how many sanctioned cases have pattas been issued ?

Escheat.

59. How many cases, if any, of escheat on account of persons possessed of property who died without legal heirs, have been reported by the Proverthikar ?

60. How many cases were received sanctioned during the year involving additional revenue to Government ?

61. Are the vilayarthams in these cases duly credited in the accounts (Account No. 9)?

Have there been any cases of auction of escheat lands ? If so, has any separate account been maintained for entering these auction amounts ?

62. Are the variations in the ayacut tax by the disposal of escheat cases noted in the accounts ?

63. Are there any escheat lands the produce of which has been ordered to be taken through the Proverthikar ?

Has the produce in respect of the above lands been regularly collected and the sale proceeds remitted into the Treasury ?

64. Have the necessary entries been made in the Thandaper in accordance with the orders in the escheat case ?

Land Acquisition.

65. How many Survey numbers have been acquired by Government so far ?

66. How many of these are in the possession of this Department ?

QUESTIONS.

67. Have such of those as have to be leased out by this Department been entered in the Kuthagapattom Register ?

68. Have lists of all sub-divisions arising from Land Acquisition been prepared for the preparation of the B Register ?

69. Has the tax in respect of lands that have been so far acquired been written off (Account No. 19) and the land recorded as Poramboke and included in the Register of Porambokes ?

Demand Notice.

70. Are the names of all the persons who have failed to pay the dues to Government on or before the prescribed date entered in the defaulters account (Account No. 15)? Are demand notices issued to all of them in time ?

71. Is the recovery of the amount noted then and there in the Register (Account No. 15)?

72. Are the process fees recovered along with the tax in respect of which notices have been issued ?

73. The number of notices issued during the year ?

74. Does the number tally with the Taluk Register ?

75. The demand, collection and balance up to date of the proecss fees ?

Survey advance.

76. What amount is actually pending recovery on aecount of cost etc. of stones ?

77. What is the value of stones in stock with the Proverthikar ?

(*a*) What is the amount, if any, of the fines imposed in connection with the renewal or repair of survey marks ?

(*b*) If the whole of it is not realised, what is the amount pending recovery ?

78. Is the Pakuthy sufficiently provided with stones required in connection with L. R. M. work ?

79. Are the stones stored of the size required by the Rules?

(*a*) Do the survey instruments in the hands of the Pakuthy staff tally with those in the list

QUESTIONS.

(of instruments in the Pakuthy)? Are the instruments kept in good condition ?

(*b*) Have stone maps and stone registers been prepared for all Poramboke numbers ? If not, state the number of survey numbers for which stone registers and maps have yet to be prepared.

(*c*) Have all the stones that have been inspected by the Accountant been repaired or renewed as the case may be ? If not, state the number of such stones which have yet to be renewed or repaired.

How many of such stones as have been certified to by the Accountant as having been repaired or renewed were inspected by the Tahsildar and with what result ?

(*d*) The total number of settlement sub-division that have not been demarcated.

The total number of such revenue sub-divisions down to the close of last year.

The number of such revenue sub-divisions during the year till the close of the preceding month.

Of each of these, how many sub-divisions have been actually demarcated and for how many, plotted sketches have been prepared ?

Kuthagapattom.

80. Does the Kuthagapattom Account (Account No. 4) show separately the lands leased out without limit of time and those with limit of time ?

81. The number of cases for renewal of leases with limit of time during the year ?

82. Are there any cases in which the renewals of the leases were not effected in continuation of the original leases ? If so, why and how many ?

83. Has the proportionate pattom during the interval been recovered and credited in the accounts in respect of these cases ?

84. Additions, if any, to the numbers in the Kuthagapattom Register on account of land acquisition

QUESTIONS.

or poramboke cases? Have all these been leased out?

85. How many cases are there in which the produce has been ordered to be taken departmentally?

86. Has the produce in all such cases been regularly taken and the sale proceeds credited in the accounts?

87. Have all the amounts on account of leases without limit of time and those with limit of time been credited in the accounts?

Note:—If the whole could not be verified, state in how many cases the verification was made and found correct.

88. Does the A Form Register agree with the entries in the Taluk Register?

89. Has the Tahsildar certified that all the lands that have to be leased out, been leased out?

90. Is the Account (Account No. 10) showing the miscellaneous revenue maintained and has it been brought up to date?

General.

91. Have separate registers been maintained to show the demand, collection and balance of each month under (a) Sirkar Land Revenue (Account No. 20) and (b) Devaswom Land Revenue (Account No. 34)? Do the entries in the D. C. B. Register tally with those in the various subsidiary registers for demand and collection?

92. Does the collection noted in the "Remarks" column of the D. C. B. statement tally with the totals of the Register of Excess Collections (Account No. 16)?

93. Is the *Arium* Number (Account No. 2) maintained properly and has it been brought up to date? Does it cover all the amounts that were pending collection at the close of the preceding year? Are regular and continued steps taken for their recovery?

94. Is the register showing items of revenue for which the demand is to fall due in future years

QUESTIONS.

(Account No. 23) maintained properly ? Are all the items up to date included therein ? Is the demand for the current year included in the *Thavanathirattu* for the year ?

95. What is the amount of revenue derived from the *thanathuchitta* lands ? Have all the lands and trees been leased out ?

96. What is the extent of Kandukrishy lands charged with Rajabhogam ? Is the register properly maintained ? And what is the total amount of Rajabhogam from such lands ?

97. Are the registers of Karamozhivu and Sirkar Devaswom lands correctly written up ?

98. Has the register of tax-paying lands grouped according to the rates of assessment been brought up to date ?

99. Does the stock of tax receipt books with the Proverthikar tally with the balance as per the register (Account No. 22) and the taluk account ? Are the sale proceeds thereof duly credited in the accounts ?

100. What progress has so far been made in the preparation of the B Register ? Have all the registers necessary for the preparation of the B Register been written up ? If not, state the registers finished and the year down to the close of which they have been finished.

101. Are there any lands granted under Special Rules ?

Vital Statistics.

102. Is the register of births and deaths maintained properly ?

103. Are the returns punctually submitted ?

Destruction of useless Records.

104. Are the records which become ripe for destruction from time to time sorted and destroyed then and there ?

105. Are the quarterly lists of records destroyed being regularly submitted ?

106. General remarks, if any.

No. 7826/L. R. / 750 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
18-12-1917/4-5-1093.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,

Quilon.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that, under the existing arrangement, the security bonds in the case of those subordinates who have to furnish security have to be taken in the name of the Dewan on behalf of Government and signed by the Executants as well as by the Dewan before they are presented for registration. As this procedure entails delay in the execution of the bonds, Government sanction the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, being empowered to execute the security bonds on behalf of Government.

I have etc.,

A. J. VIEYRA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

Copy to the Account Officer.

Copy to the Head Sirkar Vakil.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again:—

G. O. No. G. 5881, dated the 22nd October 1906, *re*: the supply of information regarding epidemic diseases in rural areas.

Read also:—

Letter No. 878, dated the 3rd November 1917, from the Sanitary Commissioner.

Under the G. O. read above, the Proverthikar within whose jurisdiction any case of small-pox occurs is required to give information of such occurrence the to Sanitary Commissioner and the local Tahsildar. Mr. Krishnamurthi Iyer has now brought to the notice of Government the need for timely information in the matter being furnished to the local Sanitary Officer of the Circle also.

ORDER THEREON No. G. 166, DATED TRIVANDRUM, 11th January 1918. / 28th Dhanu 1093.

Government consider that, in view to the adoption of prompt preventive measures, it is necessary that timely information of the occurrence of small-pox should be furnished by the Proverthikar to the Officer in charge of the Sanitary Circle within whose jurisdiction the case occurs. The Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, are accordingly requested to instruct the Proverthikars under them to forward to the Sanitary Officers concerned also the reports of small-pox that are now forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner and the Tahsildar.

(By order),
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government

To

The Sanitary Commissioner.
The Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
L. R. Section.
Press Room.

No. 429/L. R.

UNDER SANCTION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA, THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE ISSUED IN REGARD TO THE REGISTRY OF PUDUVAL LANDS IN THE NAMES OF RECRUITS AND OTHER SOLDIERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY, UNDER DATE THE 23RD JANUARY 1918.

1. Subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja who have enlisted whether before or after the outbreak of hostilities in the combatant ranks of the Indian Army will be given preference in the matter of registry of puduval lands in their own villages or elsewhere.

2. Those newly recruited will be permitted to put in their applications immediately on enlistment and the land for which they apply, if available for assignment, will then be set apart and not assigned to any other applicant.

3. When such a recruit has served for six months, his Commanding Officer will be asked whether his service has been satisfactory, and if his report is favourable, the land will be registered in his name.

4. Grants of lands under these Rules will be subject to the condition, which should be entered in the patta, that the land shall not be sold, mortgaged or otherwise alienated within a period of 10 years without the written permission of the Government. A breach of this condition will render the grant liable to cancellation.

5. An application from a soldier with less than six months' service at date of application will be treated as in Rules (2) and (3) above.

6. In the case of men who have already served for not less than six months in a combatant unit, the application should be submitted through their Commanding Officer and if it is forwarded with his support, the applications will be accorded special preference as in Rule (1).

7. Should a recruit or enlisted soldier be invalided from the army permanently on account of disablement or sickness contracted during the war, his application, if supported by his Commanding Officer, will receive preference as in Rule (1). The condition as to rendering at least six months' service need not be insisted on in such cases.

8. The concessions contemplated in these rules are confined to applications from recruits or soldiers themselves who are *bonafide* subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja, and do not extend to applications from their relatives or their wives but in the case of such a soldier dying on active service, an application from his nearest male relative, if supported by the Commanding Officer of the deceased soldier's unit, will be treated as in Rule (1).

9. Grants of lands under these Rules may be made under the orders of the Dewan Peishkar whose powers of grant to each applicant will be limited to 5 acres of wet land and 10 acres of dry land as a maximum. The maximum area should however only be granted in special cases and for special reasons. Assignments proposed in excess of the maximum should be submitted for the sanction of the Government.

10. The Peishkars are further authorised in dealing with such cases to waive the collection of the value of trees existing on the land up to a maximum value of Rs. 50. The grant of lands in other respects will be governed by the Puduval Rules dated the 24th September 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
28-1-1918/15-6-1093.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. G. 544.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-1-1918/16-6-1093.

To

The Sanitary Commissioner,
Travancore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 707, dated the 23rd October 1917, I have the honor to inform you that, in view of the fact that the monthly returns of vital statistics received by you are reviewed only once a quarter, Government sanction your proposal that the several agencies entrusted with the collection and registration of vital statistics need send up these returns only once in every quarter instead of monthly, as at present. The Proverthikars, Conservancy Overseers and other local agencies should send up their returns to the Tahsildar or the President, Town Improvement Committee, concerned before the 7th of the month succeeding the quarter. The Tahsildars and the Presidents of Town Improvement Committees will, in their turn, forward their consolidated returns to your office before the 15th of the month succeeding the quarter.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam

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No. 469/L. R. / 1610 & 1424 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
30-1-1918/17-6-1093.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadhanom No. 3917, dated the 1st Dhanu 1093, I am directed to inform you that, as recommended, Government sanction the trees standing on the Poramboke land comprised in Survey No. 5/1 in the Perumkulam Pakuthy, being leased on Kuthagapattom without time limit to Sulaiman Khan Ossan Khan of Kattakadai.

2. As regards the general question raised in your Sadhanom, regarding the authority to sanction such leases, I am to inform you that Kuthagapattom leases without time limit should be submitted to Government for sanction.

3. The records received with your Sadhanom are returned.

I have &c.,

R. KRISHNA PILLAI,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

EXTRACT FROM HUZUR LETTER NO. S. R. 270, DATED 31-1-18, TO THE DEWAN PEISHKAR, QUILON.

* * * *

2. In regard to your suggestion whether the Tahsildars may not communicate with the Excise Commissioner direct in matters connected with the storage and issue of opium and ganja, I have the honor to forward herewith extract from the Commissioner's letter No. 4594/A, dated the 24th December 1917, bearing on the question and request that you will be so good as to instruct the Tahsildars under you to correspond with the Excise Commissioner direct in such matters.

* * * *

No. S. R. 275. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 31-1-1918/18-6-1093.

Extract with extract from the Excise Commissioner's letter referred to, forwarded to the Commissioner, Devicolam, for necessary action.

R. RAMALINGA IYER,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the Division Peishkars.

(ENCLOSURE.)

EXTRACT FROM THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER'S LETTER.

2. In regard to the general question of Tahsildars corresponding with me direct in respect of matters connected with the storage and issue of ganja, I beg to observe that the majority of the Tahsildars in the State do correspond with me on such subjects. Rule 2 of the Rules passed by Government dated 2nd March 1909 under the Abkari Regulation lays down that the Excise Commissioner shall exercise over the Tahsildars in respect of Abkari Revenue the control exercised by the Division Peishkars in respect of Land Revenue and ganja falls within the scope of the Abkari Regulation.

No. 600/L. R. / 1869 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
1-2-1918/19-6-1093.

To

The Senior Assistant Account Officer in charge,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your office letter No. T. G. 55 of 92, dated the 11th April 1917, I am directed to inform you that the Government consider that your predecessor's suggestion to treat Kuthagapattom deposits as Kuthagapattom Revenue received in advance is not practicable or satisfactory from an administrative point of view. In as much as deposits cannot be kept as such for more than 6 years under the Account Rules, the best course is to convert them as new deposits at the end of the 6th year so as to cover the full period of 12 years in the case of leases extending so far.

I have &c.,

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkars & the Commissioner, Devicolam.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read:—

(1) Petition dated the 22nd Karkadagom 1092, from some inhabitants of Shencottah, regarding the levy of court fees on certain kinds of petitions and applications.

(2) Letter No. J. 6979/99 of '12, dated the 4th September 1917, to the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil.

(3) Letter No. 449, dated the 31st December 1917, from the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil.

A petition was received from some inhabitants of Shencottah, stating that the law regarding the levy of court fees was not uniformly administered in all the taluks in the State. The petitioners requested the issue of a general order fixing the amount of fees to be realised on the different kinds of petitions. The petitioners also stated that a court fee of half-a-rupee was realised in the Shencottah Taluk Office in respect of each of the petitions mentioned below and requested a definite ruling as to whether they were taxable under the law:—

(1) Petitions for remission of land tax on account of '*tharisu*' or '*karivu*'.

(2) Petitions for transfer of registry (Pokkuvaravu applications).

(3) Petitions by an aggrieved party regarding any revenue matter or survey or measurement of land.

(4) Applications to Taluk authorities in a Pokkuvaravu or revenue enquiry for certificates for copies of records.

(5) Applications for copies of Settlement plans, chittas, etc.

(6) Applications to criminal courts, other than thoso for copies.

2. The petition was referred to the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil. He points out that it is not possible to define the scope of the Court Fees Regulation and to state how and when the provisions of the Regulation should be applied. He had, however, given his views in regard to the petitions and applications specified by the petitioners, as follows: –

(1) The levy of a court fee of (8) eight annas on petitions for remission of tax on account of 'tharisu' or 'karivu' is illegal. The only Article of Schedule II under which such applications could be brought is I (*a*) para 2, which prescribes only a fee of (2) two chackrams. No higher duty could, therefore, be legally levied on such petitions.

(2) Pokkuvaravu petitions also should be treated as falling under Article I (*a*) para 2 of Schedule II of the Court Fees Regulation, as the transfer is intended to exonerate the registry-holder from his liability to payment of tax. Applications put in during such enquiry, whether for adjournment or production of evidence or for any other purpose, are not chargeable with court fee. If copies are applied for or filed in such enquiries, they are liable to court fee as explained *infra*.

(3) The third point raised by the petitioners, *viz.*, the levy of court fee on petitions by an aggrieved party regarding any revenue matter, survey or measurement of land, is too vague to admit of any definite expression of opinion.

(4) Applications to a Tahsildar in a revenue enquiry for certificates for obtaining copies of records are not liable to be taxed under any Article of the Regulation. Applications for copies of documents in a revenue enquiry are chargeable with two chackrams under the last para of Article I (*a*) of Schedule II.

(5) Applications for copies of Settlement plans, chittas and other documents fall under the last para of I (*a*) of Schedule II; but when they are filed, they may be liable to a court fee of annas eight under Article IX.

(6) As regards applications to Criminal Courts other than those for copies, there is no illegality in levying a court fee of half-a-rupee as such applications are covered by para 2 of Article I (*b*) of Schedule II.

ORDER THEREON No. J. 1560, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{\text{7th February 1918.}}{\text{25th Makarom 1093}}$

Government concur in the above views of the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

To

1. Mr. S. R. Krishnaswamy Iyer and others, Shencottah.
2. All the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
3. All Heads of Departments.
4. The Gazette.
5. The Press Room.

No. 861/L. R.* / 809 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
16-2-1918/5-7-1093.

To

The Commissioner,
Devieolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 7322/370 of 92, dated the 30th June 1917, regarding the levy of enhanced *tharavila* and assessment on lands cultivated with cardamom, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 165, dated the 26th June 1918, from the Head Sirkar Vakil, and to inform you that the Government agree with Mr. Subbier in considering that lands granted under the Waste Land Rules and cultivated with cardamom, should be assessed with the cardamom tax (Bh. Rs. 2 per acre), but that no enhanced *tharavila* should be charged on such lands. I am to request that you will be so good as to arrange for the cardamom tax being levied on the lands referred to by you, the proprietors being of course given credit for the tax already paid by them in respect of the lands under the Waste Land Rules.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1125/L. R. / 150 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
5-3-1918/22-7-1093.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 468/L. R., dated the 11th January 1918, I am directed to inform you that, in regard to Poramboke lands within the limits of the Quilon Cantonment, the direction contained in G. O's.† Nos. 1150/L. R. and 10637/L. R., dated the 10th February 1910 and the 13th October 1910, respectively, should be adhered to, as far as possible. If, however, the retention of any particular poramboke as such is considered

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* *Vide* also Huzur letter No. 7261/L. R., dated 2-9-19.

† *Vide* pages 693-699 and 774-777, L. R. M., Vol. II.

unnecessary in the interests of the public, it may be transferred to the head of assessed waste and disposed of by public auction under the Puduval Rules.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1494/L. R. / 1285 of 1913.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
23-3-1918/10-8-1093.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 3 of your Sadhanom No. 1515/D, dated the 13th Dhanu 1093, I am directed to inform you that the present practice of debiting to 'Rents and taxes' in the Land Revenue budget, the expenditure on account of tax due to the Cochin and British Governments on lands owned by incorporated Sirkar Devaswoms in Travancore is irregular. As the revenue from these lands goes to the Devaswom Department, the Government consider that the expenditure referred to should also be charged to that Department. I am therefore to request that you will be so good as to issue instructions accordingly and arrange for the necessary provision being made in the Devaswom budget from the year 1094 M. E.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 1495/L. R. / 1285 of 1913.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
23-3-1918/10-8-1093.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3909, dated the 28th Vrischigom 1093, I have the honor to inform you that the Government agree with you in considering that the amounts written off

under *Sanchayam* should be treated as 'deductions' under the respective heads in the Thavanamudakkom Account. The instructions contained in this office docket No. 5772/L. R.*, dated the 28th September 1917, are modified accordingly. The action already taken by you in the matter is approved.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 1561/L. R. / 220 of 1918. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 29-3-1918/16-8-1093.

To
The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1025/117 of 93, dated the 9th October 1917, forwarding a Thavanamudakkom Statement for Unincorporated Devaswom Land Revenue for the year 1092, I am directed to inform you that the Land Revenue Manual does not apply to the lands owned by the Unincorporated Devaswoms under the management of the Sirkar and that the form of Thavanamudakkom Account prescribed by the Manual is not suitable to such lands. I am therefore to request that no Thavanamudakkom Account need be sent in future in respect of the Unincorporated Devaswoms under the management of the Sirkar.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

No. G. 2210.

CIRCULAR.

In auditing the accounts of Local Funds such as the Town Improvement Committees, the Sripandaravagai and the Kakur Estate, it has been the practice of the Account Office to apply the general provisions of the Account Code and the Travancore Service Regulations whenever the special rules relating to such Funds, as detailed in Appendix V of the Account Code, Part I, have been found to be silent on any question of principle or procedure. Instances, however, have recently been brought to the notice of Government when the authorities entrusted with the administration of the

**Vide* pages 263-264 of the Supplement.

above Funds have doubted the accuracy of this practice. Government are convinced that the practice is wholesome and direct that in the audit of the accounts relating to Local Funds the general provisions of the Account Code and the Travancore Service Regulations should be followed in all cases in which the special rules in force are inadequate.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
1-4-1918/19-8-1093.

To

The Account Officer.
The Presidents of Town Improvement Committees.
The Four Dewan Peishkars.
The Manager, Kakur Estate.
The Land Revenue Section and the other Sections of the Secretariat.

No. J. 2952*

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
3-4-1918/21-8-1093.

To

The District Magistrate,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. J. 129/93, dated the 11th Makaram 1093, I am directed to inform you that applications for grant of copies of official correspondence between departmental officers should be invariably refused. The enclosures to your letter are herewith returned.

* * * * * * *

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) G. O. No. 3180/L. R.†, dated the 9th May 1916, imposing a water cess of Chackrams 21 per acre on wet lands irrigated by water baled from the Kodayar channels.

Read also :—

(2) Letter No. 241, dated the 29th August 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

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* *Vide* also Huzur letter No. J. 3785, dated 24-4-19.

† *Vide* pages 137-138 of the Supplement.

(3) Letter No. 5666, dated the 21st September 1917, to the Chief Engineer.

(4) Letter No. 5667, dated the 21st September 1917, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(5) Letter No. 1689, dated the 22nd December 1917, from the Chief Engineer.

(6) Letter No. 5425, dated the 2nd February 1918, from the Division Assistant in charge, Padmanabhapuram.

The Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, brought to the notice of Government that, in the Thovala and Agasteeswaram taluks, there were instances of dry lands being converted into wet and irrigated by water baled from the Kodayar channels, and he suggested the imposition of an irrigation cess amounting to one-half of the gravitational rate or Rs. 3½ per acre on such lands. As three-fourths the gravitational rate had been fixed in the case of wet lands irrigated by baling, the Chief Engineer and the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, were asked to state whether the cess might not be fixed in the same proportion in the case of the new conversions also. Their replies have been received and are contained in letters Nos. 1689 and 5425, dated the 22nd December 1917 and the 2nd February 1918, respectively, read above.

ORDER THEREON $\frac{\text{No. 1896/L. R.,}}{\text{2292 of 1915.}}$ DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{\text{4th April 1918}}{\text{22nd Meenom 1093.}}$

In view of the diffieulties of baling water from the Kodayar channels and the cost which the ryots have to incur for the purpose, the Government resolve to impose an irrigation cess of Rs (3-14-0) three and chaekrams fourteen on dry lands converted into wet.

2. The Government direct that every application for baling rights be referred to and disposed of by the Department of Public Works and the result communicated to the Peishkar.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Chief Engineer.
The Division Assistant in charge, Padmanabhapuram.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

No. $\frac{\text{1778/L. R.}}{\text{1170 of 1917.}}$ Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 5-4-1918/23-8-1093.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No. 7544, dated the 7th

December 1917, I am directed to inform you that Government sanction the Division Peishkars being empowered to order, without reference to Government, the refund of *tharavila* on puduval lands, in exercise of the appellate powers conferred on them under the Puduval Rules.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) G. O. No. 4678/L. R., dated the 10th June 1915.

Read also :—

(2) Letter No. 294/468, dated the 16th November 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon

In their Order No. 4678/L. R., dated the 10th June 1915, the Government laid down the general lines on which the Land Revenue Administration Reports should be drawn up by the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division. Subsequently with the introduction of the Land Revenue Manual, the form of the Thavanamudakkom account to be submitted to Government at the close of every Malabar year was revised but no corresponding changes were made in the forms of the statements to be sent with the Administration Report. The result is that the figures in Statements III to VI of the Administration Report do not tally with those given in the Thavanamudakkom Account. According to Statement III of the Administration Report, the 'remissions' should be deducted from the "gross demand" and the remainder shown as 'net demand'. This is against the scheme of the Thavanamudakkom in which the demand is calculated by adding the new items brought to book during the year and deducting those written off during the year under the several heads given in the Thavanamudakkom Account. The amount thus arrived at has to be accounted for by 'collection' 'remission' or 'balance'. With a view to enable the Thavanamudakkom figures being utilised for the preparation of the statements to be appended to the Administration Report, the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, suggests the following modifications to be made in the latter statements, *viz*:—

(*a*) In Statement III of the Administration Report, the heading columns 11 and 12 should be changed from 'deduct remissions' to 'deduct amount written off'.

(*b*) In Statement IV, the heading of columns 7 and 8 should be changed from 'written off' to 'remission'.

(c) The heading of columns 7 and 8 in Statement V and of columns 8 to 10 in Statement VI should also be changed from 'written off' to 'remission'.

In view of the circumstance that the Thavanamudakkom Account under the new system is itself to be sent up before the Administration Report, the Peishkar doubts whether any duplication of these figures in separate statements is necessary.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{1882\ L.R}{550\ of\ 1015.}$ DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{7th\ April\ 1918.}{25th\ Meenom\ 1093.}$

His Highness' Government agree with Mr. Mahadeva Iyer in considering that it is very necessary that the statements appended to the Land Revenue Administration Reports should tally with the forms prescribed for the Thavanamudakkom in the Land Revenue Manual. Government accordingly direct that Statements Nos. III to VI to be appended to the Administration Report be modified as per forms * appended to this order.

As regards the duplication in separate statements of the figures in the Thavanamudakkom for purposes of the Administration Reports, the Government note that the Thavanamudakkom Accounts are generally received in the Huzur very late in the year and that it is not therefore advisable to order the discontinuance of the statements to be sent along with the Administration Reports. These statements should continue to be supplied as hitherto as per the revised forms now prescribed. The Government also think it necessary in this connection that some time limit should be prescribed for the submission of the Thavanamudakkom Accounts. They accordingly direct that the Thavanamudakkom Accounts for a year should be sent up so as to reach the Huzur on or before the *30th Thulam of the succeeding year.*

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. $\frac{19'1/L.\ R.}{166\ of\ 1916.}$

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Neendakarai Pakuthi, Eraniel Taluk, is divided into two sub-divisions A and B and that Sub-division A comprises survey Nos. 1 to 7,926 with an area of 7,060 acres ·02 cents and Sub-division B comprises

* *Vide* the Supplement to Vol. III, for the forms.

survey Nos. 7,927 to 14,651 with an area of 5,016 acres 17 cents.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
18-4-1918/6-9-1093.

No. G. 2659.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Clause (1), Section 68 A, of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, III of 1076, amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that vaccination shall be compulsory in the town of Vaikom with effect from the 1st Edavom 1093.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
24-4-1918/12-9-1093.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

(1) Representations made at the 13th Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly by Messrs M. R. Parameswaran Pillai, Member, Shertallai taluk and M. R. Narayana Menon, Member, Kottayam taluk, and the Dewan's reply thereto.

(2) Letter No. 5659, dated the 21st September 1917, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(3) Letter No. 5660, dated the 21st September 1917, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(4) Letter No. 5661, dated the 21st September 1917, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(5) Letter No. 5662, dated the 21st September 1917, to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(6) Letter No. 5663, dated the 21st September 1917, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(7) Letter No. 815, dated the 3rd October 1917, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(8) Letter No. 3380, dated the 16th Vrischigom 1093, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(9) Letter No. 1186, dated the 28th October 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(10) Letter No. 4049, dated the 21st December 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(11) Letter No 462, dated the 13th January 1918, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

2. At the 13th Session of the Assembly, Messrs Parameswaran Pillai and Narayana Menon suggested the desirability of empowering Tahsildars to take action under Section 23 of the Irrigation Regulation III of 1072, on the failure of proprietors of lands to contribute their share of cost or labour for work which should, by local custom, be done by them jointly. The members' representations were referred to the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, and their replies have been received and considered by Government.

ORDER THEREON No. 2304/L. R. 861 of 1917. DATED TRIVANDRUM, 1st May 1918. 19th Medom 1093.

The Government resolve to empower Tahsildars to exercise the powers of a Division Peishkar under Section 23 of Regulation III of 1072 as amended by Regulation VI of 1090. The necessary Notification* will issue separately.

2. Government also consider it necessary that the decision of the Tahsildars under Section 23 of the Regulation should be made appealable to the Division Peishkars. The rules issued under Section 30 under date the 22nd August 1911 will be amended accordingly.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
Mr. M. R. Narayana Menon.
Mr. M. R. Parameswaran Pillai.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

No. 2285/L. R. † 2079 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 9-5-1918/27-9-1093.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 4889, dated the 3rd Makarom 1093, I am directed to inform you that Government sanction your proposal not to interfere even with the non-taxable trees on Kandukrishi *pattom* lands. The Kandukrishi *thanathu* lands stand on a different footing and the above concession is not applicable to the trees on such lands.

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* *Vide* page 8 of the Supplement to L. R. M., Vol. I.

† *Vide* letter No. L. R. 6710, dated 21-10-16.

2. The enclosures to your Sadhanom No. 4342, dated the 9th Dhanu 1093, are returned.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkar, Quilon.

No. 2290/L. R. / 1170 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
11-5-1918/29-9-1093.

To

The Division Assistant in charge,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

With reference to your office Sadhanom No. 4231, dated the 13th Dhanu 1093, I am directed to inform you that Government sanction the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, being empowered to refund without reference to Government the fines imposed under the Land Conservancy Regulation. in cases where such fines are cancelled by them in the exercise of their appellate powers.

2. The statement which accompanied your letter under reference is herewith returned.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

Copy to the Account Officer.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read:—

(1) Letter No. 2712, dated the 6th September 1916, from the Conservator of Forests.

(2) Docket No. 7665, dated the 21st November 1916, to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(3) Letter No. 2752, dated the 9th January 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(4) Letter No. 783, dated the 16th January 1917, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(5) Circular letter No. 7291, dated the 29th November 1917, to the Assistant Commissioner in charge, Devicolam Division, and the other Division Peishkars.

(6) Letter No. 7289, dated the 29th November 1917, to the Conservator of Forests.

(7) Letter No. 4617, dated the 21st Dhanu 1093, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(8) Letter No. 2637, dated the 7th January 1918, from the Assistant Commissioner in charge, Devicolam Division.

(9) Letter No. 801, dated the 6th February 1918, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(10) Letter No. 555, dated the 8th February 1918, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(11) Letter No. 1923, dated the 28th February 1918, from the Conservator of Forests.

(12) Letter No. 6607, dated the 9th March 1918, from the Division Assistant in charge, Padmanabhapuram.

2. The correspondence, read above, relates to the periodical inspection and maintenance of the State boundary between Travancore and the adjoining territories of British India and Cochin. In 1916, the Conservator of Forests brought to the notice of Government the absence of any definite rules on the subject and suggested the desirability of issuing specific instructions to the Officers of the Land Revenue and Forest Departments with a view to ensure the correct maintenance of the State boundary. He also forwarded for the approval of Government draft of a set of instructions prepared by the Divisional Forest Officer, Trivandrum. As they were found defective in certain material points, they were revised and amplified in this office and the revised draft was referred to the Conservator of Forests, the Survey Superintendent, the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, for their views. The Reports of these Officers have been received and they approve of the draft instructions in their entirety.

ORDER THEREON No. *2638/L. R., 99 of '17. DATED TRIVANDRUM, 17th May 1918. 4th Edavom 1093

Government resolve to issue the following instructions in regard to the inspection and maintenance of the State boundary marks:—

(1) Wherever the State boundary passes along or coincides with the boundary of a reserved forest or reserved land, the Divisional Forest Officer within whose jurisdiction the reserved forest is situated shall be responsible for the proper maintenance of that portion of the State boundary. Wherever the State boundary does not pass along or coincide with the boundary of a reserved forest or reserved land, the Tahsildar concerned shall be responsible for the maintenance of that portion of the State boundary which lies within the limits of his jurisdiction.

(2) Every Divisional Forest Officer and Tahsildar shall have in his office for reference copies of all the G. O's., maps and other

* *Vide* also Huzur letter No. 995/L. R., dated 11-2-19 and G. O. No. L. R. 4663, dated 6-6-19.

records relating to the settlement of those portions of the State boundary for whose maintenance he is responsible under paragraph (1) above.

(3) Every Divisional Forest Officer shall perambulate and inspect the whole length of the State boundary for whose maintenance he is responsible under paragraph (1) at least once in two years. Similarly, every Tahsildar shall perambulate and inspect the whole length of the State boundary for whose maintenance he is responsible at least once every year.

(4) The expenses incidental to such perambulation and inspection shall be met from the contingencies of the departments concerned.

(5) Should the Divisional Forest Officer or the Tahsildar discover any encroachment on the State boundary or find any of the boundary marks missing, misplaced or in disrepair, he shall immediately bring the fact to the notice of Government through the Conservator of Forests and the Division Peishkar, respectively, so as to enable Government to take the necessary action in consultation with the authorities concerned, for the removal of the encroachment or for the restoration, renewal or repair of the boundary marks.

(6) The Conservator of Forests and the Division Peishkars concerned shall personally check the work done by the Divisional Forest Officers and Tahsildars, respectively, in connection with the maintenance of the State boundary and report the result to Government.

(7) The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, shall also inspect and verify the State boundary—whether it coincides or not with the boundary of a reserved forest or reserved land—as often as possible, and report upon its condition to Government.

(8) The Division Peishkars, the Conservator of Forests and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, shall give in their respective annual reports a brief account of the work done by themselves or their subordinate officers in connection with the inspection and verification of the State boundary during the year.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Conservator of Forests.
The Gazette.

Travancore—Tinnevelly Boundary.

The desirability of clearly defining the boundary between Tinnevelly and Travancore was first moved by Mr. G. A. Ballard, the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, in 1874 and the Darbar fell in with his views. The principle to be followed in the settlement was that "the crest of the watershed generally should be the boundary: but that the officers appointed should work together on the give-and-take principle to fix and mark the best and most convenient line in detail as near the crest line as might be, without disputing about trifles". The Madras Government in their order No. 975 Revenue, dated 18th August 1880, accepted the boundary from Mahendragiri peak northwards up to the trijunction point of Tinnevelly, Madura and Travancore excepting the boundary in Shencottah taluk, to be the watershed line. Commissioners were appointed by the respective Governments and the line was surveyed by a special surveyor attached to the Commissioners.

When the Boundary Commissioners cleared the boundary, the expenditure was shared equally by both Governments.

Their recommendations as regards periodical reclearing and maintenance of the line selected by them were in some cases once every year and in others once in three years. The Madras Government in their G. O. No. 1113, dated 26th July 1881, so far as Tinnevelly-Travancore boundary is concerned, decided to have the reclearing done once in three years, the cost being met equally by the two Governments.

On the motion of the Madras Government, the Darbar agreed to contribute half the cost for the demarcation and maintenance of the frontier boundary in November 1903. In their order No. 757 Revenue, dated 6th August 1906, the Madras Government stated that the whole line of the boundary including the Zemindari portions should be cleared at the joint cost of the Madras Government and the Travancore Darbar. For a clear understanding of the portions of the boundary line which require clearing or no clearing, Mr. Rama Rao prepared a statement dividing the boundary line into so many sections noting the lengths, *vide* statement A hereunder.

Note:—In all the correspondence between the Darbar and the Madras Government, Survey of India and Madras Revenue Survey Departments, so far as Travancore-Tinnevelly boundary is concerned, the section numbers given by Mr. Rama Rao (Conservator) are being adopted.

The Government in their order No. 1265/L. R. & F., dated 3rd February 1913, having asked the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, for a full and detailed information regarding the frontier boundary between Travancore and the adjoining British districts of Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly, the Superintendent of Survey in his No. 887, dated 17-3-1913, submitted a detailed report with a sketch from which the following information is culled. For easy reference, the Superintendent dealt with the whole length of boundary in 10 sections agreeably to the portions taken up for settlement at different periods by the Boundary Commissioners deputed by both Governments. A map showing the sections described herein will be found in the Appendix.

Note:—These sections have nothing to do with the sections adopted by Mr. Rama Rao.

A

Statement showing the lengths of boundaries between Travancore and Tinnevelly requiring clearing and those not requiring clearing.

Portions not requiring clearing.			Portions requiring clearing.		
No.	Description.	Lengths in miles.	No.	Description.	Lengths in miles.
1	From junction of the sea up to Lestchmana Pottai hill in Thekkumala Reserve. (No clearing required since boundary passes through cultivated limits on both sides).	4¾			
			2	From southeast corner of Lestchmana Pottai (*see* Agastiswaram taluk map) to trijunction of Agastiswaram and Tovala taluks with Tinnevelly and thence to where the boundary descends to the hill-foot that is practically near northeastern corner of Thekkumala Reserve.(This requires clearing as the boundary goes through hill slope).	8½
3	From near northeastern point of Thekkumala Reserve up to southeast boundary of Mahendragiri Reserve. (Since the boundary goes through cultivated portions, it requires no clearing).	7¾			

A.

Statement showing the lengths of boundaries between Travancore and Tinnevelly requiring clearing and those not requiring clearing.---(contd.)

Portions not requiring clearing.			Portions requiring clearing.		
No.	Description.	Lengths in miles.	No.	Description.	Lengths in miles.
			4	From near the south-eastern corner of the Mahendragiri Reserve to the southwest corner of the Kalakkad Reserved Forest of Tinnevelly District just about a quarter of a mile north of Kannuppalli.	7½
5	The common boundary between Kannuppalli and southwestern corner of Singampatti Zemindari about a mile south of high woody peak. (This does not require clearing as the boundary of Kalakkad Reserved Forest of Tinnevelly District which is presumably kept cleared by the British Forest authorities.)	18¾			
			6	The boundary between Singampatti Zemindari and Travancore lying between Kalakkad Reserved Forest and Papanasam Reserved Forest. (This requires clearing as the people of Singampatti Zemindari are reported to be smuggling forest produce from	

A.

Statement showing the lengths of boundaries between Travancore and Tinnevelly requiring clearing and those not requiring clearing.—contd.

Portions not requiring clearing.			Portions requiring clearing.		
No.	Description.	Lengths in miles.	No.	Description.	Lengths in miles.
				Travancore forests under pretext of removing from Zemindari forests).	9½
7	The boundary from the southwestern corner of Papanasam Reserved Forest about a mile southeast. of Agustier Peak, up to the northwestern corner of that Reserve south of Lofty and thence along the western boundary of Kuttalom Reserved Forest to its northwestern corner, north of the lower Rosemalli Estate. (This portion does not require clearing on the British side as it forms the western boundaries of two Reserved Forests which are presumably kept cleared by the British Forest Officers.	31½			
8	From the northwestern corner of Kuttalom Reserved Forest up to the southwest corner of Vadakara Melpidagai Reserved Forest near east of Mulacarachanparai. (As the line				

A.

Statement showing the lengths of boundaries between Travancore and Tinnevelly requiring clearing and those not requiring clearing.—contd.

Portions not requiring clearing.			Portions requiring clearing.		
No.	Description.	Lengths in miles.	No.	Description.	Lengths in miles.
	follows cultivated limits no clearing is necessary).	9¼			
			9	Boundary between Mulacarachanparai and Achencoil. (As this goes through hill slopes it requires clearing).	2½
10	The boundary going along Mekkara cultivated lands up to a quarter of a mile north of Meenpara. (No clearing is required as it passes through cultivated limits).	2⅜			
11	From Meenpara to the northwest corner of Kadayanallur Reserved Forest. (As the boundary is presumably kept cleared by the British Forest Department no clearing is necessary).	4½			
			12	The line which forms the boundary between Vairavankulam Zemindari and Travancore. (This being hilly portion requires clearing).	2

A.

Statement showing the lengths of boundaries between Travancore and Tinnevelly requiring clearing and those not requiring clearing.—contd.

Portions not requiring clearing.			Portions requiring clearing.		
No.	Description.	Lengths in miles.	No.	Description.	Lengths in miles.
13	From the northwestern corner of Vairavankulam Zemindari up to Pollachi Malai forms the boundaries of Krishnapuram and Vasudevanallur Reserved Forests of Tinnevelly District and as such they are presumed to be kept cleared. Hence no clearing is required.	14	14	From Pollachi Malai up to the southwest corner of Srivelliputhur Reserved Forest along the Setur Zemindari. This goes through hilly parts and requires clearing.	16¼
15	From the north-western corner of Setur Zemindari up to the trijunction of Madura and Tinnevelly Districts with Travancore. As this forms the western boundary of Srivelliputhur Reserved Forest of the British forests this requires no clearing.	2			
	Total length of boundary requiring no clearing. ...	94⅞		Total length of boundary requiring clearing. ...	46¼

Conservator's Office,
Camp, Trivandrum,
1st Medom 1084.

M. RAMA RAO,

Conservator of Forests.

NOTE.—(i) Correct distances as per Madras Revenue Survey figures are as follows:—

1 to 4-29$\frac{4}{5}$	miles.
5-24	,,
6-15	,,
7-37$\frac{1}{2}$	,,
8-10$\frac{9}{10}$	,,
9 & 10-7	,,
11-7	,,
12-6	,,
13-10$\frac{3}{4}$	,,
14-17	,,
15-$\frac{1}{2}$	,,
165	,,

(ii) (*a*) Sections 1 to 4 (29$\frac{4}{5}$ miles) and Section 8 (10 9/10 miles) and Section 10 have been surveyed by the Madras Survey Department.

(*b*) Part of Section 5 and Sections 7 and 11 to 15 have been surveyed by the Survey of India.

(*c*) Remaining portions of Sections 5, 6 and 9 have not been surveyed at all: latterly the Survey of India surveyed portion of Section 5 and the survey of the other portions has been postponed.

SURVEY SUPERINTENDENT'S CLASSIFICATION OF SECTIONS.

Description of the Sections.	When and by whom settled.	Whether demarcated and maps available.
1. (*a*) The boundary from the sea to the Aramboly pass and thence to Oonthakal south-east of Mahendragiri Peak.	This portion was inspected by Messrs. T. Madhava Rao and Puckle about 1868; settled by Madras G. O. No. 1123, dated 29th June 1871, and ratified in the despatch of the Secretary of State No. 5, dated 18th January 1872.	Demarcated and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey Department. Revenue Survey village maps on both sides of the boundary are available except for a portion near Oonthakal.

NOTE:—(i) Major portion of this boundary forms the Reserve boundary of Thekkumalai East and Mahendragiri Reserved Forests.

(ii) Small triangular bit near Oonthakal was in dispute and settled finally on 22-12-'14 *Vide* R. O. C. No. 950/22-12-'14 (of the Resident) in favour of Travancore Darbar and the revised boundary is marked in the 4th Topographical Survey of Ind map.

SURVEY SUPERINTENDENT'S CLASSIFICATION OF SECTIONS.

Description of the Sections.	When and by whom settled.	Whether demarcated and maps available.
(*b*) From Oonthakal to Mahendragiri Peak.	This portion was inspected by Commissioners Messrs. T. F. Bourdillon, Travancore Conservator, and A. B. Jackson, Tinnevelly District Forest Officer, and settled in 1900 A. D. *Vide* Dewan's letters to the Superintendent of Survey, No. 6414/P. 839, dated 1st September 1900, and No. 9266/P. 1691, dated 7th December 1900.	Not demarcated and surveyed. The boundary as settled by the Commissioners is marked in the topographical map of the tract adjoining Mahendragiri Peak.
II. From Mahendragiri Peak northwards to Agastier Peak.	Boundary line along watershed was cut by Commissioners Messrs. Munro, Bird and Hayne during 1874-1875. The watershed boundary proposed by Madras Government in G. O. No. 975, dated 18th August 1880, was accepted in Dewan's letter No. 5319/R. 1760, dated 29th September 1880.	Demarcated by a cut line to a width of 8 ft. and with British and Travancore insignia cut on rocks on the line; maps of Survey of India Party for the adjoining British forests are available. Sketches by Mr. Sherman for the Singampatti Zemindari are available.
III. From the Agastier Peak to the point on the watershed where the boundary descends along the Periaparvathom ridge to the plains near Shencottah.	Boundary line along watershed was settled by Commissioners Messrs. Sherman and Hayne in January-July 1876 and January-May 1877 (claim to the forest west of the watershed near Alwarkurichy Peak was abandoned by the Madras Government). The watershed boundary was accepted in Dewan's letter No. 5319/R. 1760, dated 29-9-1880	The boundary was cut and cleared by the Boundary Commissioners and insignia were cut on rocks wherever found on the line excepting the disputed portion near Alwarkurichy, surveyed by Survey of India Party. Maps for the adjoining British forests are available.

SURVEY SUPERINTENDENT'S CLASSIFICATION OF SECTIONS.

Description of the Sections.	When and by whom settled.	Whether demarcated and maps available.
	excepting near Agastier Peak where the site of the Observatory and Bungalow on the eastern slope of the Agastier was asked for to be included in Travancore. This appears to have been granted accordingly. Madras G. O. No. 321, dated 19th February 1881, seems to confirm G. O. No. 975, dated 18th August 1880.	
IV. From the watershed near Periaparvathom ridge to Shairmalay along the plains near Shencottah.	This portion was settled by British Resident, General Cullen, about 1853, A. D., accepted by the Madras Government in their minutes of consultation No. 60, dated 14th January 1857. The boundary near Periaparvathom was taken along the spur and this was accepted in Dewan's letter No. 963/P. 256, dated 21-4-1882.	Surveyed by Mr. Shedden at the time of settlement; boundary pillars erected in 1859 at the cost of both Governments. Mr. Shedden's maps are available. Revenue Survey maps for the plains and Survey of India Party's maps for the hilly portions of the boundary are also available.
V. (*a*) The boundary of the isolated portion of Shencottah taluk (Sambur-Vadakara and Ayikudi villages) excepting a portion near Achenputhur.	This appears to have been settled by General Cullen.	Surveyed by Madras Survey Department. Boundary pillars are seen on the ground. Revenue Survey village maps are available.
(*b*) Northern portion of Achenputhur village boundary adjoining Varattar.	Investigated by Messrs. Cosby and Hayne. Settled by Dewan's letter taking in Munathumudichi Coffee Estate to Travancore and resigning the bit beyond up to Shairmalai (No. 963/P. 256, dated 21-4-1882).	Surveyed by Survey of India Party. Map of the adjoining British Forests is available.

SURVEY SUPERINTENDENT'S CLASSIFICATION OF SECTIONS.

Description of the Sections.	When and by whom settled.	Whether demareated and maps available.
VI. From Shairmalai to Kottai Peak the trijunction of Travancore, Madura and Tinnevelly.	The boundary was taken along the watershed by Commissioners Messrs. Cosby and Hayne.—watershed boundary was accepted by Madras Government in their G. Os. No. 975, dated 18-8-1880 and No 321, dated 19-2-1881; claims of the Zemindari to forests west of the watershed were abandoned.	Boundary line was cut and cleared by Commissioners. Insignia of both Governments cut on rocks met with on the line; surveyed by the Survey of India Party. Maps of adjoining British forests are available
MADURA-TRAVANCORE BOUNDARY.		
VII. From Kottai peak to Karrinkulam peak.	The boundary line was cut along the watershed and inspected by Commisioners Messrs. Munro, Vernede and Gompartz. Deviations from watershed asked for by Travancore so as to include (1) The site of 4 mettoo stations (2) Two Cardamom gardens claimed by Thevaram and Kombay Zemindars and (3) Basin of the Shuranganar—a tongue of land about 10 square miles in area. These were sanctioned by Madras Government in their G. O. No. 1313, dated 7-10-1880, excepting the mettu at Maythakaran which had only been recently opened. These deviations were marked by Mr. Beusley, Superintendent, Cardamom Hills *vide* his report dated 29-1-1881.	Surveyed by the Madras Survey Department. The boundary is shown in the maps of Palni and Periakulam taluks.
VIII. From Karrinkulam Peak to Jembumalai, Coimbatore, Madura and Travancore trijunction.	The boundary was cleared by Commissioners, Messrs. Munro and Gompartz in February 1877. The Madras Government in	Do.

SURVEY SUPERINTENDENT'S CLASSIFICATION OF SECTIONS.

Description of the Sections.	When and by whom settled.	Whether demarcated and maps available.
MADURA-TRAVANCORE BOUNDARY—(*contd*).		
	their G. O. No. 1825, dated 5-9-1879 and the Dewan in his letter No. 6184/R. 2133, dated 19-11-1879 accepted the boundary settled and cleared by the Commissioners.	
COIMBATORE-TRAVANCORE BOUNDARY.		
IX. From Jembumalai to Perattumalai.	Chinnar and Attiodai streams as far as Jembumalai were fixed as the boundary by Commissioners, Messrs. Munro and Douglas. This was accepted in Dewan's letter No 6184/R. 2133, dated 19-11-1879.	No clearing was undertaken as the natural boundary was selected. Surveyed by the Madras Survey Department. The boundary is shown in the 4th map of the adjoining British Reserved Forests.
X. From Perattumalai to Pannimadankuthu, the trijunction of Cochin, Coimbatore and Travancore.	The boundary line selected and cut by Mr. Munro along a ridge from Perattumalai in December 1876 was not accepted by the Madras Government. In 1885, Messrs. Bensley and Peet were appointed as Commissioners and Mr. Hannyington as Arbitrator. Award was given by the Arbitrator in June 1886 proposing two alternative lines of which the southern was fixed as the boundary and accepted by Madras Government in their G. O. No. 853, dated 2-10-1886.	The settled boundary was cleared by Messrs. Bensley and Porter in 1887. A portion of the boundary was surveyed by the Travancore Survey Department in 1084 M. E. The boundary is shown in the 4th map of the adjoining British Reserved Forests.

Travancore-Madura Boundary.

The Madras Government in their G. O. No. 1491, dated 26-10-1872, accepted the watershed as the boundary between Travancore and Madura. The Darbar agreed to this and appointed Mr. J. D. Munro as its representative to settle the boundary. The boundary line was cut 6 ft. wide through forests and 10 ft. wide in grass lands ; stones $2' \times \frac{1}{2}' \times \frac{1}{2}'$ were planted and a cairn was put up alongside, when smaller stones were used. In April 1904, to a reference made by the Madras Government to this Darbar desiring to know whether the Darbar would be prepared to pay half the cost of maintaining the boundary line, the Darbar in their Ref. on C. No. 332/S. R., dated 18th May 1904, agreed to bear half the cost of annual clearing of the boundary line. The cost was estimated to be Rs. 1,500 for the 1st year and Rs. 1,000 for each succeeding year. Every year the reclearing of the portion known as Talamalai road (Kumili to Cumbum mettu) on the boundary is being done and the Darbar continues to pay the moiety. For 1911-12 the amount paid was Rs. 650 ; 1912-1913 Rs. 517 ; 1913-1914 Rs. 354-4-0. This Darbar is not represented in the reclearing work. It would be better for the Forest Officer in whose Division this work is being executed, to inspect the work and submit a report to Government through the Conservator.

Travancore-Coimbatore Boundary.

A portion of this boundary *i. e.*, from Jumbumalai to Perattumalai was settled in 1879. The other portion, *viz.*, from Perattumalai to Pannimadankuthu was settled and decided upon finally by the Arbitrator, Mr. J. C. Hannyington, and accepted by the Madras Government in October 1886. Pannimadankuthu was fixed as the tri-junction in 1877 by Messrs. Munro and Douglas, representatives of Travancore and British Governments. The description of the whole boundary line between Travancore and Coimbatore as given by the District Forest Officer, South Coimbatore, is as follows :—

From the tri-junction of Coimbatore, Cochin and Travancore eastwards the boundary is formed by the Yedamalai Aar for about $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles then by the Itali Aar for about $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Both are large perennial rivers running in deep gorges, and as they thus form unmistakable natural boundaries, no demarcation along this portion of the line is necessary.

2. The boundary continues to follow the Itali Aar to its source on the hill called Eruna Kalaar and then crosses the saddle and runs North-North-East following the course of a tributary of the Nir Aar till it meets that stream. This portion of the line about two miles

in length must be demarcated by reclearing jungle and replacing tin plates on trees on either side of the line and by deepening the cutting already made over the grass land.

3. The boundary then follows the Nir Aar and the Pu Aar each for a distance of about one mile. These being well-defined perennial rivers running in steep gorges serve as natural boundaries and no artificial demarcation is necessary.

4. The boundary then follows for about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile a tributary of the Pu Aar to its source on the saddle between Chinna Kolar Malai and the Joniala Range, crosses the saddle and runs northeast along a tributary of the Kalaar river, a distance of about a mile. Thence the line follows the watershed of a grassy slope northeast to the top of Panatmalai and then on in a slightly more northerly direction to a peak on which the boundary of Udamalpet and Pollachi taluks meets it. Thence it follows the course of a tributary of the Chinnar to its confluence with that river. The portion of the line referred to in this para requires demarcation by clearing the jungle and reaffixing tin plates where missing and by deepening the line already cut on the grass land and erecting cairns on the peaks over which it passes. The total distance is about 4 miles.

5. The boundary then follows the Chinnar for about 10 miles to its confluence with the Pambar and then the Pambar and Atti Odai Aar for about 6 miles. These are well-defined perennial rivers and they form in themselves an unmistakable boundary.

6. Then from a point north-west of the tri-junction of Coimbatore, Madura and Travancore on the top of Jembumalai the boundary runs southeast to the top of Jembumalai. This portion of the line about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length requires to be re-cleared.

It will be seen from the above boundary description that a length of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles alone require reclearing at a cost of Rs. 300, the other portions of the boundary being well-defined perennial streams. In April 1906, the Madras Government desired to know whether the Darbar would agree to the reclearing of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the boundary line between Travancore and Coimbatore. The Darbar in their No. 9654/R. 4017, dated 6th June 1906, agreed to the proposal and to pay half the cost of re-clearing.

Travancore-Cochin Boundary.

The settlement of the boundary between the two States was beset with difficulties. The Boundary Commissioners deputed on behalf of Travancore were Messrs. P. Shungunny Menon, T. Rama

Rao, and S. Shungrasoobyer, while the Cochin State was represented by Messrs. Madhavan Elayathu and G. A. Gunther. Naturally the settlement took a long time, *i. e.*, from 1875 to 1885, as there were several appeals to the Madras Government against the decision of the Arbitrator from both States. In the case of the boundary in the backwaters, it was decided that each State should plant its demarcation stones on the bank of the backwater on its side, though conventionally the middle line of the backwater was the boundary settled. So far as the Forest Department is concerned, the whole of the Idyaramaud hills was conceded by the Madras Government in 1882 in favour of Travancore. The Arbitrator, Mr. J. C. Hannyington, also took a good deal of interest in settling the boundary of the two States. It was first agreed by the Boundary Commissioners of both States that the line from the junction of Manbray boundary should follow the Ward and Conner's line accepting the Kodachery river as their limits. While actually fixing the boundary, there were differences near Adirapalli side. It was agreed in 1885 by both Governments that the Chalakudi river be the common boundary between the two States from Ezhattummugom up to Adirapallymaud and thence to Panninadankuthu, the tri-junction of Travancore, Coimbatore and Cochin.

After a good deal of correspondence between the two States in regard to the actual laying out of the boundary line from Adirapally waterfall, it was decided finally that a cut line should be taken from the Chalakudi river from a point near Adirapally to Karadipara and thence along the ridge (watershed of the Idyara river) up to Panninadankuthu—the tri-junction. The length of the boundary from Karadipara to Panninadankuthu is 30 miles. This forms the northern boundary of Malayattur Reserved Forest. The mutual arrangement between the two Governments is that the width of the common boundary should be 30 feet and that the cost of re-clearing should be borne by both Governments. What is being actually done is that both Governments clear the boundary to a width of 15 ft. on their side once every three years. In 1084 the cost of clearing the 15 ft. line amounted to S. Rs. 785-6-0. While in 1087 it amounted to Rs. 450, and in 1090 no re-clearing has been undertaken.

This reclearing of the boundary once in three years by both Governments conjointly and simultaneously gives an opportunity for joint inspection of the whole boundary also. Rules are being framed for the guidance of our officers on lines similar to those indicated by the Madras Government and communicated in the Resolution of the Board of Revenue No. 164, dated 7th June 1913,

for the sanction of Government to arrange for a periodical inspection of other portions of the State boundary adjoining the British Districts of Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly by the respective Divisional Forest Officers in whose divisions the boundary lies, at least once in three years.

No. G. 3201.* Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 18-5-1918/5-10-1093.

To

The Superintendent,
Government Press.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter R. O. C. No. 2942/18, dated the 22/30th April 1918, I have the honor to inform you that the work order form forwarded therewith is approved. Copies of the form are being distributed among the officers authorised to send work to the Press with instructions to fill up a copy of the form and send it to the Press along with the manuscript or sample of every order.

It is noted that copies of the form will be supplied to those officers on requisition.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. P. W. 2621 A.† / 1709 of 1907.

NOTIFICATION.

In modification of the Notification Nos. P. W. 2021 A, dated the 3rd April 1914 and P. W. 7677, dated the 21st November 1915, it is hereby notified that the rates of cart hire are revised as follows:—

1. A rate of Chs. (4) four per mile for the Low country.
2. A rate of Chs. (6) six per mile for the Intermediate tract.
3. A rate of Chs. (7) seven per mile for the Hilly tract.

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* *Vide* Circular No. G. 7296, dated 24-11-15, p. 95 of the Supplement and also Circular No. G. 7612, dated 16-11-18.

† *Vide* page 85 of the Supplement and pages 1137-1139 of L. R. M., Vol. II.

2. The boundaries of the Low country, Intermediate tract and and the Hilly tract are given below :—

Low country.—(1) The portion lying on and to the west of a broken line starting from the northern end in Travancore of the main central road and passing along its eastern side up to Perumbavoor and then along the northern side of Perumbavoor-Kothamangalam road until it crosses the Kothamangalam-Vazhakulam road, thence southwards along the eastern side of the road to Vazhakulam, thence to Thodupuzha along the northern side of Muvattupuzha-Thodupuzha road, thence along the western side of the road extending from Thodupuzha through Lalam, Ponkunnam, Cheruvalli, Manimala, Rani, Kumbazha and Koni up to the junction of Kayankulam-Punalore road with Pathanapuram-Koni road, thence along the eastern side of the road to Pathanapuram, Punalore and Anchel, thence westwards along the southern side of the road to Ayur till it meets the M. C. road, thence along the eastern side of the M. C. road up to Venjaramood, thence eastwards along the northern side of Venjaramood road and its northern branch till it meets the Trivandrum-Shencottah road in the 16th mile, thence along the western side of Trivandrum-Shencottah road up to where the Nedumangad-Shorlacode road joins it, thence along the eastern side of the road *via* Vellanad up to where it meets the Pappanamcode-Kottur road, thence along the eastern side of the Pappanamcode-Kottur road up to Kattakadai, thence along the southern side of the Kattakadai-Ottasekaramangalam road up to Ottasekaramangalam, thence along the eastern side of the Ottasekaramangalam-Amaravila road up to Amaravila on the main southern road, thence along the northern side of the road from the 14th mile M. S. road up to where it meets the Parassalay-Panachimood road, thence passing along the southern side of Marthandam to Panachimood trace up to its junction with the Kuzhithurai-Alancholai road, thence along the northern side of Marthandam-Panachimood trace eastwards to Attur in the 2nd mile of Marthandam-Kulasekaram road, thence along the northern side of the same road to Thiruvattar bridge in the Paraly river, thence following the southern bank of the Paraly river to the Maycode Junction where the Thuckalay-Thadicaranconam road and the Maycode-Kulasegaram road meet, thence straight on to Darisanamcope, thence southwards up to the junction of Thittuvilai-Aramboly road and Nagercoil-Balamore road, thence eastwards along the northern side of Thittuvilai-Aramboly road up to Aramboly and thence up to the frontier along the northern side of Main Southern road.

2. The portion to the east of the broken line joining Ramakal near the Achenkoil peak and the Chamar Ghaut peak in the

Shencottah taluk crossing the T. S. road midway between Ariankavoo and Puliyara.

Hilly tract. (1) The portion lying to the east of a due north and south line from the north-easternmost boundary of the Kunnathunad taluk up to Thattakad and thence passing eastwards along the southern bank of the Periyar river up to the junction of its northern tributary the Mutharapuzhai or Munnar river, thence southwards along the western bank of the Periyar river and its tributary the Cheruthoniyar and the Endayar up to Mundakayom bridge on the Kottayam-Kumili road, thence southwards straight on to the junction of the Arudayar and Pambayar and thence to the junction of the Palathadyaur and Kokkad Aur, thence due south to the Achenkoil river, crossing the Kallar and thence to Ramakal along the southern bank of Achenkoil river.

(2) The portion lying to the south and east of a line starting from Channar Ghaut peak and passing along the northern bank of the Shendurini river up to the junction of the Quilon-Shencottah road and Trivandrum-Shencottah road, thence passing southward along the east side of the Trivandrum-Shencottah road up to Pallode, thence along the eastern side of the road from Pallode to Arianad *via* Vidurai till it meets the Nedumangad-Shorlacode road, thence along the eastern side of the Nedumangad-Shorlacode road up to Kulasegaram and thence to Derisanamcope along the southern side of the road passing through Kulasegaram, Ponmanai, Shorlacode and Thadicaranconam till it meets the low country line at Derisanamcope.

Intermediate tract.—Intermediate tract is the portion lying between the low country and the hilly country defined above.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
19-5-1918/6-10-1093.

No. 2499/L. R.
405 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
20-5-1918/7-10-1093.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadhanom No. 833/L. R., dated the 15th Medom 1093, re: kuthagapattom lease of the trees on the premises of the Thevally Palace, I am directed to observe that, in

cases where the trees held on kuthagapattom are lost or have deteriorated, the proper course is to allow a proportionate reduction of the rent with the previous sanction of Government. I am to request that you will be so good as to follow this procedure in the present case and submit your modified proposal for the consideration of Government.

2. The records are returned.

I have &c.,

R. KRISHNA PILLAI,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. G. 3303. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 21-5-1918/8-10-1093.

To

The Sanitary Commissioner,

Travancore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 5094, dated the 7th April 1918, I have the honor to inform you that as there is at present no definite arrangement as to which department should undertake the construction of public latrines in areas outside municipal limits, the Government lay down the following instructions in the matter for future guidance :—

(*a*) The provision of latrines in conservancy towns should be attended to by the Sanitary Department, while in other rural areas it should be undertaken by the Revenue Department;

(*b*) In all such cases, the previous sanction of Government should be applied for and obtained before actual work is commenced ; and

(*c*) No provision of funds need however be made for the purpose in the departmental budgets as Government will decide the question on the merits of each individual case, the required funds being found by diversion or by special grant.

* * *

I have &c.,

S. PARAMESWARA AIYER,

For Chief Secretary to Government

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read again :—

(1) Letter No. J. 9103, dated the 13th November 1916, to Mr. N. Rajaram Row, sanctioning his appointment as Supernumerary Dewan Peishkar and placing him on special duty in connection with the Settlement of the disputes relating to the southern boundary of the Peruvandanom Desom and the boundary between the Pakuthies of Manimala and Kalloopara.

Read also : —

(2) Letter No. 10, dated the 26th August 1917, from Mr. Rajaram Row, forwarding copy of his decision in Peruvandanom Boundary Settlement case.

(3) Letter No. 116, dated the 18th December 1917, from Mr. Rajaram Row, stating that he disposed of the Manimala-Kalloopara Boundary case on the 26th Vrischigom 1093.

(4) Letter No. 143, dated the 4th February 1918, from Mr. Rajaram Row, forwarding copy of his decision in the last named case.

Disputes having arisen regarding (1) the southern boundary of the Peruvandanom Desom belonging to the Vanjipuzha Chief and (2) the boundary between Manimala pakuthi. Peermade taluk, and Kalloopara pakuthi, Thiruvella taluk, as surveyed and fixed by the Survey Department and about the ownership of about 1,858 acres of land surveyed as part of the Kalloopara pakuthi, Mr. N. Rajaram Row was appointed as Special Settlement Officer to enquire into and adjudicate upon the disputes, under Section 2 of Regulation III of 1058, as amended by Regulation II of 1060. He entered upon his special duties on the 14th Vrischigom 1092.

2. After a careful investigation, he disposed of the dispute relating to the southern boundary of the Peruvandanom Desom on the 16th Karkadagom 1092. His decision was that the disputed tract, comprising about 3,435 acres, shou d go to Government. He also fixed the correct boundary between Peruvandanom Desom and the Government lands lying to the south of it. The Chief has filed a suit against Government in the District Court, Kottayam, to set aside Mr. Rajaram Row's decision in the above case.

3. In regard to the dispute relating to the boundary between the villages of Manimala and Kaloopara, Mr. Rajaram Row completed the investigation and pronounced his decision on the 26th Vrischigom 1093. Out of the disputed tract an extent of 1750 acres has been adjudged to Government as forming part of the Sirkar Muries of Manimala and Kalloopara in the Manimala pakuthi, and the remaining 210·71 acres to the Edapalli Chief as forming part of Kottungal Muri in the Kalloopara pakuthi. Mr. Rajaram Row suggests that early steps may be taken for the settlement of the tract adjudged to Government. The area of the boundary between the two rtacts as settled by Mr. Rajaram Row is coloured red in the plan appended to his decision. He refers in his decision to the claim cases connected with the Alapra Reserve situated in the tract adjudged to the Government and suggests that the Forest Settlement cases may be arranged

to be taken up and disposed of after the general settlement of the tract is finished, in which case, he says, the title to the properties would have been investigated and settled and the Forest Settlement Officer will have nothing more to do than to follow the Settlement records and close the work.

4. Mr. Rajaram Row has brought to the notice of Government the laxity on the part of the Taluk authorities of Changanacherri in not having taken prompt action in the matter of the wrong survey of the Kottungal Muri referred to the Taluk authorities by the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, for investigation in 1074. A great deal of complication is said to have been allowed to intervene, because the Settlement Department did its work in ignorance of the boundary dispute and pattas have been issued incorrectly.

5. Mr. Rajaram Row has also referred to the exceptionally good work done by Sirkar Vakil Mr. Thomas Varghese and Head Clerk Narayana Pillai in connection with the two cases.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{2701/\text{L.R}}{1520 \text{ of, } 16.}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{24\text{th May } 1918.}{11\text{th Edavom } 1093.}$

His Highness' Government resolve to await the decision of the civil court in the Peruvandanom boundary dispute case.

2. In regard to the Manimala-Kalloopara boundary dispute, Government note that the two months' time allowed to the Edapalli Chief by Section 26 of the Boundary Regulation for appealing to the civil court against the Settlement Officer's decision has already elapsed and that no appeal has so far been preferred by the Chief. Government therefore approve of Mr. Rajaram Row's decision and resolve to take the necessary steps to give effect to it. A copy of his decision will be forwarded to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and he will be asked to carry out the demarcation and survey of the boundary in accordance with the decision. He will also be asked to report, in consultation with the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, whether the tract now adjudged to the Government may be transferred wholly to the Manimala pakuthi or partly to that Pakuthi and partly to other pakuthies for the sake of the administrative convenience.

Mr. Rajaram Row's proposal in regard to the postponement of the Forest Settlement enquiry relating to the Alapra Reserve pending completion of the Revenue Settlement does not commend itself to Government. They consider that the Forest Settlement work of the Reserve should precede the general Settlement. The Forest Settlement Officer should first decide which portions of the proposed reserve should be thrown out on the ground of old registry, long occupation with improvements and other circumstances, and which areas, if any, of unoccupied land should be included in the Reserve in the interests of Forest Conservancy.

It is only after all this is done that the area to be brought under general Settlement can be determined.

The Forest Settlement Officer, Quilon, is requested to resume and complete the work and submit to Government his report under Section 14 of the Forest Regulation as early as practicable.

As soon as the demarcation and survey of the boundary is over and the settlement of the Alapra Reserve is completed, arrangements will be made for the appointment of an officer to carry out the Revenue Settlement of the tract adjudged to Government.

In regard to the laxity on the part of the Changanacherri Taluk authorities brought to notice by Mr. Rajaram Row, the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, will be asked to report who were responsible for the fault, whether they are in service and if so, to obtain and submit their explanations to Government with his own remarks.

3. Government note with satisfaction the testimony borne by Mr. Rajaram Row to the good work done by Messrs. Thomas Varghese and Narayana Pillai in connection with the two cases.

4. The thanks of His Highness' Government will be conveyed to Mr. Rajaram Row for the careful and prompt disposal of the cases entrusted to him.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Dewan Peishkars of Quilon and Kottayam and the Special Settlement Officer, Mr. Rajaram Row.
The Conservator of Forests.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Head Sirkar Vakil.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again:—

(1) G. O. No. 4320/L. R., dated the 25th May 1911.

(2) G. O. No. 1216/L. R. & F., dated the 23rd January 1913.

(3) G. O. No. 5565/L. R., dated the 23rd August 1916.

Read also :—

(4) Representation made at the 14th Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly by Mr. M. Kesava Pillai, Member, Neyyattinkara taluk and the Dewan's reply thereto.

Two points were urged by Mr. M. Kesava Pillai, Member, Neyyattinkara taluk, at the 14th Session of the Assembly, *viz* :

(1) the abrogation of the rule regarding the sanction of Government for filing civil suits in respect of Kandukrishi lands ; and

(2) the commutation into money of the paddy tax on Sripandaravagai and Kandukrishi lands.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{2790/\text{L. R.}*}{2066 \text{ of } 1914.}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{29\text{th May } 1918.}{16\text{th Edavom } 1093.}$

In regard to the first point, the rule referred to by the Member is Section 7 A of the Civil Procedure Code. Under this Section no Civil Court could take cognisance of any suit relating to the Kandukrishi lands or to any benefit arising out of such lands without the previous sanction of Government. Government consider that this provision of law is very necessary in the interests of the Kandukrishi lands and cannot be abrogated.

2. With regard, however, to the policy of granting permission to file suits in respect of Kandukrishi lands under the above provision of law, Government feel that the standing orders on the subject are not only vague and indefinite but tend to cause real hardship in individual cases. Government, therefore, resolve to issue the following revised instructions in regard to the grant of permission to institute civil suits in respect of Kandukrishi *pattom* lands or the benefits arising out of such lands : —

(1) the rule directing the transfer of revenue registry of alienated Kandukrishi lands in favour of alienees is cancelled except in those cases where the alienor's right to redeem the lands has been barred by limitation ;

(2) when the registry-holder or pattadar of a Kandukrishi land seeks to redeem it from the person to whom it might have been alienated for consideration, permission to sue will be given ;

(3) the registry-holder or pattadar of a Kandukrishi land will be permitted to sue for the eviction of a trespasser from the land provided the former undertakes to conserve the rights of Government over the land trespassed upon ;

(4) permission to sue will, as at present, be given to the registry-holder or pattadar of a Kandukrishi land to redeem it from a lessee ;

(5) the permission contemplated above will, of course, be given without prejudice to the interests of Government over the land, which are paramount ;

**Vide* pages 830—832 and 949 of L. R. M., Vol. II and 157-158 of the Supplement.

(6) when a mortgagee or other alienee of a Kandukrishi land seeks to sue for the recovery of the amount due, without proceeding against the property, no sanction is necessary.

2. The instructions contained in the preceding paragraph will not apply to Kandukrishi *thanathu* lands. These stand on a different footing and no permission to file suits in respect of them will be given under any circumstances.

3. With regard to the second point urged by the Member, the Government are not prepared to make any change in the existing system of recovering the paddy tax due on Sripandaravagai or Kandukrishi lands.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Member.
The Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Press Room.
The Gazette.

No. 2635/L. R.* / 1008 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
30-5-1918/17-10-1093.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. G. 245/192 of '93, dated the 20th April 1918, *re*: the disposal of applications for the registry of Puduval lands in the names of the depressed classes, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to instruct the Tahsildars of your Division to make a careful note of the lands granted to the Pulayas and Parayas under G. O. No. 2290/L. R., dated 13th April 1917, so that in the event of the lands being alienated by the registry-holders in favour of strangers, steps may be taken to realise full *tharavila* on the lands, laid down in paragraph 2 of the G. O.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER.
Chief Secretary to Government.

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* *Vide* also G. O. No. 4754/L. R., dated 2-6-1920.

No. P. 1244.*

CIRCULAR.

With a view to improve the prospects of men returning from the war in obtaining employment in the State service, His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to sanction the following orders being issued :—

(1) In applying the age-limit prescribed for admission into Government service, Heads of Departments shall exclude from a candidate's age any period during which he was serving in the combatant ranks of the Army.

(2) Men who now enrol as combatants may register their applications for the branch of the Government service to which they would like to be appointed on return.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
1-6-1918/19-10-1093.

No. G. 3670.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
7-6-1918/25-10-1093.

To

The Superintendent,
Government Press.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter R. O. C. No. 2440/18, dated the 28th March 1918, *re* : the publication of proceedings, notifications, &c., in the Gazette, I have the honor to inform you that, on a reconsideration of the question, the Government direct that all matter sent for publication by the Government from any of the different Sections of the General and Revenue Secretariat or from the Financial Secretariat, but not merely *through* the Government by Heads of Departments or Offices, should appear in Part I of the Gazette. If such matter pertains to any department for which a separate sheet has been provided in the Gazette, it should be published in that departmental sheet also in the very next issue of the Gazette. If you have any doubt as to the sheet in which such matter should appear, a reference should be immediately made to the Secretary in charge of the Section from which the matter has issued for publication. In regard to matter sent for publication to the Press by Heads of Departments and Offices, either direct or through the Government, the same has to be published only in the departmental sheet to which the matter relates and in cases in which there is no separate departmental sheet, in

* *Vide* also Circular No. P. 1300, dated 21-6-18.

Part III of the Gazette. All appointments, promotions, transfers and postings notified by Government should invariably appear only in Part I.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 2857/L. R. / 478 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
17-6-1918/3-11-1093.

To

The Division Assistant in charge,
Kottayam.

Sir,

In inviting your attention to Circular dated the 2nd February 1905, published on page 126 of Part I of the Government Gazette, dated the 7th February 1905, I am directed to observe that there have been instances in which Heads of Departments have made their recommendations in official matters demi-officially, and to inform you that Government do not approve of the procedure. In future, all such recommendations, and all matters of a purely official nature, should, as a rule, be submitted to Government only officially.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, the Superintendant, Revenue Survey and the Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

No. G. 4006.*

CIRCULAR.

In addition to the Kottarams mentioned in para I of Circular No. 3519, dated the 13th July 1909, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the Kottaram at Kottarakara or any portion thereof should not be occupied by any one, except with the special sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
19-6-1918/5-11-1093.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

**Vide* page 580, L. R. M., Vol. II.

No. 2939/L. R. / 800 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
20-6-1918/6-11-1093.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will be so good as to instruct the Tahsildars of your Division not to register Government lands containing mica without the previous sanction of Government.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. P. 1300.

CIRCULAR.

In continuation of the instructions contained in Circular No. P. 1244, dated the 1st June 1918, His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to sanction the following orders being issued :—

In making appointments in the State service, Heads of Departments shall give preference to those who have rendered meritorious active service.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
21-6-1918/7-11-1093.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. G. 4116.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
22-6-1918/8-11-1093.

To

The Superintendent,
Government Press.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter R. O. C. No. 3105 of '18, dated the 4th May 1918, I have the honor to inform you that, on a careful consideration of the question in all its aspects, your proposal to transfer to the Budget of the Government Press the funds allotted to the various departments for getting printing and binding work done by private agency, does not commend itself to Government.

2. The Heads of Departments concerned will, however, be distinctly told that no bill for printing work done by private ageney will be passed unless it is accompanied by certificates from the Superintendent, Government Press and the Superintendent, Central Prison, to the effect that the work could not have been undertaken by them without prejudice to other work already in hand.

I have &.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. G. 4457.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 68 A (1) of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, III of 1076, as amended by Regulations V of 1085, and II of 1088, it is hereby notified that, from the 1st Karkadagom 1093, vaccination shall be compulsory in the town of Kuzhithurai.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
4-7-1918/20-11-1093.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. G. 4670.

CIRCULAR.

It has been brought to the notiee of Government that, in regard to the notices and other eommunications sent to the Government Press for publication in the Gazette, diffieulty is experieneed in making out the names of the signing officers from the signatures appended thereto. Heads of Departments and Offices are therefore requested to be so good as to write their full names legibly below their signatures in the notices, &c., sent for publication in the Gazette.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
13-7-1918/29-11-1093.

R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 3512/L. R. / 1201 of 1916

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
24-7-1918/9-12-1093.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,

Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadhanom No. 2120, dated the 14th Thulam 1092, *re*: Thavanamuddakkom Accounts of Sirkar and

Devaswom Land Revenue for the year 1091, I have the honor to observe that the tenure-war totals of the net demand on tax-paying "wet" and "dry" lands given in Appendix (A) to the Accounts (pages 71-79) do not work up to the total net demand entered on page 15 of the Accounts. The difference is explained to be due to the fact that the latter figure includes the extra cesses not borne on land also, while the former excludes such items. But it is necessary that the two sets of figures should agree. The Government accordingly consider that the proper course in such cases is to open a new column after column 39 on page 80 of the Account with the heading "Extra cesses not borne on land" and show such amounts in that column. This new column should be numbered 40 and the existing column 40 renumbered as 41. I am to request that you will be so good as to arrange accordingly.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) Kuthagapattom Rules issued by Government under date the 3rd July 1914.

(2) Notification No. 7063/L. R., dated the 12th November 1917,

(3) G. O. No. 2879/L. R. & F., dated the 4th March 1914.

(4) G. O. No. 4550/F. & M. R., dated the 2nd November 1915.

(5) G. O. No. 3722/L. R., dated the 26th May 1916.

(6) G. O. No. 6256/L. R., dated the 9th October 1917.

ORDER THEREON No. 3706/L. R., DATED TRIVANDRUM, 27th July 1918. / 12th Karkadagom 1093.

The Kuthagapattom Rules dated the 3rd July 1914 and the amendments thereto dated the 12th November 1917, do not, as they now stand, apply to departments other than the Land Revenue Department. As the other departments have also been empowered to lease out the usufruct of the trees standing on the Government lands under their control, the Government consider that these departments should, as far as practicable, follow the principles laid down in the Kuthagapattom Rules and the amendments thereto in dealing with those trees. The Government accordingly resolve to issue the

following instructions on the subject in modification of those contained in G. Os. Nos. 4550/F. & M. R. and 3722/L. R., dated the 2nd November 1915 and 26th May 1916 respectively, for the guidance of departments other than the Land Revenue Department :—

(1) All Kuthagapattom leases should be given only for definite periods except in cases provided for in paragraph (7) *infra.*

(2) The leases should be granted by public auction after due advertisement so as to secure the maximum amount of revenue to Government.

(3) The practice of collecting the produce of the trees departmentally should be resorted to only in the event of no person coming forward to take up a Kuthagapattom lease on reasonable terms.

(4) Any Gazetted Officer who may be authorised in this behalf by the Head of the Department concerned may grant leases for a period not exceeding 3 years.

(5) The Head of the Department may grant leases for a period not exceeding 12 years.

(6) Every lease for a period exceeding 12 years should be submitted to Government for sanction.

(7) The existing trees on poramboke lands such as public roads, canals, irrigation tanks, field bunds &c., may be leased on Kuthagapattom without limit of time to the ryots, provided that there is clear and indubitable evidence that they have been planted and nurtured by them and that such lease is not, in the opinion of the Head of Department concerned, prejudicial to the public interests. The lease should be subject to the following condition, namely, that the lessee would cut and remove the trees when called upon to do so and would plant no fresh trees or otherwise interfere with the poramboke lands on which the trees stand. In the case of all taxable trees, the Settlement rates as particularised in the appended schedule should be adopted and in the case of other trees, the rent should be fixed at a fair and reasonable rate.

(By order),
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Under Secretary to Government in charge.

To

All Heads of Departments.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Kind of trees.	Assessment class.	Rate for one bearing tree. Fs.	Chs.	Cash	Places where assessed.	Remarks.
		I	1	...	...	Assessed throughout the State.	Trees numbered 2 to 7 bear a uniform rate.
		I	...	3	8		
		III	...	3	...		
		IV	...	2	8		
1	Cocoanut ...	V	...	2	4		
		VI	...	2	...		
		VII	...	1	8		
		VIII	...	1	...		
2	Areca ...	...	...	...	8		
3	Jack ...	...	1	...	...		
4	Palmyra ...	...	...	...	8	1. Thovala. 2. Agastiswaram. 3. Eraniel. 4. Kalkulam. 5. Vilavancode. 6. 2 Villages in Neyyattinkara *viz.*, Kulattur and Parassala and 7. Shencottah.	
5	Tamarind ...	...	...	2	...	1. Thovala. 2. Agastiswaram. 3. Eraniel. 4. Kalkulam. 5. Shencottah. 6. Anchanad.	
6	Punna ...	...	...	...	12	1. Thovala. 2. Agastiswaram. 3. Eraniel. 4. Kalkulam. 5. Vilavancode.	
7	Mango ...	...	...	...	12	1. Thovala. 2. Agastiswaram. 3. Eraniel. 4. Kalkulam. 5 Shencottah.	

No. 3665/L. R.
630 of 1918

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
1-8-1918|17-12-1093.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadhanom No. 1729/L. R., dated the 26th June 1918, requesting instructions as to the procedure to be followed by a Division Peishkar in the matter of entertaining review petitions against the appellate decisions under the Puduval Rules, I have the honor to inform you that, in such cases, the proper course for the Peishkar is to reject the application and leave the party to move the Government for redress under Section 37 of the Puduval Rules.

I have etc.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Under Secretary to Government in charge.

No. 3686/L. R.
670 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
2-8-1918/18-12-1093.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

In forwarding herewith copy of letter No. 1039, dated the 26th March 1918, *re*: new Porambokes formed during the registry of Puduvals according to Rules 30 and 31 of the Puduval Rules, I am directed to inform you that it is necessary that the newly demarcated pathways and channels should be recorded as Porambokes and included in the Register of Porambokes—Periodical Register I. Such pathways and channels, as they do not always come under the class of Porambokes, have to be declared as Porambokes by Government, under clause 1 (*d*) of Section 4 of the Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091, before they could be incorporated in the Register of Porambokes. I, therefore, request that you will be so good as to send up statements of such pathways &c., every month so that they may be declared as Poramboke by Government.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Under Secretary to Government in charge.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER No. *J. 8398/1 OF 14, DATED THE 15th August 1918. / 31st Karkadagom 1093.

to the Director of Civil Supplies, Travancore.

* * * *

In continuation of my letter No. J. 7896/1 of 14, dated the 18th July 1918, *re*: the encouragement of ship-building industry in Travancore, I am to inform you that Government sites, wherever available, will be given for use as shipyards, without rent, on execution, by the firm or person concerned, of an agreement containing the necessary terms.

* * * *

No. G. 5965. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 5-9-1918/20-1-1094.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 4833/425 of 93, dated the 30th April 1918, *re*: the sanitation of the town of Mundakayam, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to arrange for the town being swept once a week. Government sanction the expenditure on account of the arrangement being met as in the case of Aruday from your contingencies in which provision may be made for the item.

I have etc.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

No. J. 8963.†

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

Several applications have been received by the Government for the grant of concessions in regard to the timber and sites required for ship-building purposes. Government recognise the importance of developing ship-building at this juncture and are desirous of taking all possible measures to revive and help indigenous industry

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* *Vide* also Press Communiques Nos. J. 8963 and J. 10259, dated 5-9-18 and 11-10-18, respectively.

†*Vide* Press Communique No. J. 10259, dated 11-10-18.

in that direction. Government aid is sought by would-be-ship-builders in respect of timber and suitable land.

The Conservator of Forests has reported (1) that good teak is available only at very distant and almost inaccessible localities (2) that working charges have gone up two to three fold since the out-break of the war and (3) that the net supply is rapidly going down with the increase in distance and working charges. The tariff value of timber was fixed some years ago *i. e.*, before the commencement of the war, and it is about fifty per cent lower than the present market rate in Travancore and elsewhere such as Cochin or Calicut. For example, Agil sells at Rs. 54 per candy whereas its tariff value is only Rs. 18. Similarly, Kambagom sells at Rs. 30 per candy, against the tariff rate of Rs. 22. Lastly, good teak sells at Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per c. ft. while the tariff rate is Rs. 2/4 per c. ft. which is but half of the market rate. As Government are anxious to help indigenous ship-building industry, they are prepared to make a sacrifice of the revenue they would obtain by selling their timber in the open market and give it to intending ship-builders at the tariff rates. As a further concession, the value of the timber so given may be paid in four equal instalments, the first instalment being paid at the time of purchase and the other three being paid each at the end of four months. No interest will be charged on the purchase money so long as the instalments are paid on the due dates. But interest at 6 per cent per annum will be recovered from the date of default of payment of any one instalment. In the matter of supply and delivery also, the Forest Department will go as far as it reasonably can in affording facilities with reference to the circumstances of each ease. These concessions are allowed subject to the condition that the timber sold shall be used only for building ships or their accessories, that Government shall have the first charge on the hull for the unpaid value of timber and that an agreement embodying these terms is duly executed by each applicant.

In regard to the sites required, all available Government land suitable for use as ship-building yards and dry-docks will be given for a definite number of years to be fixed in each case free of rent, the lease being renewed on the expiry of the original term, according to actual and real needs. The land in each case should be restored to Government in its original condition on the expiry of the stipulated period and it should not be used for any purposes unconnected with ship-building. In each case an agreement setting forth these conditions should be executed. In cases where private land is required, Government are prepared to acquire it under the Land Acquisition Regulation and register it over, provided the cost of acquisition is paid by the applicant or applicants concerned.

Applications for timber should be addressed to the Conservator of Forests and those for land to the Dewan Peishkar of the Division in which the site required in each case is situate. All such applications will receive prompt attention, preference being given to those coming from merchants and others ordinarily carrying on business in Travancore.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
6-9-1918/21-1-1094.

R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 4245/L. R.
170 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
16-9-1918/31-1-1094.

To

Account Officer,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. T. G. 43 of 93/9662, dated the 9th July 1918, regarding the half-yearly verification of the stock of paddy in the Kandukrishi Nelpuras, I am directed to inform you that, as recommended, Government sanction the verification of the stock of paddy in Nelpuras being arranged to be made once a year instead of half-yearly as enjoined by the present rules.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 4332/L. R.
1170 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
20-9-1918/4-2-1094.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 7796, dated the 29th Meenom 1093, I am directed to inform you that Government sanction the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, being empowered to refund *puduval kudichika* without reference to

Government in virtue of the appellate powers conferred on them under Rule 36 of the Puduval Rules.

I have &c.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copies to all the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

Copy to the Account Officer.

No. 4794/L. R. / 100 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.

To

The State Geologist,
Travancore.

Dated / Despatched / Received. } 9-10-1918/23-2-1094.

Reference:—His letter No. 389, dated the 3rd September 1918, regarding the registry of Puduval lands containing mica.

Has the honor to inform him that his proposal to issue detailed instructions to all the Tahsildars to help him to find out the existence of mica in Puduval lands does not commend itself to Government as the imposition of undue restrictions on the registry of Puduval lands is likely to hamper their disposal. All that the Government consider necessary is to inform the Tahsildars that, if any land proposed to be registered is found to contain pretty large scales of mica abundantly in the soil or rocks or in the water-courses running through the land, it should be registered only after reference to the State Geologist and with his approval.

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. J. 10259.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

With reference to Press Communique No. J. 8963, dated the 6th September 1918, on the subject of concessions in regard to the timber and sites required for ship-building purposes, the Principal Port Officer, Travancore, has pointed out, that, in the matter of realising the value of the timber supplied, as the last payment is to be made only twelve months after the first payment, it would be possible for a vessel to be built, launched and even *lost* before the last payment is made. In the interests of Government, it has been decided that, in case a vessel is completed for sea before all payments have been made, the ship shall not be granted clearance by the Port Officer until the entire amount due to Government has been paid, unless the vessel has been insured with a reliable Company or the owner provides other security to the satisfaction of Government, such as raising a mortgage on the vessel for the amount due.

2. In regard to the sites required for building, applicants should apply to the Principal Port Officer, Travancore, as well as to the Dewan Peishkar of the Division in which the site required in each case is situate, when the site lies within the limits of a Port. Applications for sites outside Port limits will be referred to the Principal Port Officer by the Dewan Peishkars so as to ensure that lands unsuitable for ship-building are not granted.

3. The Principal Port Officer is of opinion that it will greatly improve the prospects of insurance on hulls, if vessels are constructed under his supervision as then both Government and the Insurance Companies would be sure that good timber had been used and the hulls constructed on sound lines. The Principal Port Officer has stated that a certificate of sound construction granted by the Port Officer will be required by any Insurance Company who might undertake the risks. The following rules are laid down for the guidance of builders of vessels who receive help from Government as regards site or timber :—

(i) applications should be made in writing to the Principal Port Officer, Travancore, before construction ;

(ii) on receipt of the application, the Principal Port Officer will arrange with the owner for the necessary inspections ;

(iii) the Principal Port Officer will survey the vessel on at least four occasions whilst building and once again on completion ;

(iv) on completion, if the vessel has been built in accordanee with the plans and provided with anchors, sails and all other gear, which, in the opinion of the Principal Port Officer, are necessary, a completion certificate will be granted.

4. The above conditions also will be included in the agreement to be executed by every applicant.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
11-10-1918/25-2-1094.

R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

1. Financial Circular No. 1, dated 10th July 1904.

2. G. O. No. Fl. 1760, dated 4th June 1910, reducing the number of Treasuries dealing direct with the Account Office from 36 to 12 and giving them the name of "Major Treasuries".

3. Paras 148 to 151 of the Special Account Officer, Mr. F. Dukoff Gordon's Notes, dated 23rd August 1910, on the Audit of the State Accounts, dealing with "District Treasuries" and the order thereon.

4. G. O. No. Fl. 2385, dated 20th June 1911, reducing the number of Major Treasuries from 12 to 7.

5. Note by the Account Officer, dated 18th May 1912, suggesting the formation of Divisional Treasuries.

6. G. O. No. Fl. 2754, dated 23rd July 1912, reducing the number of Major Treasuries from 7 to 6 by converting the Parur Major Treasury into a Sub-Treasury.

Read also :—

(i) Note by the Account Officer, dated 3rd April 1913, regarding the formation of Divisional Treasuries.

(ii) Notes by the Special Account Officer Mr. F. Dukoff Gordon dated 1st June 1918 on the "Treasury Organization".

(iii) Note by the Account Officer, dated 7th August 1918, submitting again a scheme for the formation of Divisional Treasuries.

(iv) D. O. No. L. R. 206, dated 13/14th Chingom 1094, from Mr. N. Raja Ram Row B. A., Dewan Peishkar., Quilon, giving his opinion on the above scheme.

(v) D. O. dated 5th September 1918, from Mr. N. Krishna Aiyengar B. A., & B. L., Acting Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, giving his opinion on the scheme.

(vi) D. O. No. 458, dated 7th September 1918, from Mr. N. Raman Pillai B. A., Dewan Peishkar, Southern Division, giving his opinion on the scheme.

Early in 1080, the Central Account and Audit Office was formed and a new system of account and audit was introduced. The British Indian system was adopted as the model, some modifications being, however, made in that system to suit local conditions. Certain receiving and paying centres known as "Departmental treasuries" which could not be worked on the new model were abolished. 36 Government treasuries were retained. Daily accounts were submitted by these to the Account Office where they were audited and classified daily and compiled monthly into a single account for the State. This system was intended to facilitate the formation, later on, of Divisional Treasuries and it continued to work without any important modification for five years.

2. The Special Account Officer, Mr. F. Dukoff Gordon, who inspected the Account System in 1910, recommended the formation of a central treasury at the head quarters of each Revenue Division with the Division Peishkar in administrative charge, his executive duties being entrusted to a subordinate. The central treasury was to receive daily accounts from the other treasuries in the Division which were placed subordinate to it, and, after incorporation of their transactions into its own account, was to submit it monthly to the Central Office for audit. Though the proposed change was in the right direction, the Government were unable to adopt it then. The Government, however, recognised the necessity of divesting the Account Office of the large volume of the routine treasury work which it was then doing and of replacing the system of daily accounts by a monthly one. Accordingly they reduced the number of treasuries dealing direct with the Account Office from 36 to 12 with effect from 1st Chingom 1086. These were called "Major Treasuries". The other treasuries called Sub-Treasuries were placed subordinate to them. The Major Treasuries were to receive daily accounts from the Sub-Treasuries, and after incorporating the transactions with their own, to submit monthly accounts to the Audit Office. The number of Major Treasuries was reduced from 12 to 7 with effect from 1st Chingom 1087 and further reduced to 6 from 1st Chingom 1088.

These successive steps were taken with the object of concentrating treasury work at the selected central treasuries, so that they might be ultimately converted into Divisional Treasuries without causing any serious disturbance to the existing system.

3. The Account Officer has since pointed out that the existing system is defective and anomalous in certain respects. The present division into Major and Sub-Treasuries is more or less arbitrary. There are two Major Treasuries in the Quilon Division with the result that it is not practicable for the Dewan Peishkar to exercise any effective control over the treasuries. Another drawback is that the majority of the present Major Treasury Officers are Revenue Tahsildars who, being touring officers, are absent from their headquarters for the greater part of every month, and during this time the treasuries are left completely to the management of Deputy Tahsildars. There is another objection and, that is, that very often junior and even acting Tahsildars are placed in charge of taluks to which Major Treasuries are attached, while permanent and senior men are in charge of Sub-Treasuries. This has naturally caused friction and has not been conducive to the smooth working of the treasuries.

4. Mr. Dukoff Gordon, who recently inspected the State Account System a second time, has stated that the present treasury system very nearly

corresponds to the system of Divisional Treasuries advocated by him on his first inspection, but that it is open to the objections pointed out by the Account Officer. He is of opinion that the time has now arrived for adopting the system of Divisional Treasuries in its entirety. Accordingly, the Account Officer has submitted to the Government a scheme for the formation of Divisioual Treasuries. His proposals are briefly (1) to convert the present Major Treasury at Alleppey into a Sub-Treasury (2) to transfer the entire treasury work from the Kottayam, Quilon and Kalkulam Taluk Offices and place it under full time Treasury Officers with separate staffs. No change is proposed for the Trivandrum and Devicolam Major Treasuries The former is already a Divisioual Treasury with a full time Treasury Officer. The latter has only a single Sub-Treasury under it and its work is not heavy. The Dewan Peishkars of Kottayam, Quilon and Padmanabhapuram who were consulted on the subject are also in favour of the proposed changes.

ORDER THEREON, No. *FL. 2549, DATED TRIVANDRUM, 15th October 1918. / 29th Kanni 1094.

His Highness' Government have given their careful consideration to the proposals submitted by the Account Officer and the opinions of the Dewan Peishkars of Quilon, Kottayam and Padmanabhapuram thereon, and they are convinced that the time has arrived for the formation of Divisional Treasuries. When the new account system was introduced in 1080, it was part of the scheme to form Divisional Treasuries later on, and the various changes in the treasury system introduced after that date were all intended to facilitate the formation of Divisional Treasuries ultimately. The Government also agree with Mr. Gordon and the Account Officer that the present treasury system has the defects and anomalies pointed out by them, and that these defects and anomalies can be removed only by introducing the system of Divisional Treasuries.

2. Government are accordingly pleased to sanction the establishment of Divisional Treasuries at Kottayam, Quilon and Kalkulam with a separate full-time Treasury Officer and a separate staff for each. The Sub-Treasuries which are now subordinate to the present Major Treasuries at these places will, in future, be subordinate to the new Divisional Treasuries. The Treasury at Trivandrum is already a Divisional Treasury for all practical purposes. This, as well as the Devicolam Major Treasury, will also be designated as Divisional Treasuries in future. The Divisional Treasuries will be under the administrative control of the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, and the Divisional Treasury Officers will be responsible to them for the proper and efficient working of the Treasuries.

On the question as to whether separate Sub-Treasuries would be necessary at the Taluk Head Quarters in addition to the Divisional

Vide Huzur letters Nos. Fl. 600 & 603, dated 12-3-19 & L. R. . 3772 dated 24-5-19, L. R· 3999, dated 4-6-19, and Fl. 1344, dated 5-7-19.

Treasuries, Mr. Gordon is of opinion that such an arrangement, although it affords some convenience, is not an absolute necessity. Government agree with this view. The entire treasury work now conducted by the Taluk Treasuries of Kottayam, Quilon and Kalkulam is transferred to the new Divisional Treasuries. The Taluk Tahsildars are, however, authorised to keep their revenue collections in a separate cash chest inside the Divisional Treasury strong room and to remit them periodically to the Divisional Treasury.

3. Government consider that the status and pay of the Divisional Treasury Officer should be higher than that of a First Grade Tahsildar, but below that of a Division Assistant. Accordingly a pay of Rs. 200-25/2-250 is sanctioned for the four Divisional Treasury Officers at Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Kalkulam.

4. The following establishment is sanctioned for each of the three new Divisional Treasuries :—

1	Head Accountant ...	Rs. 50-4-70.
1	Clerk	Rs. 30.
2	Clerks at	Rs. 25 each.
2	Clerks at	Rs. 20 each.
1	Treasurer	Rs. 35.
1	Nottam	Rs. 15.
1	Gollah	Rs. 8.
1	Peon	Rs. 8.
2	Peons at	Rs. 7 each.

The Trivandrum Divisional Treasury will continue to have its present staff; but the pay of the Head Accountant will be raised to Rs. 50-4-70, to correspond with the pay of the other three Divisioual Treasury Head Accountants.

5. The Present Alleppey Major Treasury will be converted into a Sub-Treasury and placed under the control of a Sub-Treasury Officer of the rank of a Sub-Magistrate on a salary of Rs. 100-10/2-120. The Sub-Treasury will be subordinate to the Divisional Treasury at Quilon and will render daily accounts to the latter, just in the same way as other Sub-Treasuries. The Taluk Treasuries at Karunagapalli, Karthigapalli, Mavelikara, Chengannur, Thiruvella and Ambalapuzha and the Ambalapuzha Kandukrishi Treasury which are now subordinate to the Alleppey Major Treasury are transferred to the control of the Quilon Divisional Treasury and will account to the latter.

6. The present staff of the Alleppey Major Treasury consists of the following :—

1	Deputy Tahsildar	Rs. 50.
1	Samprathy	Rs. 30.
4	Clerks 2 (25), 2 (20) ...	Rs. 90.
	Treasurer	Rs. 35.
	Nottam	Rs. 15.
	Gollah (8), Peons (8), 2 (7) ...	Rs. 30.
		Rs. 250.

As a Sub-Treasury, it will be allowed the following staff :—

1	Head Accountant	Rs. 30.
3	Clerks (25), (20), (15) ...	Rs. 60.
	Treasurer	Rs. 30.
	Nottam	Rs. 15.
	Gollah (8), Peons (8), 2 (7) ...	Rs. 30.
		Rs. 165.

The reduced hands will be utilised for the new Divisional Treasuries.

7. To provide the staff required for the new Divisional Treasuries, the Kottayam, Quilon and Kalkulam Taluk Offices will also surrender the following hands :—

KOTTAYAM.

1	Samprathy	Rs. 30.
1	Treasurer	Rs. 35.
1	Assistant Treasurer ...	Rs. 15.
1	Nottam	Rs. 15.
5	Clerks (25), 4 (15)... ...	Rs. 85.
2	Peons (8), (7)	Rs. 15.
		Rs. 195.

QUILON.

1	Samprathy	Rs. 30.
1	Treasurer	Rs. 35.
1	Assistant Treasurer... ...	Rs. 15.
3	Clerks (25), 2 (15)... ...	Rs. 55.
1	Nottam	Rs. 15.
1	Peon	Rs. 8.
		Rs. 158.

KALKULAM.

1	Samprathy	... ...	Rs. 30.
1	Treasurer	... ...	Rs. 30.
3	Clerks (25), 2 (15)	... ...	Rs. 55
1	Nottam	... ...	Rs. 15.
2	Peons (8), (7)	... ...	Rs. 15.
			Rs. 145.

The adoption of the changes proposed by Mr. Gordon in the working of the Account Office will result in some saving in that Office, and the following staff will therefore be made available for the new Divisional Treasuries :—

2	Superintendents	...	Rs. 120-10-180 each
7	Clerks (25), 6 (20)	...	Rs. 145.

8. The financial effect of the whole scheme is set forth in the subjoined statement. The extra cost is Rs. 397 per mensem or Rs. 4,764 per annum.

Proposed scale.		Savings.	
4 Divisional Treasury Officers 200-25/2-250.	Rs. 900	2 Tahsildars (200), (175)	Rs. 375
Alleppey Treasury Officer 100-10/2-120..	110	*Account Office.*	
Staff of the Alleppey Treasury ...	165	2 Superintendents 120-10-180 ...	320
3 Divisional Treasury Establishment.		7 Clerks (25), 6 (20) ...	145
Head Accountant 50-4-70 ... 65		Kottayam Treasury...	195
5 Clerks (30), 2 (25), 2 (20) ...120		Quilon Teasury ..	158
Treasurer ... 35		Kalkulam Treasury....	145
Nottam ... 15		Alleppey Treasury present staff ...	250
Gollah and Peons 2 (8), 2 (7) ... 30		Head Accountant, Trivandrum Major Treasury, present pay. ...	50
265			1,658
3 × 265 ...	795		
Head Accountant Trivandrum Divisional Treasury 50-4-70 ...	65		
	2,035		

Net increase = 2,035 – 1,638 = 397 per mensem or Rs. 4,764 per annum.

9. The scheme will come into force with effect from 1st Dhanu 1094.

10. The Account Officer and the Dewan Peishkars at Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Padmanabhapuram are requested to submit at once the necessary proposition statements.

11. The Account Officer will issue detailed instructions for the working of the new treasury system.

(By order),
K. GEORGE,
Financial Secretary to Government.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.
All the Dewan Peishkars.
The Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Account Officer.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

No. G. 6987.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 68 A (1) of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation III of 1076, as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088, it is hereby notified that, from the 1st Vrischigom 1094 vaccination shall be compulsory in the town of Thiruvella.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
19-10-1918 3-3-1094

R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) G. O. No. 758 A/654 of '17, dated the 7th February 1918.

Read also :—

(2) D. O. dated the 21st July 1915, from the Chief Engineer.

(3) D. O. No. 6579/L. R., dated the 28th August 1915 to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(4) D, O. No. 754/15, dated the 8th October 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(5) Letter No. 8707/L. R., dated the 10th November 1915, to the Chief Engineer.

(6) Letter No. 8708/L. R., dated the 10th November 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram,

(7) Letter No. 265, dated the 15th February 1917, from the Chief Engineer.

(8) Letter No. 1476/L. R., dated the 16th March 1917, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(9) Letter No. 7149, dated the 19th March 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(10) Letter No. 7655, dated the 2nd April 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(11) Representation made by Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai, Member, Agastiswaram Taluk, at the 14th Session of the S. M. P. Assembly, and the Dewan's reply thereto,

(12) Letter No. P. W. 5604, dated the 12th October 1917, to the Chief Engineer.

(13) Letter No. P. W. 5605, dated the 12th October 1917, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(14) Letter No. 1460, dated the 3rd November 1917, from the Chief Engineer.

(15) Letter No. 5974, dated the 20th February 1918, from the Division Assistant in charge, Padmanabhapuram.

(16) Letter No. 422, dated the 21st March 1918, from the Chief Engineer.

At the 13th Session of the Sree Mulam Popular Assembly, Mr. T. Kumara Pillai, Member, Kalkulam taluk, suggested, among other things, the desirability of creating Irrigation Boards with a view to remove certain evils which, according to him, attended the working of the Kodayar Irrigation system. The suggestion was referred to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, and the Chief Engineer. The latter reported that there was no necessity for the creation of Irrigation Boards, as there is a separate Division Officer in charge of the Project and as it is the practice to convene a meeting of the prominent ryots and consult them in all important matters connected with the working of the Project. The Dewan Peishkar also was of the same opinion. The Government concurred in this view. (*Vide* G. O. No. 758 A/654 of '17, dated the 7th February 1918 read above).

2. At the 14th Session of the Assembly, Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai, Member, Agasteeswaram taluk, brought forward the subject again for the consideration of Government. He advocated the creation, on a statutory basis, of Irrigation Boards, consisting of the Director of Agriculture, the Irrigation Officer, the Land Revenue Officer and a few of the leading ryots. The Dewan replied that the question of constituting Irrigation Boards would be reconsidered.

3. Since 1915, the Chief Engineer has been urging on Government the necessity for devising some means by which the distribution of water in the irrigation blocks newly opened under the Kodayar Channels could be efficiently managed. The work of the Irrigation Department ordinarily ceases with the provision of the block sluices. The proprietors are to cut their own field channels and see to the economical and equitable distribution of the water. But this is not being properly attended to, owing to the lack of organisation and co-operation on the part of the ryots. With a view to remedy this defect and to secure the proper internal distribution

of water, the Chief Engineer has submitted for the consideration of Government draft of a set of Rules to be issued under Section 27 of the Irrigation Regulation (III of 1072, as amended by Regulation VI of 1090).

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{5056}{L\ R.}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{20\text{TH OCTOBER } 1918}{4\text{TH THULAM } 1094.}$

The Government feel that the difficult question of water distribution within the area commanded by the Kodayar Project has not yet been satisfactorily solved. Both in the interests of the Project and of the people, it is desirable to tackle this question and endeavour, as far as possible, to associate the ryots with the Officers of the Revenue and P. W. Departments in this work. G. O. No. 758 A/654 of '17, dated the 7th February 1918, was based on the report of the Chief Engineer in which he had stated that, in the matter of settlement of all important points, it is the practice to convene a meeting of the prominent ryots to consult their views and to deliberate on the practical action to be taken therein. This has been done hitherto in an informal manner. Government consider that it is necessary to recognise this practice and lay down a definite policy to be followed in this respect. The creation of Irrigation Boards would be a prominent feature of that policy. It is important also that the Revenue Department should have an effectual share in this work. The Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, is requested to arrange a Conference with the Executive Engineer, Kodayar Project Division and the leading ryots of Nanjanad and Edanad, including the several Members of the Sree Mulam Popular Assembly who have made representations on this subject at various Sessions of the Assembly, discuss the whole question in all its aspects and forward the resolutions of the Conference with his remarks. The Chief Engineer's views will then be invited on the proposals and final orders passed by Government after considering all the opinions.

2. The draft rules proposed by the Chief Engineer refer to new blocks opened by the P. W. D. But the difficulties in the matter of water distribution apply with equal, if not with greater, force to the old blocks. All these questions should also be discussed at the proposed Irrigation Conference.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Chief Engineer.
The Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.
Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai, S. M. P. A. Member, Agasteeswaram.
The Gazette.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read:—

(1) Letter No. 491, dated the 13th March 1915, from the Chief Engineer.

(2) Letter No. 2357, dated the 29th March 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(3) Letter No. 615, dated the 3rd April 1915, from the Chief Engineer.

(4) Letter No. 3149, dated the 30th April 1915, to the Acting Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(5) Letter No. 954, dated the 27th May 1915, from the Chief Engineer.

(6) Docket No. 4384, dated the 10th June 1915, to the Account Officer.

(7) Letter No. P. W. 535/9240, dated the 26th June 1915, from the Account Officer.

(8) Letter No. 5366, dated the 7th July 1915, to the Account Officer.

(9) Letter No. Fl. 2133/12923, dated the 14th August 1915, from the Account Officer.

(10) Letter No. 6692, dated the 2nd September 1915, to the Account Officer.

(11) Letter No. 2351/668, dated the 8th September 1915, from the Account Officer.

(12) Letter No. 1621, dated the 22nd September 1915, from the Chief Engineer.

(13) Circular Docket No. 8900, dated the 17th November 1915, to all the Division Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam, and the Account Officer.

(14) Letter No. 2058/L. R., dated the 16th November 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(15) Letter No. 9279, dated the 2nd December 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(16) Letter No. 2002, dated the 30th November 1915, from the Chief Engineer.

(17) Letter No. 9853, dated the 23rd December 1915, to the Chief Engineer.

(18) Circular letter No. 9851, dated the 23rd December 1915, to all the Division Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam and the Account Officer.

(19) Letter No. T. G. 8 of 1091/3254, dated the 3rd December 1915, to the Account Officer.

(20) Letter No. 2607/305 of'91, dated the 22nd December 1915, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(21) Letter No. T. G. 31 of 91/4132, dated the 11th January 1916, from the Account Officer.

(22) Letter No. 3130/305 of 91, dated the 27th January 1916, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(23) Letter No. 6326, dated the 12th February 1916, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(24) Letter No. P. W. 3 of 91, dated the 7th April 1916, from the Account Officer.

(25) Letter No. 696, dated the 2nd May 1916, from the Chief Engineer.

(26) Letter No. 3249/L. R., dated the 22nd May 1916, to the Chief Engineer.

(27) Letter No. 9771, dated the 7th June 1916, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(28) Letter No. 1444, dated the 19th September 1916, from the Chief Engineer.

(29) Letter No. 1469, dated the 22nd September 1916, from the Cief Engineer.

(30) Docket No. 7797/L. R., dated the 27th November 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(31) Docket No. 7798, dated the 27th November 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(32) Docket No. 7799, dated the 27th November 1916, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(33) Docket No. 7800, dated the 27th November 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(34) Docket No. 7801, dated the 27th November 1916, to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(35) Letter No. 1906/L. R., dated the 25th November 1916, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(36) Letter No. 2446/577 of 91, dated the 7th December 1916, to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(37) Letter No. 6850, dated the 8th March 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(38) Letter No. 761/L. R., dated the 5th April 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(39) Letter No. 7045/L. R., dated the 22nd June 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(40) Letter No. 932, dated the 19th September 1917, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(41) Letter No. 7817/L. R., dated the 17th December 1917, to the Account Officer.

(42) Letter No. T. G. 8 of 1091/4126, dated the 12th February 1918 from the Account Officer.

In 1915, the Chief Engineer brought to the notice of Government that payments on account of compensation for lands acquired for the P. W. D. were being made by the Revenue Department before the award statement had been returned by the P. W. D. duly verified and countersigned. He said that this procedure disabled him from anticipating the charges on this account and he was thus unable to exercise any effective control over the P. W. D. Budget. He also pointed out that the award statements did not contain full particulars of the lands acquired so as to enable his Department to correctly identify them. With a view to remedy these defects, the Chief Engineer suggested that full particulars of the lands acquired might be supplied to him, and that compensation might be paid after the award statements were verified by the P. W. D. and returned to the Revenue Department duly countersigned.

Again, the Chief Engineer referred to the inconvenience and confusion in the accounts brought about by the Account Department paying compensation charges on account of lands acquired for the P. W. D. before the charges were accepted by them by returning the award statement duly countersigned. He observed that the existing system of adjusting charges on account of compensation for lands was defective in more respects than one. It not only precluded his Department from exercising any check on these land awards but oftentimes caused also lapses of and excess over allotments, since his Department was not in a position to anticipate the charges with any degree of certainty. Mr. Bastow therefore suggested certain amendments to the Rules issued under the Land Acquisition Regulation and those regulating the payment of compensation in Land Acquisition cases.

The amendments suggested by the Chief Engineer were referred to the Account Officer, the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, for an expression of their views. Their replies have been received and carefully considered by Government.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{5066/\text{L. R.}}{502 \text{ of } 15.}$*, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{20\text{TH OCTOBER } 1918.}{4\text{TH THULAM } 1094.}$

The amendments proposed by the Chief Engineer consist of two parts, namely, (I) those relating to the Rules dated the 16th December 1914 issued under Section 41 of the Land Acquisition Regulation XI of 1089, and (II) those relating to the Rules for the payment of compensation for lands contained in Appendix III to the Account Code. These will be considered separately.

PART I.

2. The first amendment suggested is the addition of the following clause to Rule 2 of the Rules dated the 16th December 1914:—

"If the lands are acquired for the P. W. D., the Dewan Peishkar shall simultaneously send to the P. W. D. Division Officer concerned, a copy of the statement (A) submitted by him to Government for the Division Officer's information and submission to the Chief Engineer with his remarks after verification. The Chief Engineer shall forward it to Government with his remarks as to whether the land is required at the cost estimated and whether it may be acquired".

The majority of the Peishkars are against the amendment proposed by the Chief Engineer. Further, it seems to Government that, if the P. W. D. Officers conform to the provisions of Articles 17-20 of Chapter VII of the P. W. Code in regard to the acquisition of lands required for public works and if the Revenue Officers also adhere to the instructions contained in Government Circular dated the 20th April 1916, there would be no necessity for the change of

Vide also Rules dated 16-12-1914, pp. 771-774, L. R. M., Vol. I and Circular dated 20-4-16, pp. 134-135 of the Supplement.

procedure proposed by the Chief Engineer. In cases, however, in which the Government find the valuation of the lands to be excessive, or on other sufficient grounds, they may arrange for the valuation statement being referred to the Chief Engineer or other Head of Department concerned before the declaration is issued for publication in the Gazette. A provision to that effect will be added at the end of Rule 2.

3. The second amendment proposed by the Chief Engineer is the insertion of the following words, namely, "and after the receipt of the report from the Chief Engineer referred to in Section 2", between "Peishkar's report" and "issue" in Section 3.

In regard to this amendment, all the officers consulted except Mr. Subramonia Iyer, Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum are against it. Mr. Subramonia Iyer would recast Rule 3 as follows:—

"The Government after examining the details furnished in the statement and after considering the opinion of the Head of the Department, if it has been called for, may issue the declaration under Section 6 or may cancel their original order for acquisition as they may think fit". This suggestion of Mr. Subramonia Iyer is approved.

4. The third amendment proposed by the Chief Engineer is the addition of the following to Rule 8:—

"In respect of lands under acquisition for the P. W. D., the Division Officer concerned should be asked to furnish evidence, oral or documentary, which will help the Land Acquisition Officer to decide whether the compensation fixed by the Taluk people is reasonable or not".

The majority of the Peishkars and the Account Officer are against the amendment suggested by the Chief Engineer. Government agree in this view and consider that the adoption of Mr. Bastow's suggestion is not feasible in all Land Acquisition cases and is likely to hamper their disposal. In individual cases, however, the Land Acquisition Officer may be given the option of consulting the Department concerned, if necessary, as to the market value of the land. A provision to that effect may be made in Rule 8.

5. The fourth amendment proposed by the Chief Engineer is the addition of the following to Rule 15:—

"In respect of lands under acquisition for the P. W. D., the Tahsildar should first of all furnish the Sub-Division Officer concerned with the award statement in duplicate together with a detailed valuation statement in Form No. A both in English and Vernacular and by arrangement take possession of and hand over th.

lands to him personally plotting out the boundaries and seeing tha the occupying tenant has vacated both land and building thereon The Sub-Division Officer will take over the lands and immediately forward the statements to his Division Officer certifying as to thei correctness. The Division Officers shall be competent to countersign these award statements and they shall duly countersign and return as soon as possible, the award statements sent to them by the Sub Division Officers to the Land Acquisition Officer for payment. The award statements and the valuation statements should invariably be prepared in the printed forms sanctioned by Government and appended to these Rules".

The majority of the Peishkars and the Account Officer are against the amendment proposed by the Chief Engineer. The system of obtaining the countersignature of the Departmental Head to award statements having been found unworkable in practice, it has been dispensed with and it is obviously undesirable to revive the practice. Nor is it expedient or feasible, in the opinion of Government, to insist on the Tahsildars personally handing over the lands to the Departmental Officers concerned. A separate paragraph to the following effect may, however, be added to Rule 15, namely, that as soon as an award is made, the Division Peishkar or other acquiring officer duly empowered under the Regulation should intimate the fact to the Head of the Department concerned or any subordinate officer that may be deputed for the purpose and forward to him a copy of the award statement together with a detailed valuation statement as per form appended to these Rules and that the Division Peishkar or other Land Acquisition Officer should also arrange for the lands being put in possession of such subordinate Officer.

6. The fifth amendment proposed by the Chief Engineer is the insertion of the following words, namely, "but not before the receipt by him of the award statement duly accepted and countersigned" between "as soon as possible" and "as under" in Rule 17.

For the reasons stated in paragraph 5, the addition proposed by the Chief Engineer is unnecessary.

7. Steps will be taken to amend the Rules on the lines indicated in paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 above.

Part II.

8. The sixth amendment proposed by the Chief Engineer is to substitute the word "under" for "for" in the heading of the Rules for the payment of compensation published as Appendix III to the Account Code.

This is approved.

9. The seventh amendment proposed by the Chief Engineer is the insertion between "made" and "intimation" in the first line of the Note to Rule 2, of the following words, namely, "but before taking possession of the land". The majority of the Peishkars and the Account Officer are against the amendment proposed by Mr. Bastow. Government agree with them. All that is necessary is to modify the Note to Rule 2 on the lines of the amendment proposed to Rule 15 of the Rules issued under Section 41 of the Regulation (*Vide* paragraph 5).

10. The eighth amendment proposed by the Chief Engineer is the insertion in Rule 2 A between "be" and "made" in the first line, of the words "taken possession of land" and between "delay" and "to" in the second line the words "personally by the Tahsildars". These amendments are also unnecessary for the reasons given in paragraph 9.

11. The ninth amendment proposed by the Chief Engineer is the substitution of the following for Rule 9 and the Note thereto:—

"The Treasury Officer has no concern with the award or the award statement. The Land Acquisition Officer shall draw the total amount to be disbursed by him under the award on his receipt as "personal deposit" to his credit by debit in one lump sum to the work to which the lands relate. He will, when he makes payments according to the time allowed to the parties, forward the receipt of the payee to the Treasury Officer in adjustment of the deposit and in the end transfer any balance left owing to the non-appearance of parties or other causes to Judicial or Revenue deposit as the case may be".

Note.—"The Treasury is responsible to see that the personal deposits drawn are accounted for by the Land Acquisition Officer but the adjustment of the deposit will be made in the Account Office on the receipt of the payee's receipts".

The Government are against the amendment proposed by Mr. Bastow. The difficulties now experienced are often the result of delays in payment by the Land Acquisition Officers. To remove the difficulties, the Government would lay down the following instructions:—

(1) The payments relating to an award should be completed within one month of the date of the award; and

(2) in case of Karkadagom payments the amounts should be paid or adjusted in Karkadagom itself irrespective of the period above stated.

The Account Officer will be requested to introduce the necessary changes in Appendix III to the Account Code on the lines indicated in paragraphs 9 and 11.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Chief Engineer.
All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Account Officer.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4400/F. & M. R.
392 of 1918.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that, in the schedule of revised tariff and seigniorage rates for timber and other forest produce sanctioned in G. O. No. * 6766/F. & M. R., dated the 24th November 1915 and published at pages 2079 to 2085 of the Government Gazette dated 7th December 1915, the tariff rates for sandalwood are revised as indicated in the subjoined schedule with effect from 1st Vrischigom 1094.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
1-11-1918/16-3-1094.

SCHEDULE OF REVISED TARIFF RATES.

Serial No.	Species.	Botanical Name.	Per Maund of 28 lbs.	Tariff rates. Rs. as. p.
	Sandalwood	*Santalum album.*	Maund of	
	I Class billets.		28 lbs.	13 0 0
	II do. do.	„	do.	13 0 0
	III do. do.	„	do.	13 0 0
	IV do. do.	„	do.	13 0 0
	V do. do.	„	do.	13 0 0
	VI do. do.	„	do.	12 8 0
	VII do. do.	„	do.	12 8 0
	VIII do. do.	„	do.	12 8 0
	IX do. do.	„	do.	12 8 0
	X do. do.	„	do.	12 8 0
	XI do. do.	„	do.	4 8 0
	XII do. do.	„	do.	3 8 0
	XIII do. do.	„	do.	5 8 0

Vide p. 87 of the Supplement.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) Instructions for the measurement and recording of rainfall in the rain-gauge stations, issued by the Government.

(2) G. O. No. 1062/F. & M. R., dated the 7th March 1916, insisting on the officers in charge of rain-gauge stations to pay special attention in the matter of inspecting the rain-gauges under their charge, once or twice a month.

Under the Rules now in force, only officers in charge of rain-gauge stations are required to inspect the rain-gauges under their charge not less than once in each month and forward with each monthly return, a certificate of such inspection. The superior officers of the several departments to which the officers in charge of rain-gauge stations belong do not inspect the rain-gauges and check the work of the officers in charge. Further, there are no detailed instructions to guide the officers in the matter of their inspection. The Government consider that it is necessary to arrange for an annual inspection of the rain-gauges by the superior officers of the departments concerned and to issue detailed instructions to guide all inspecting officers in the matter of their inspection.

ORDER THEREON NO. 1118/F. & M. R., DATED TRIVANDRUM, 1st November 1918. / 16th Thulam 1094.

The following officers are empowered to inspect the rain-gauges under the charge of officers belonging to their respective departments :—

(1) The Dewan Peishkars and District Magistrates, the Division Assistants, the Commisisoner, Devicolam, and the Assistant to the Commissioner, Devicolam, in the Revenue Department.

(2) Officers of the grade of Assistant Engineer and above, in the P. W. Department.

(3) Officers of the grade of Assistant Commissioner and above, in the Excise Department.

(4) Officers of the grade of Assistant Conservator of Forests and above, in the Forest Department.

(5) Officers of the grade of District Superintendent of Police and above, in the Police Department.

(6) The Durbar Physician, in the Medical Department

(7) The Anchal Superintendent, in the Anchal Department.

(8) The Commandant, Nayar Brigade, in the Military Department, and

(9) The Honorary Director, in the Observatory Department.

2. The Heads of Departments concerned should arrange for an annual inspection of the rain-gauges under the charge of the officers belonging to their departments being made by themselves or by one

* *Vide* pages 362 to 365, L. R M., Vol II.

of the other officers authorised above to do the inspection work and forward to the Honorary Director of the Observatory a copy of such inspection report, before the close of every Malabar year. The Honorary Director should send up his report to the Meteorologist, Madras, on the basis of the reports received from the Inspecting Officers of the Departments concerned and supplemented by his own inspection where necessary. Copies of his reports to the Meteorologist, Madras, should also be forwarded for the information of Government.

3. In regard to 1094, the inspection work should be started immediately and one round of inspection of all the rain-gauges should be completed within three months from the date of this order. Reports of this inspection should be sent to the Honorary Director of the Observatory so as to reach him before the end of Makarom 1094.

4. The following detailed instructions are issued for the guidance of all inspecting officers, as well as officers in charge of rain-gauge stations, in regard to the inspection of rain-gauges:—

The object of the inspecting officer should be to determine:—

(*a*) Whether the instrument is suitably placed and is in good order ;

(*b*) Whether the observer knows how to make the rainfall measurements correctly and enter them properly in the rainfall records ;

(*c*) Whether the rainfall records are properly and neatly kept up, and are in good order ; and

(*d*) Whether the observer makes his measurements at 8 A. M.

In order to determine whether the instrument is suitably placed and in thoroughly good order he should ascertain :—

(1) Whether there are any trees growing up or houses being built which are likely to affect the exposure ;

(2) Whether the gauge is firmly fixed, so that it is not likely to be blown over ;

(3) Whether the rim, when pressed home, is level. As all gauges are made level when first erected, it will not be necessary for the inspector to use a spirit level. He will only need to see that no obvious displacement of the gauge has taken place ; and

(4) Whether the rim or mouth of the funnel is circular. All gauges are accurately measured before being issued and unless the rim is obviously damaged or out of shape, it is not necessary to measure the diameters.

In order to ascertain whether the observer knows how to measure the rainfall accurately and make the entries correctly, the glass receiver should be partially filled two or three times with different quantities of water, and the observer required to measure them and write down the entries. If he knows how to do this correctly, nothing further is necessary ; if not, the inspecting officers should teach him fully.

The Inspecting Officer should also see that the rainfall book is in good condition and the entries in it carefully and neatly made. He should also verify that the rainfall observer knows how to make the entries in the rainfall returns.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

1. The Honorary Director, Observatory.
2. All Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
3. The Chief Engineer.
4. The Excise Commissioner.
5. The Conservator of Forests.
6. The Commissioner of Police.
7. The Darbar Physician.
8. The Anchal Superintendent.
9. The Commandant, Nayar Brigade.
10. The Gazette.
11. The Press Room.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

1. G. O. No. 13024/L. R. & F*., dated the 4th December 1912, regarding the registry of 500 acres of land in the Vilappil pakuthi, Neyyattinkara taluk, in the names of the Pulayas.

2. Letter No. 13025/L R. & F., dated the 4th December 1912, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

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* *Vide* pages 943-946, L. R. M., Vol. II.

3. Letter R/C 2923 of 88, dated the 13th January 1913, from the Conservator of Forests, Travancore.

4. Letter No. 6306, dated the 22/23rd January 1913, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

5. Letter No. 1777/L. R. & F., dated the 19th February 1913, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

6. Letter No. 1778/L. R. & F., dated the 19th February 1913, to the Conservator of Forests, Travancore.

7. Letter R/C No. 6721 of 88, dated the 31st May 1913, from the Conservator of Forests, Travancore.

8. Letter No. 6642/L. R. & F., dated the 30th June 1913, to the Conservator of Forests, Travancore.

9. Letter from Colonel Nurani of the Salvation Army on behalf of certain Christian Pulayas.

10. Letter No. 4420, dated the 9th November 1914, from the Ag. Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

11. Letter Ref. on C. No. 628 of 1090, dated the 5th November 1914, from the Conservator of Forests, Travancore.

12. Letter No. 11817/L. R., dated the 8th December 1914, to the Conservator of Forests, Travancore.

13. Letter dated the 31st May 1915, from Colonel Nurani of the Salvation Army.

14. Letter dated the 5th August 1915, from Colonel Nurani of the Salvation Army.

15. Letter No. 6316/L. R., dated the 18th August 1915, to the Division Peishkar, Trivandrum.

16. Letter Ref. on C. No. 4882 of 1090, dated the 16th December 1915, from the Conservator of Forests.

17. Letter No. 5330, dated the 12th January 1916, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

18. Letter No. 4905/L. R., dated the 1st August 1916, to the Conservator of Forests, Travancore.

19. Letter No. 2891 of 1092, dated the 5th April 1917, from the Conservator of Forests, Travancore.

20. Letter No. 2380/L. R., dated the 25th April 1917, to the Conservator of Forests, Travancore.

21. Letter R. O. C. No. 159 of 1093, dated the 29th March 1918, from the Conservator of Forests, Travancore.

22. Letter No. 2020/L. R., dated the 24th April 1918, to the Conservator of Forests, Travancore.

23. Appeal petition dated the 8th Adi 1090, from Mr. J. W. Rose M. A. and B. L., High Court Vakil, on behalf of Madan Narayanan, Vilappil pakuthi.

24. Appeal petition dated the 10th Adi 1090, from J. W. Rose M. A., and B. L., High Court Vakil, on behalf of Marthandan Krishnan, Vilappil pakuthi.

25. Appeal petition from Mr. J. W. Rose, M. A. & B. L., High Court Vakil, on behalf of Madan Krishnan, Vilappil pakuthi.

26. Appeal petition dated the 10th Adi 1090, from Mr. J. W. Rose, High Court Vakil, on behalf of Marthandan Raman, Vilappil pakuthi.

27. Appeal petition dated the 10th Adi 1090, from Mr. J. W. Rose, M. A. and B. L., High Court Vakil, on behalf of Arathan Madan, Vilappil pakuthi.

28. Appeal petition dated the 27th Karkadagom 1090, from Aiyappan Narayanan, Vilappil pakuthi.

29. Appeal petition dated the 11th Meenom 1090, from Mr. S. N. Krishna Iyer, High Court Vakil, on behalf of Kumaran Narayanan, Vilappil pakuthi.

30. Appeal petition dated the 25th Mithunom 1090, from Padmanabhan Narayanan and another, Vilappil pakuthi.

31. Letter No. 1912/L. R., dated the 4th May 1916, to the Ag. Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

32. Letter No. 411, dated the 25th August 1916, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

33. Letter No. 661, dated the 21st Chingom 1092, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum,

34. Letter No. 6810/L. R., dated the 25/27th October 1916, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

35. Letter No. 1326/L. R., dated the 16th March 1918, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

36. Letter No. 2629/L. R., dated the 30th May 1918, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

37. Letter No. 10164, dated the 14th Mithunom 1093, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

38. Letter No. 11007, dated the 3rd Karkadagom 1093, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

2. In G. O. No. 3024/L. R. & F., dated the 4th December 1912, read above, Government sanctioned an extent of 500 acres of land in the Vilappil pakuthi, Neyyattinkara taluk, being reserved for registry in the names of the Pulayas of the Sadhujanaparipalana Sangham, who were Hindus by religion. The Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, was required to arrange to divide this block into bits of about one acre each for registry in the names of such of the Pulayas of the Sangham as might agree to settle down on the lands, due provision being made for paths, water-courses &c., in dividing the area into bits. As a special case, *tharavila* on the land was sanctioned to be remitted on condition that, should any of the lands be alienated by the Pulayas, Government would have the right to levy the full tharavila due under the rules. No concession was allowed in the matter of assessment. As regards *thadivila*, the Conservator of Forests was asked to arrange for the tree-growth on the land being removed before the registry was effected.

3. The above G. O. was issued on the information then furnished by the Peishkar but no enquiry appears to have been made at the time as to whether the whole extent of 500 acres was available for registry in the names of the Pulayas. When steps were taken to give effect to the G. O., it was found that several portions of the block had been occupied and improved upon by other people. Proceedings were accordingly taken by the Tahsildar to evict the occupants under the Land Conservancy Regulation. Altogether 102 Poramboke cases were taken on the Tahsildar's file and eviction was ordered in all these cases. Eviction was, however, enforced only in one case. In the meantime, a large number of petitions was received by Government from the occupants, complaining against the decision of Government to register the 500 acres in the names of the Pulayas. Representations were also made by Colonel Nurani of the Salvation Army on behalf of certain Christian Pulayas, who had occupied portions of the area praying that their eviction from the lands be not enforced.

4. Appeals were also preferred before Government against the decisions of the Tahsildar in respect of portions of the block. These appeals were duly admitted. Some of these appeals were heard on the 25th April 1916, and the following interim order was passed :—

"The plots involved in this and the connected cases as well as those in the possession of the Pulaya Converts referred to in Colonel Nurani's petition are apparently included in the 500 acres proposed to be allotted to the Hindu Pulayas. Before disposing of these cases, it is necessary to have an accurate sketch prepared showing the area within the 500 acres, that is actually occupied by the Christian Pulayas and others and the value of the improvements existing thereon".

The Acting Dewan Peishkar was accordingly asked to have the necessary sketch prepared and sent to Government as early as possible, with information regarding the value of improvements, The Peishkar accordingly forwarded sketches with lists received from the local Tahsildar. As the sketches were found to be inaccurate, the Peishkar was asked to have a thoroughly accurate map of the whole area prepared, after the survey of the minor circuits in the pakuthi, just then begun, was completed by the Survey Department, and to send the same to Government with the particulars already called for as early as practicable.

5. For the removal of tree-growth on the whole block, a contractor was first engaged by the Forest Department. He was granted six months' time. This period was subsequently extended. As he failed to remove the entire tree-growth even after several extensions of time, the contract was cancelled and the work was entrusted to another contractor. He was also allowed extension of time on the recommendation of the Conservator of Forests. The last extension expired at the end of Thulam 1093, but no final report has yet been received from the Conservator of Forests on the subject.

6. The survey of the minor circuits, in the pakuthi, was completed by Vrischigom 1093 and the planting of demarcation stones and line-clearing done at Government cost. The Peishkar was thereupon asked to furnish the particulars required within two weeks from the 16th March 1918. As no reply was received within the time, the Peishkar was asked to call upon the Tahsildar to show cause why he should not be punished for not submitting the particulars.

7. The Peishkar has now forwarded copy of a report from the Tahsildar with the necessary sketches and statements. The block in question comprises 56 ·88 acres of unregistered lands, as shown below :—

Survey No.	Occupied lands.		Unoccupied lands.		Total.	
	Acres.	Cents.	Acres.	Cents.	Acres.	Cents.
363	84	4	31	88	115	92
426	179	16	73	93	253	9
506	103	32	55	53	158	85
320	10	84	2	88	13	72
523	7	88	12	42	20	30
Total.	385	24	176	64	561	88

From the above, it is seen that out of the 561·88 acres, an extent of 176 64 acres is unoccupied and the remaining 385·24 acres are occupied. In regard to the occupied lands the subjoined statement gives full particulars :—

	Extent containing no improvements.		Extent containing improvements.		Total	
	Acres.	Cents.	Acres.	Cents.	Acres.	Cents.
(1) By Hindu Pulayas ...	13	70	52	14	65	84
(2) By Christian Pulayas ...	4	23	22	...	26	23
(3) By other classes ...	27	87	265	30	293	17
Total ...	45	80	339	44	385	24

8 With regard to the delay in submitting the sketches and statements referred to, the Tahsildar has stated that the laborious nature of the work and the necessity for extensions of time for its completion were brought to the notice of the Peishkar from time to time and that the work was finished as expeditiously as possible. The Peishkar says that the Tahsildar's explanation may be accepted but with a warning that such delays on his part will not be tolerated in future.

ORDER THEREON NO. 5380/L. R. 1575 of 1915, DATED TRIVANDRUM, 2nd November 1918. 17th Thulam 1094.

Government have carefully considered the whole question. The area under occupation by people of other castes than Pulayas is 293·17 acres. Most of these lands contain valuable improvements. To evict all the occupants of these lands would be unfair and would entail great hardship on the occupants. Besides, the G. O. itself was issued under a misconception as to the exact area available for registry. Government, therefore, sanction the existing occupations being confirmed, irrespective of caste or religion of the occupants. The lands will be registered in the names of the occupants on payment of appropriate *tharavila* and assessment.

2. The area under occupation by the Christian Pulayas is 26·23 acres. Though the G. O. does not extend the concessions allowed by it to them, these concessions are granted to them also as a special case, in respect of the area under their occupation.

3. The area occupied by the Pulayas of the Sadhujanaparipalana Sangham is 65·84 acres. Besides this, there is an extent of 176·64 acres of unoccupied land available for registry in the names of the members of the Sadhujanaparipalana Sangham. The total extent thus available is 242·48 acres. This area will be registered in their names in accordance with the provisions of the G. O. The balance due to them under the G. O. is 257·52 acres. The Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, will report at once whether suitable lands to the above extent are available in the Neyyattinkara or Nedumangad taluks for assignment to the members of the Sadhujanaparipalana Sangham.

4. As regards *thadivila*, nothing has to be recovered from the occupants, as the Forest Department has been entrusted with the removal of the tree-growth on the whole block under the G. O. The Conservator of Forests will be asked to report at once whether the removal of the tree-growth has been completed. The registry need not, in the meantime, be delayed, but should be proceeded with with the stipulation that the registry-holders will not have any right to the tree-growth remaining to be removed by the Forest Department.

5. It is necessary that the assignment of the 561·88 acres should be effected without further delay. The lands should be brought under registry at once so as to avoid further complications. The Deputy Tahsildar, Neyyattinkara, should be specially deputed to carry out the work under the supervision of the Tahsildar. The Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, will see that the whole work is completed and a report submitted to Government within a period of three months.

6. In regard to the delay in submitting the sketches and statements, the Peishkar's recommendation that the Tahsildar's explanation be accepted, is approved. The Tahsildar is however warned that such delays on his part will not be tolerated in future.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.
The Conservator of Forests.
Mr. Aiyyan Kali, Member, S. M. P. Assembly.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

No. 5255/L. R. / 982 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
4-11-1918/19-3-1094.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

* * * *

I am to point out also in this connection that the previous sanction of Government is necessary for the rectification of a Settlement mistake. The proper course for you, in this case, was to apply for and obtain the sanction of Government for the rectification of the mistake, instead of passing a Proceedings yourself sanctioning the correction of the mistake.

* * * *

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 5262/L. R. / 980 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
4-11-1918/19-3-1094.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

In forwarding herewith extract from the Assistant Account Officer's Notes of Inspection, dated the 22nd June 1918, of the Kottayam Major Treasury in connection with the fraudulent Forest Refund Bill cashed at the Treasury on the 22nd Makarom 1093, I have the honor to inform you that it is seen from the Notes of Inspection that P. E. Narayana Pillai who was in charge of the Treasury on the above date was only a clerk on Rs. (20) twenty acting as Samprathi. He was then attending to the duties of the Deputy Tahsildar without prejudice to his duties as Samprathi and was also in charge of the Treasury during the absence of the Tahsildar from headquarters. It is also seen that the Ag. Samprathi was in charge of the Treasury for 5 days in Thulam, 9 days in Vrischigom, 9 days in Dhanu, 18 days in Makarom, 9 days in Kumbhom and 3 days in Medom 1093. On all these occasions he combined in himself the three functions of Treasury Officer, Deputy Tahsildar and Head Accountant, and the Samprathi. The combination of the duties of the Treasury Officer and the Head Accountant in one and the same person is open to very serious objection as it does away with the double scrutiny of the bills contemplated by the Account Code. Such appointments are not admissible under the Rules of the Code. I am to inform you that such arrangements should not be made or recommended for the sanction of Government in future.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam and the Account Officer.

No. 4593/F. & M. R. / 584 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
16-11-1918/1-4-1094.

To

The Conservator of Forests,
Travancore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter R. O. C. No. 5415/Tim. of 93, dated the 7th September 1918, I have the honor to inform you that

G. O's. Nos. 2573/S. R. and 7233/S. R., dated the 8th September 1918, regarding the transfer of rights over Royal trees to the proprietors of rubber estates on payment of seigniorage value do not apply to lands registered under the Puduval Rules. Your interpretation of the G. O's. is therefore correct.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. G. 7612. Huzur Cuteherry, Trivandrum, 16-11-1918/1-4-1094.

To

The Superintendent,
Government Press.

Sir,

With reference to your letter R. O. C. No. 6992, dated the 20th September 1918, I have the honor to inform you that this office letter No.† G. 3201, dated the 18th May 1918, approving of the work order form proposed by you relates to the printing of *jobs* other than *forms* in the Government Press and that Government Circular No. G. 6582, dated the 7th October 1916, laying down that requisitions for printing *forms* should be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, is still in force and has to be followed by Heads of Departments and Offices.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Land Revenue Section.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again:—

(1) G. O. No. 341/L. R. & F., dated the 23rd December 1913, *re* the Neyyar river poramboke.

(2) G. O. No. 12296/L. R., dated the 14th December 1914, *re* the Chittar river poramboke.

(3) G. O. No. 3978/L. R., dated the 13th June 1916, *re* the Killiyar river poramboke.

(4) G. O. No. 2909/L. R., dated the 15th June 1917, *re* the Karamanai river poramboke.

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† *Vide* page 320 of the Supplement.

Read also:—

(5) Petition dated the 5th Thulam 1090, from the inhabitants of Arudesapattu, Ezhudesapattu, Kunnathur and Painkulam pakuthies in the Vilavancode taluk.

(6) Docket No. 11559, dated the 27th November 1914, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(7) Sadhanom No. 3572/L. R., dated the 14th February 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(8) Sadhanom No. 2175, dated the 3rd March 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(9) Sadhanom No. 4589/L. R., dated the 4th April 1915, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(10) Petition dated the 31st Edavom 1090, from the inhabitants of Arudesapattu, Kunnathur, Painkulam and Ezhudesapattu pakuthies in the Vilavancode taluk.

(11) Letter No. 3875/L. R., dated the 25th May 1915, to the Chief Engineer.

(12) Sadhanom No. 5129/L. R., dated the 19th June 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(13) Letter No. 1261, dated the 14th July 1915, from the Chief Engineer.

(14) Sadhanom No. 7557, dated the 3rd Chingom 1091, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(15) Sadhanom No. 8300/L. R., dated the 23rd October 1915, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(16) Letter No. 10767, dated the 3rd July 1918, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

2. Certain inhabitants of Vilavancode taluk who own lands on either side of the Kuzhithurai river represented to Government that, at the time of the survey, the survey stones demarcating the boundary of the Kuzhithurai river were planted within the limits of their registered holdings, on either side of the river, to prevent the stones from being washed away by floods but that, at the time of the Settlement, the portions lying out-side the demarcation stones were wrongly recorded as poramboke. The Revenue authorities, on the basis of these records, convicted and evicted them under the Land Conservancy Regulation. They were also taking steps to lease the trees standing thereon on kuthagapattom. The Petitioners prayed that a concession similar to the one granted to the land owners on either side of the Neyyar, Chittar, Karmanai and Killiyar river porambokes might be granted to them.

3. This was also one of the subjects brought up by Mr. C. Narayana Pillai, Member, Vilavancode taluk, at the 12th Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. The Dewan replied that a petition on the subject having been received from some of the people in the Vilavancode taluk, it had been referred to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, for report and that, if the river porambokes referred to by the Member were exactly similar to those on the banks of the Neyyar and Chittar with respect to which some concessions had been allowed, the Government would be prepared to extend the same concessions to the former lands also.

4. The report from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, has been received and perused by Government.

ORDER THEREON No. 6239/L. R. / 2522 of 1911, DATED TRIVANDRUM, 18th November 1918. / 3rd Vrischigom 1094.

His Highness' Government consider that the concessions granted by G. O. No. 341/L. R. & F., dated the 23rd December 1913, G. O. No. 12296/L. R., dated the 14th December 1914, G. O. No. 3978/L. R., dated the 13th June 1916 and G. O. No. 3909/L. R., dated the 15th June 1917, in respect of the lands along the banks of the Neyyar, the Chittar, the Killiar and the Karamanai rivers, respectively, should be extended to lands situated on either side of the Kuzhithurai river in the Vilavancode taluk. Government accordingly direct that such of the lands as, from their level and age of the trees standing thereon, cannot be considered as recent accretions or reclamations from the river, may be granted to the adjoining holders without any *vilayartham* or *thadivila* but subject to appropriate assessment. Back arrears of assessment should be recovered from the occupants for the whole period of their occupation subsequent to the Settlement. The Peishkar will submit to Government a complete list of such lands with particulars of their extent and of the assessment and back arrears to be charged on them.

2. In regard to those lands which are accretions or reclamations from the river and constitute real encroachments, the Government direct that such of them as are objectionable and cannot be assigned on registry, without prejudice to the interests of the public, should be vacated under the Land Conservancy Regulation and the fact reported to Government in due course. The other encroachments should be transferred to the head of assessed waste and brought under registry subject to the levy of appropriate *tharavila* and assessment. Back arrears of assessment should also be recovered under the Standing Orders of Government.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.
The Petitioners.
The Member, S. M. P. A.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

No. J. 11546.

Huzur Cuteherry, Trivandrum,
20-11-1918/5-4-1094.

To

The Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 340/J., dated the 22nd October 1918, I have the honor to inform you that it has been ruled by the Board of Revenue, Madras, (*vide* Proceedings No. 1307, dated 17-4-1884) that refunds of stamp duty under the Arms Law are not subject to the Limitation prescribed in the Stamp Act. This ruling may be followed. No discount need therefore be deducted when refunds of stamp duty are allowed under the Arms Rules.

I have &c.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars & the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 5603/L. R.* / 94 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
20-11-1918/5-4-1094.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 967/129 of 1093, dated the 8th October 1918, regarding the reduction of Surveyors in the Devicolam taluk, I have the honor to inform you that, as recommended, Government sanction the reduction being given effect to from 1st Chingom 1094.

2. The proposition statement is awaited.

I have etc.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

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* *Vide* page 275 of the Supplement.

No. 5690/L. R.
2287 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
22-11-1918/7-4-1094.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3471, dated the 19th Vrischigom 1093 *re* : alteration proposed in the form of the Taluk Register No. XVII, I am directed to inform you that, under the circumstances stated therein, the Government sanction the existing form of the register being modified and the form * as per sample enclosed being substituted in its place. The present form No. XVII may be treated as the Appendix to the substituted form.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 5701/L. R.
1285 of 1913.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
22-11-1918/7-4-1094.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 5757/3 of 93, dated the 12th June 1918, *re* : remission of future instalments of *tharavila* on cardamom lands, I have the honor to observe that, from the Peermade Tahsildar's report, it is seen that the yearly instalment of *tharavila* on cardamom lands due under the instalment system is again divided into 4 monthly instalments in the year and recovered along with the kist. The Government consider that this procedure is wrong and the instalment system of kist does not apply to *tharavila*. I am to request that the *tharavila* due in a year should not be distributed for collection in the 4 kist months and that whatever is due each year should be recovered in a lump. Necessary arrangements should be made accordingly.

2 The amount written off under old arrears may be entered in Taluk Register No. XVIII.—Register of Remissions. The Form of Taluk Register No. XIX need not however be modified.

**Vide* the Supplement to Vol. III, for the Form.

3. As regards the point whether remissions under *tharavila* may be entered in Taluk Register XVIII and Village Account No. 18, I shall address you separately.*

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the Division Peishkars.

No. 5730/L. R. / 411 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
23-11-1918/8-4-1094.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadhanom No. 3230/D, dated the 12th Medom 1093, regarding *thanpadu i. e.*, wastage on account of dryage, &c., to be allowed in the case of paddy transported from the Perumanom Devaswom, I am directed to inform you that, as recommended, Government sanction *thanpadu* at the rate of 2½ per cent being allowed on paddy transported from the Perumanom Devaswom for expenditure in the Devaswoms in the Parur taluk.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 5836/L. R. / 1105 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
27-11-1918/12-4-1094.

To

The Account Officer,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

In forwarding herewith copy of Sadhanom No. 2351, dated the 20th Thulam 1094, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, regarding the issue of coins from the Major Treasury, Trivandrum, for the amounts required from time to time for *adiyantharakkettu* in the Mathilagom, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to instruct the Major Treasury Officer,

* *Vide* also, Huzur letters Nos. 7990/L. R., and 7995/L. R., dated 8-10-19.

Trivandrum, to arrange for the amounts required by the Melkanganom Tahsildar on account of *adiyantharakkettu* being disbursed invariably *in coins* from the Treasury.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

No. 5909/L. R.* / 1040 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-11-1918/14-4-1094.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 921/582 of 93, dated the 8th October 1918, I am directed to inform you that, in the circumstances stated, Government sanction the kist collections made by Proverthikars from cardamom ryots residing in British villages being remitted by postal money order, as proposed by you. The cost of remittance should be debited to the contingencies of the Pakuthi Cutcherries concerned.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

No. D. 3722.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
2-12-1918/17-4-1094

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

In forwarding herewith copy of letter No. 1134, dated the 15th November 1918, from the Director of Registration, Travancore, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to arrange for copy of the "*nirak*" statements being sent to the several Sub-Registrar's offices in your Division punctually.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

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*Vide also letters Nos. 1755/L. R., 3744/L. R. and 9273/L. R., dated 9-3-15, 23-5-19 and 15-11-19 respectively.

No. 5993/L. R.*
105 of 1917.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, clause XI of the Rules* regarding the assessment of Cardamom gardens dated the 12th August 1905 corresponding to the 28th Karkadagom 1080, is further amended as follows :—

" The assessment on cardamom lands shall be recovered in four instalments, *viz*, on the 15th of Thulam, 15th of Vrischigom, 15th of Dhanu and 15th of Makarom of every Malabar year ".

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
2-12-1918/17-4-1094.

No. 5994/L. R.
105 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum.
2-12-1918/17-4-1094.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 7098, dated the 2nd August 1918, regarding the collection of kists from cardamom ryots, I am directed to inform you that Government sanction the dates for the collection of the kists being altered from the 1st to the 15th of each of the 4 kist months, as recommended by you. The necessary notification amending Section XI of the Cardamom Rules has been arranged to be published in the Gazette.

2. In regard to the reduction in the number of instalments for the payment of kists, I am to inform you that Government do not consider it necessary to reduce the number of kists any further.

3. As the head Nattamakaran has been empowered to collect tax and grant receipts, Government accept your view that the other Nattamakars need not be empowered to receive tax.

Vide page 242, L. R. M., Vol. II

4. I am to request that you will be so good as to give an endorsement to the petitioners in the light of the above orders of Government.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 6051/L. R.
985 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
4-12-1918/19-4-1094.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your office letter No. 3082/L. R., dated the 22nd June 1918. I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the price of the book containing rules for the guidance of the pakuthi subordinates (പകുതിഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ജോലിചട്ടങ്ങളെ വിവരിക്കുന്ന പുസ്തകം) being fixed at Re. (1-14) one and chackrams fourteen. I am to request that you will be so good as to arrange for this amount being recovered from the person responsible for losing a copy of the book.

I have &c,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government

Copy to the other Peishkars, and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
Copy to the Account Officer, and
The Superintendent, Government Press.

No. G. 8206.

CIRCULAR.

The Account Officer has brought to the notice of Government that very heavy expenditure is being incurred from the piece-work allotment for the Government Press on account of Author's corrections,

consequent on alterations made by Heads of Departments and Offices when the proof is sent to them. Government note that this heavy expenditure can be reduced if the matter sent to the Press is carefully prepared and examined, so as to avoid material corrections in the proof stage. The attention of all Heads of Departments and Offices is drawn to this matter and they are requested to see that alterations are not made in proofs except in very unavoidable cases.

(By order),

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 5-12-1919/20-4-1094. } R. MAHADEVA IYER, *Chief Secretary to Government.*

No. G. 8295.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 7-12-1918/22-4-1094.

To

The Ag. Durbar Physician,

Travancore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter R. O. C. No. 10075, dated the 1st October 1918, *re*: fraudulent conduct of certain persons who want money on the pretext of going to Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment, I have the honor to observe that if the advance now allowed to indigent persons is reduced, the object of the concessions will be frustrated. The malpractices brought to notice may be easily prevented if the officers empowered to grant the concessions do so only after instituting the necessary enquiry in cases of doubt. Government direct that, if in any case the persons applying for concessions to proceed to Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment are not personally known to the pass-porting officers, they should obtain oral or written evidence of the facts of the case and the circumstances of the individuals concerned from respectable witnesses, and personally satisfy themselves as to the need for granting the concessions.

I have &c.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 6252/L. R.* / 1285 of 1913.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
11-12-1918/26-4-1094.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to that Office Sadhanom No. 4460/D, dated the 6th Karkadagom 1093 *re*: the payment of the tax on the lands in the Cochin territory owned by the Udayamperur Devaswom in Vaikom, I am directed to inform you that the Government sanction the following proposals made by you :—

(1) To include the tax on the lands due to the Cochin Sirkar in the D. C. B. and Thavanamudakkom Accounts and recover it along with the *michavarom* due to the Devaswom.

(2) To make separate provision for the tax to Cochin in the annual budgets of the department under "rents and taxes", and to pay the tax to Cochin on the due dates out of such allotment.

I request that you will be so good as to issue the necessary instructions accordingly.

2. I am to point out in this connection that your report under reference shows that the present practice is *not* for the tenants to make *direct* payments of the tax due to the Cochin Sirkar, but that it is the Proverthikar that collects the tax and pays it over to Cochin. This is inconsistent with the statement in your predecessor's report No. 1515/D, dated the 13th Dhanu 1093.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer and the Devaswom Section.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

Letter No. 7703/683 of 94, dated the 21st July 1917, from the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, and its enclosure.

At the instance of the Tahsildar, Peermade taluk, the Commissioner, Devicolam, has in his letter read above referred for the orders of Government the following points connected with the preparation and maintenance of the registers and accounts relating to the Land Revenue demand.

(*a*) In Sections 33 and 39 of the Puduval Rules, dated 24th September 1914, it is laid down that in cases where the patta for a puduval land is

* *Vide* also Huzur letter No. 3390/L. R., dated 2-5-17.

issued in the fourth quarter of a year, the assessment thereon could be levied only from the year following and that the patta could be issued only after the period prescribed for appeal or revision has elapsed, i. e. after the expiry of three months from the date of the original order. In view of these provisions, the assessment on unoccupied lands sanctioned to be registered in the month of Kumbhom could, in the opinion of the Tahsildar, be levied only from the year following. As such, the Tahsildar doubts whether it is not enough if the Puduval tax in such cases be brought to account in Chingom of the succeeding year and if so, whether a separate register may not be maintained for such cases ;

(*b*) There being no separate account at present for crediting the tax on new cardamom, tea and other estates as soon as the orders of registry are received, whether the tax and arrears on such estates may not be entered in Villago account No I, Part I (1) (additions due to Puduval registry) and Village account No. 3. (Puduval Kudichika Account), respectively, and in Taluk Register XI, Part I (1) ;

(*c*) Under the Cardamom Rules, cardamom estates are to be charged with an assessment of Re. 1 per acre for 4 years and of Rs. 2 per acre from the 5th year, so that the amount of assessment levied in the first four years has to be increased with effect from the 5th year. Under this circumstance, the Tahsildar raises the question whether the maximum assessment (Rs. 2 per acre) should be shown as addition, the amount already brought to account at Re. 1 per acre being written off the accounts, as in *karampathippu*, or whether it is enough to credit the amount of increase alone and, in case of the former, under which head the deduction should be shown, and whether the amount should be wholly credited in Chingom or proportionately in the various kist months.

(*d*) Whether the maintenance of a separate register with appropriate columns to show the amount of assessment and the year in which it falls due is not necessary both in the Taluk and the Pakuthi in respect of (1) the cardamom lands which are unoccupied at the time of registry, but for which pattas are granted after the 1st Makarom and consequently liable to pay assessment only from the following year, (2) the lands granted for tea cultivation which are chargeable with assessment only from the 4th year and (3) those referred to in point (c) *supra* ;

(*e*) When coercive proceedings may be started for the recovery of the tax and *kudichika* on a puduval land newly brought under registry and whether such proceedings may be taken in respect of the whole amount at once irrespective of whether the month in which the amount is credited is a kist month or not and whether patta has been issued for the land or not ;

(*f*) Seeing that there is no register or account at present to record the steps taken towards the recovery of the arrears under *sanchayam* and other items of revenue, whether a second part to Village Account No. 2 and Taluk Register XII may not be opened with appropriate columns for showing separately the unrecovered balance at the end of the preceding year under the various items other than the *ayacut* revenue for which Village Account No. 2 and Taluk Register XII are provided ;

(*g*) As there is no separate account to enter the arrears of previous years on lands newly granted for the cultivation of cardamom, tea, etc., under the special rules, whether these amounts may not be included in Village Account No. 3.

(*h*) Seeing that there is no column in the *thavanathirattu* in which to enter the demand under kuthagapattom and prohibitory assessment as

per the previous year's Thavanamudakkom Account, whether column 3 of the *thavanathirutha* may not be split into two columns one for *ajacut* and the other for *sanchayam*, or whether the amount of demand as per the previous year's account may be entered in the Appendices to the respective accounts in the column under "additions" in the respective months and a note to that effect made in the "remarks" column ;

(*i*) Whether the rule regarding the payment of tax in one instalment in the most convenient kist month should be made applicable to sums *below one rupee* or of *one rupee and below* ;

(*j*) Whether the above rule applies to cardamom tax also and if so whether the month of Thulam or Vrischigom may not be fixed for the collection of such small sums, the kist for cardamom tax ending with 1st Makarom unlike the tax on other lands ;

(*k*) Whether the amounts collected in a Pakuthi which do not form part of the Sirkar or Devaswom Land Revenue demand of that Pakuthi may be included in the *Nalvazhi* and if not, whether it is not necessary to open and maintain a separate account for such items ;

(*l*) Whether the form of Village Account No. 19 may not be adopted for Taluk Register XIX and maintained villagewar, so that each order of writing off may be entered immediately on receipt of sanction and whether the months of Dhanu, Makarom and Mithunom may not be added in the Village Accounts as they are kist months for the collection of tax on cardamom and tea estates ;

(*m*) Whether the deductions caused by the re-survey and the relinquishment of estates may be shown under those "on account of lands washed away by sea, lakes and rivers" and whether the deductions may be made on the authority of the orders communicating the adoption of the re-survey area and sanctioning the relinquishment ;

(*n*) When the extent of the lands granted for the cultivation of tea free of tax for the first three years should be deducted under "Poramboke" or "Tharisu," as the case may be, in Appendix B to the Thavanamudakkom Account and when it should be included in Appendix A.

ORDER THEREON No. 77/L. R., DATED TRIVANDRUM, 21st December 1918. / 6th Dhanu 1094.

Government have carefully considered the points mentioned above and direct that the following instructions be followed in regard to the same :—

(1) With regard to point (*a*), Government consider that Rule 33 of the Puduval Rules gives undue prominence to the issue of patta. Under this Rule, the question whether the assessment on a puduval land brought under registry should be levied or not in a particular year depends on the date of issue of patta for the land and not on the date of registry. As this is not correct in principle, they direct that the rule be recast as follows :—

"The assessment shall be levied for the whole of the official year in which the registry is ordered, if it is ordered within the close of the third quarter. When the registry is ordered in the fourth quarter, the assessment shall be levied in the year following.

The year from which the assessment will be levied shall be specified in the order". The difficulty pointed out by the Commissioner will disappear when this revised rule is adopted. As for the time when the Puduval tax should be brought to account, Government think that it should be brought in as demand immediately the decision is passed, without waiting for the issue of patta or for the expiry of the period allowed for appeal or revision. Even in the case of a decision passed in a non-kist month, the tax should be included in the demand of the same month. In regard to puduvals ordered to be brought under registry in the last quarter of a year, the tax and the *kudichika*, if any, should be included in the demand for Chingom following. The item should however be immediately entered in Village Account No. 23 of that year and no separate account is necessary for noting down such items.

(2) As regards points (*b*) and (*g*), it is seen that, as separate particulars regarding puduval lands, and the lands under special grants and those granted under special rules, are necessary for Thavanamudakkom purposes, the course now suggested will not suffice. Nor is it desirable to mix up these items with the details in Account No. 1 relating to *ayacut* revenue under 'wet' and 'dry'. Government consider that the proper course would be to open a new account as Account No. 1 A applicable to the Devicolam and other taluks which have to deal with the registry of lands under special rules. Similarly, a new account should be opened as Account No. 3 A for the back arrears under this head. Forms for these Accounts are appended to this order.

(3) In regard to point (*c*), Government direct that at the expiry of the concession period, the old assessment of Re 1 per acre on cardamom lands should be shown as 'deductions' and the whole of the new tax of Rs. 2 per acre as additions, on the analogy of the proceedure followed in the case of *Karampathippu* and Kodayar water cess. The neeessary entry should of course be made in Village Account No. 23 in the year of grant. In the new Account No. 1 A and in the Thavanamudakkom Account, the deductions and additions under this head should be shown under "deductions due to other causes," and "additions, due to other causes" respectively. As for crediting the enhanced assessment of Rs. 2 per acre, it should be brought under demand under the kist arrangement in the same manner as the original assessment of Re. 1 per acre.

(4) In the case of cardamom lands referred to in point (*d*), the assessment should be brought in as demand immediately after the decision is passed, without waiting for the issue of patta, as in the case of puduval lands, and recovered immediately irrespective of whether the month in which the decision is passed is a kist month or not. In the case, however, of lands granted for tea cultivation,

the area and assessment should be entered in the Thavanamudakkom Account only when the assessment is brought to book *i. e.*, with effect from the 4th year of the grant. Such items should, in the meanwhile, be entered in Village Account No. 23, and no separate register is necessary for this purpose.

(5) With reference to point (*e*), Government would point out that distribution by kist months relates only to the ayacut tax as per previous year's account. Accruals under puduvals during the year should be recovered as they fall due in one lump by coercive processes, if necessary.

(6) In regard to point (*f*), Government consider that Sanchayam and other items are different in nature from ayacut and that no register like Account No. 2 (Arivu No. 1) is therefore necessary in regard to these items. As a rule, there should be no balance under these fluctuating items (Sanchayam and Miscellaneous revenue) at the close of each year, only exceptional and unavoidable items such as fines &c., imposed towards the end of Karkadagom being allowed to remain as balance. As such, the unrecovered balance, if any, under such items should be entered at the beginning of Village Accounts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10. The actual amount of the previous year's balance should be entered as the first item in these accounts and separated by a line from the other items which should follow.

(7) As regards point (*h*), Government wish it to be clearly understood that *thavana* distribution applies only to *ayacut* revenue and that the demand under Kuthagapattom and other fluctuating items as per Thavanamudakkom account of the previous year should be entered as accruals in Chingom of each year.

(8) With regard to point (*i*), the rule should be made applicable to *one rupee and below* as laid down in the Government Notification No. 189 / L. R., dated 12th January 1908 on the subject.

(9) With reference to point (*j*), Government consider that the rule that sums of one rupee and below are payable in lump in the most convenient kist month should apply to cardamom tax also and that the month of Vrischigom may be fixed for the collection of such sums.

(10) As for the items to be included in the Village *Nalvazhi* referred to in point (*k*), the Tahsildar's interpretation of the instructions contained in paragraph 741 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III, is not correct. The instructions clearly state that "this account (Nalvazhi) is intended to cover *all* items of revenue which are collected by the village staff from day to day." The instructions should be strictly adhered to and *all* amounts including those

belonging to departments other than the Land Revenue Department, collected by the village staff, should be entered in the Nalvazhi.

(11) As regards point (*l*), Government consider that the form of the Taluk Register No. XIX should be left alone. The Village Account contains all details. In Village Account No. 19 the months of Dhanu and Makarom may however be added. It is not clear why the month of Mithunem* is proposed to be entered in that account, as it is not a kist month. The Commissioner, Devicolam, is requested to furnish information on this point.

(12) In regard to point (*m*), both the additions and deductions caused by the re-survey and relinquishment of estates should be shown under "additions and deductions due to other causes" in the Thavanamudakkom. The deductions should be made on the authority of the orders communicating the adoption of the re-survey area and those sanctioning the relinquishment. The entries should be made in the new Account No. 1 A.

(13) With regard to point (*n*), Government consider that the area of the lands granted for the cultivation of tea, free of tax for the first three years, should be deducted under "Poramboke or Tharisu", as the case may be, in the year of the grant in Appendix B to the Thavanamudakkom Account and added under Col. 6 of the Appendix. In Appendix A, the area should be included in the 4th year when only the assessment will be brought under demand. The difference in the area of the coffee, tea, etc., lands between Appendices A and B should be explained in Appendix B by means of a foot note.

(By order),

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
All Tahsildars.

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* *Vide* also Huzur letter No. 4996/L. R., dated 28-6-19.

Form No.

Account No. 1 A.

KUDUTHAL KURAVU ACCOUNT.

Part 1.

Kuduthal or Addition to the Ayacut tax.

(1) Additions due to grant of lands for cardamom, tea, and other estates.

Village. *Taluk.*

Serial No.	Survey No.	Sub-Division No. or letter.	Area.		Tax.			Order of sanction.		Title deed or patta.		Nature of grant.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
			A.	C.	Rs.	ch.	c.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.			
1	2	3	4		5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Form No.

Account No. 1 A.

KUDUTHAL KURAVU ACCOUNT.

Part 1.

Kuduthal or Addition to the Ayacut tax.

(2) Additions due to resurvey and other causes.

Village. *Taluk.*

Serial No.	Survey No.	Sub-Division No. or letter.	Area.		Tax			Order of sanction.		Title deed or patta.		Nature of kuduthal.	Remarks.
			A	C	Rs.	ch.	c.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.		
1	2	3	4		5			6	7	8	9	10	11

Form No.

Account No. 1 A.

KUDUTHAL KURAVU ACCOUNT.

Part II.

Kuravu or Deduction from the Ayacut tax.

(1) Deductions on account of land washed away by sea, lakes, and rivers or other causes.

Village. *Taluk.*

Serial No.	Survey No.	Sub-Division No. or letter.	Area.		Tax.			Order of sanction.		Title deed or patta.		Particulars of deduction.	Remarks.
			A.	C.	Rs.	ch.	c.	No.	Date.	No.	Date		
1	2	3	4		5			6	7	8	9	10	11

Form No.

Account No. 1 A.

KUDUTHAL KURAVU ACCOUNT.

Part II.

Kuravu or Deduction from the Ayacut tax.

(2) Deductions due to acquisition of lands for public purposes.

Village. *Taluk.*

Serial No.	Survey No.	Sub-Division No. or letter.	Area.		Tax.			Order of sanction.		Title deed or patta.		No. of land acquisition case.	Remarks.
			A.	C.	Rs	ch.	c.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.		
1	2	3	4		5			6	7	8	9	10	11

Form No.

Account No. 1 A.

KUDUTHAL KURAVU ACCOUNT.

Part II.

Kuravu or Deduction from the Ayacut tax.

(3) Deductions on account of lands sold under the Revenue Recovery Regulation and either bought in by Government or transferred to assessed waste for want of purchasers at auction.

Village. *Taluk.*

Serial No.	Survey No.	Sub-Division No. or letter.	Area.		Tax			Order of sanction.		Title deed or patta.		Particulars of deduction.	Remarks.
			A.	C.	Rs.	ch.	c.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.		
1	2	3	4		5			6	7	8	9	10	11

Form No.

Account No. 1 A.

KUDUTHAL KURAVU ACCOUNT.

Part II.

Kuravu or Deduction from the Ayacut tax.

(4) Deductions on account of relinquishment, resurvey and other causes.

Village. *Taluk.*

Serial No.	Survey No.	Sub-Division No. or letter.	Area.		Tax.			Order of sanction.		Title deed or patta.		Particulars of deduction.	Remarks.
			A.	C.	Rs.	ch.	c.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.		
1	2	3	4		5			6	7	8	9	10	11

APPENDIX TO ACCOUNT NO. 1 A.

*Monthly Abstract of Kudu*thal.

(*1*) *Additions due to grant of lands for cardamom, tea and other estates.*

Month.	Total Survey Nos.	Area.		Amount.			Remarks
		A.	C.	Rs.	ch.	c	
1	2	3		4			5
Chingom.							
Kanni							
Thulam.							
Vrischigom.							
Dhanu.							
Makarom							
Kumbhom.							
Meenom.							
Medom.							
Edavom.							
Mithunom.							
Karkadagom.							
Total.							

Similarly for (*2*) *Additions due to resurvey and other causes and for the items of Kuravu* (*1*) *to* (*4*).

APPENDIX TO ACCOUNT NO. 1 A.

Yearly abstract of Kuravu.

Item of deduction.	Total Survey Nos.	Area.		Amount.			Remarks.
		A.	C.	Rs.	ch.	c.	
1	2	3		4			5
Total...							

APPENDIX TO ACCOUNT NO. 1. A.

Yearly Abstract of Kuduthal.

Item of addition.	Total Survey Nos.	Area		Amount.			Remarks.
		A.	C.	Rs.	ch.	c.	
1	2	3		4			5

Form No.

Account No. 3 A.

KUDICHIKA ON LANDS NEWLY GRANTED FOR CARDAMOM. TEA, &c., CULTIVATION.

Village. *Taluk.*

Serial No.	Survey		Area.		No. of years.	Kudichika.			Name of pattadar.	No. of title-deed or patta.	Remarks.
	No.	Sub-Division No. or letter.	A.	C.		Amount.					
						Rs.	ch.	c			
1	2	3	4		5	6			7	8	9

No. 6440/L. R.
2548 of 1910.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
21-12-1918/6-5-1094.

To

The Superintendent,
Travancore Survey.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 256, dated the 22nd October 1918, I am directed to inform you that, as recommended, Government sanction the following alterations being made in the Rules regarding the admission and training of students in the Survey Schools at Trivandrum and Kottayam :—

(1) An entrance examination fee of one rupee shall be fixed for each application to the Entrance examination, and one half of the amount so realised shall be set apart for distribution to the officers for selecting applications, conducting examination, and valuing answer papers. The other half of the fees so levied shall be credited to Government ;

(2) The officer conducting the final examinations in theory and field work shall be granted, from out of the fees collected, an allowance at the rate of one rupee for each student examined ; and

(3) Each course of the school shall last for three months instead of two as at present and the fee for each course shall be raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 for the whole course.

2. I request that you will be so good as to prepare and submit to Government draft of a notification embodying the above amendments in the rules, for publication in the Gazette.

3. In regard to your proposal either to start another temporary school at Quilon or to admit 10 more students for each course in each of the two existing schools, I am to request that you will be so good as to send up to Government a comparative statement of cost of each of the alternative proposals, showing details of expenditure in each case.

I have etc.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 6457/L. R.
2569 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
21-12-1918/6-5-1094.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

I have the honor to invite your attention to G. O. No. 10797/L. R., dated 1st November 1914, regarding the training of Tahsildars—both permanent and acting—in survey. The G. O. laid down that all Tahsildars who have not been trained in survey should undergo the necessary training within a reasonable time and that no acting Tahsildar would be confirmed unless he is thoroughly trained in survey. It has now been brought to the notice of Government that some of the permanent Tahsildars and most of the acting Tahsildars have not undergone training in survey and forwarded the sample records to the Superintendent of Survey as directed in the G. O. I am directed to inform you that Government insist on all Tahsildars—both permanent and acting—who have not completed their training in theodolite and chain survey, undergoing training at once and submitting the sample survey records to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. G. 18.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
3-1-1919/19-5-1094.

To

The Acting Durbar Physician,
Travancore.

Sir,

In forwarding herewith extract of letter No. 1949, dated the 31st December 1918, from the Sanitary Commissioner, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to arrange for the hospitals and dispensaries situated in, and within five miles of, the

places where cholera is prevalent, being kept open *both day and night*, and to arrange for the supply of cholera medicines from the Medical Stores to the Proverty Cutcherries in places where there are no hospitals or dispensaries.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 46/L. R. 2548 of 1910.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
6-1-1919/22-5-1094.

To

The Superintendent,
Revenue Survey.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 497, dated the 25th December 1918, regarding the introduction of certain changes in the rules for the admission and training of students in the Survey Schools at Trivandrum and Kottayam, I am directed to inform you that effect should not be given to the changes till the amended rules are published in the Gazette. The Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, have been informed accordingly. Copy of my letter No. 6440/L. R., dated the 21st December 1918, has also been duly forwarded to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

Letter R. O. C. No. 5388/Tim. of 93, dated the 12th August 1918, from the Conservator of Forests.

In his letter read above, the Conservator of Forests has suggested to Government the desirability of issuing instructions to the Public Departments such as the P. W. D,, the Revenue, Division Maramath, and the Panivagai, to forward their indents for the timber required for any year, six months in advance, so that he might be in a position to make the necessary provision in his plan of operations and the Budget for the year concerned and to arrange for the full and timely supply of timber indented for.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{187/\text{F. \& M. R.}}{131 \text{ of } 1919.}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{\text{6th January 1919.}}{\text{22nd Dhanu 1094.}}$

The Government consider that the arrangement proposed by the Conservator is necessary to secure full and timely supply of timber required for the various departments. They, therefore, direct that, in regard to the Public Works Department, the Revenue, division Maramath and other departments which may require timber from the Forest Department, the officers in charge should place with the Forest Department their indent for the timber required for any year six months in advance, *i. e.*, before the end of Makarom of the preceding year.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Conservator of Forests.
The Chief Engineer.
All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
Huzur Sub-Engineer.
Panivagai Maramath Sheristadar.
Sarvadhikariakar, Palace.
The Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read:—

(1) Extract from the Minutes of the Conference held at Bhakthivilas on the 29th July 1918 for the discussion of questions connected with tea production and Agricultural Statistics.

(2) Extract from the Minutes of the Conference held at the Public Offices, Trivandrum, on the 12th October 1918, for further discussion of the questions connected with the tea production and Agricultural Statistics.

2. A Conference was held at Bhakthivilas on the 29th July 1918 at which Mr. Findlay Shirras, Director of Statistics of the Government of India, was present, to discuss *inter alia* certain questions connected with tea production. The questions were again discussed at another Conference held at the Public Offices on the 12th October 1918, with the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, and the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries.

3. One of the points discussed was whether any changes were necessary in the present method of collecting statistics of tea production through the Tahsildars, who obtained them from the Estate Managers. After a full discussion, the Conference was of opinion that the present system should continue.

4. The desirability of getting down garden-war statistics from the Tahsildars in the Offices of the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, and of maintaining a register of tea gardens in each Division in the Division Offices and one for the whole State in the General and Revenue Secretariat was then considered. The question was discussed at length and the sense of the Conference was in favor of the proposal. In view to minimise scriptory work, it was agreed that the statements obtained from the Estate Managers should be in triplicate, for which printed forms should be supplied to them, one copy being kept by the Tahsildars and one copy each sent to the Division Office concerned and to the Secretariat.

*ORDER THEREON NO. $\frac{428/\text{L. R.}}{724 \text{ of } 1910}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{11\text{th January } 1919.}{27\text{th Dhanu } 1094.}$

The Government have carefully considered the whole question and they accept the opinion of the Conference that no change is required in the present system of collecting statistics of tea production through the Tahsildars.

2. Government also consider it necessary and important that *gardenwar* statistics relating to tea production should be obtained by the Tahsildars from the Estate Managers and furnished to the Division Offices and the Secretariat. The statistics should be obtained by the Tahsildars in triplicate from the Estate Managers and two copies should be furnished by them to the Division Offices, one of which will be forwarded from the latter to the Chief Secretary to Government.

3. A register, in the form appended to this order, should be maintained in the offices of the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, in respect of all tea gardens within their jurisdiction and a similar register for the tea gardens in the whole State will be maintained in the Secretariat.

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* *Vide* Huzur letters Nos. 1566/L. R. and 1952/L. R., dated 8-3-19 and 22-3 19 respectively.

4. The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, should arrange for the necessary printed forms of the register being supplied to the Tahsildars and also forms of the statement through the latter to the Estate Managers. They will submit to Government at once lists showing the number of forms of the Register and Statement required, on receipt of which arrangements will be made for getting the forms printed and supplied to them.

(By order),

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 80/F. & M. R.*
15 of 1915.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the tariff rate per cubic foot of Venteak timber has been raised and fixed as detailed below. These rates will come into force from the date of publication of this notiee in the Government Gazette.

Species.	Per cubie foot.	Tariff rate. Bh. Rs.	As.	P.
Venteak round	Do.	1	2	0
Do. axed	Do.	1	5	0
Do. sawn	Do.	1	8	0

(By order),

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 11-1-1919/27-5-1094.

R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again:—

(1) G. O. No. 4105/L. R., dated the 28th June 1917.

Read also:—

(2) Letter No. 5535/L. R., dated the 13th September 1917, to the Superintendent, Travancore Survey.

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* *Vide* Notification No. 6766/F. & M. R., dated 24-11-15.

(3) Letter No. 7368/L. R., dated the 1st December 1917, to the Superintendent, Travancore Survey.

(4) Letter No. 1328, dated the 31st May 1918, from the Superintendent, Travancore Survey.

(5) Letter No. 3480/L. R. 65 of 1917, dated the 22nd July 1918, to the Ag. Superintendent, Travancore Survey.

(6) Letter No. 15, dated the 19th August 1918, from the Superintendent, Travancore Survey.

2. With a view to develop the traffic on the Western Outlet Road, the Government, in *G. O. No. 1105/L. R., dated the 28th June 1917, read above, sanctioned three blocks of land, comprising about 3,500 acres on either side of the road, included in the Reserved Forests, being disafforested and assigned for occupation and cultivation. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, who was asked to survey the blocks, has suggested the desirablity of transferring from the Karimannur pakuthi in the Thodupuzha taluk to the Kuttamangalam pakuthi in the Muvattupuzha taluk the tract of land as per boundaries given below, for the reason that the land is more accessible to the officers of the Muvattupuzha taluk than to the officers of Thodupuzha taluk. The Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, is also agreeable to the alteration of boundaries proposed by the Superintendent of Survey.

ORDER THEREON $\frac{\text{No. 737/L. R.}}{\text{65 of 1917}}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{\text{20th January 1919.}}{\text{7th Makarom 1094.}}$

His Highness' Government consider that the transfer of the tract of land described above from the Karimannur pakuthi of the Thodupuzha taluk to the Kuttamangalam pakuthi of the Muvattupuzha taluk is necessary and they direct accordingly.

2. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, is requested to arrange for the area being surveyed and excluded from the Thodupuzha taluk and included in the Muvattupuzha taluk. Fresh maps of the two taluks should be supplied to Government and the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

3. The Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, will arrange for the transfer of the land records relating to the area to the Tahsildar of Muvattupuzha taluk.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

North:—The Kandampara river from its junction with the Periyar river, eastward up to Kumbampara, and thence the watershed along Erpallimudi and Mandarpara to the Kannan Devan Hills Boundary.

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* *Vide* page 245 of the Supplement.

East:—Kannan Devan Hills Boundary southward up to near Palamalai.

South:—A line from the Kannan Devan Hills Boundary westward to the Periyar river, south of Neriamangalam.

West:—Periyar river.

To

The Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Conservator of Forests.
The Chief Engineer.
The Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Gazette.
The Account Officer.
The Press Room.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again:—

(1) G. O. No. 2290/L. R., dated the 13th April 1917.

(2) Letter No. 2269, dated the 19th April 1917, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

Read also:—

(3) Petition dated the 5th Kumbhom 1092, from Kuttikalan Padmanabhan and certain other Kanikars of Nedumangad.

(4) Docket No. 1614/L. R., dated the 26th March 1917, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(5) Petition dated the 8th Meenom 1092, from Mallan Kochan and other Kanikars of Nedumangad.

(6) Docket No. 2229/L. R., dated the 18th April 1917, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(7) Sadhanom No. 9609, dated the 14th Mithunom 1092, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(8) Letter No. 4036, dated the 4th August 1917, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(9) Sadhanom No, 1045, dated the 13th Kanni 1093, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum

(10) Letter No. 6118, dated the 13th October 1917 to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(11) Letter No. 6119, dated the 13th October 1917, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(12) Letter No. 6120, dated the 13th October 1917, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(13) Letter No. 6121, dated the 13th October 1917, to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(14) Letter No. 275, dated the 12th November 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(15) Letter No. 1697, dated the 11th December 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(16) Letter No. 1018, dated the 16th June 1918, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(17) Petition dated the 27th Karkadagom 1093, from Chathali Kaliambi and others, Kanikars of Nedumangad taluk.

2. In their letter No. 2269, dated the 19th April 1917, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, the Government sanctioned the grant of certain concessions to the Kanikars of Kalial pakuthi, Vilavancode taluk, in the matter of the registry of 82·62 acres of land in that pakuthi. Petitions were subsequently received from the Kanikars of Nedumangad taluk, stating that they are in possession and enjoyment of Kani lands from time immemorial, that high rates of *tharavila* and *thadivila* are demanded of them for the registry of those lands in their names in pursuance of the ordinary rules for the registry of puduval lands, and that their community being too poor to pay such high rates, they are now unable to have lands registered in their names like the members of other depressed classes. They also submitted that they have been rendering various services to the State, by way of collection of elephant tusks, honey &c., clearing the boundaries of reserves and the like. In view of their backward condition, they prayed that orders might be issued for the registry of lands to members of their community on concessional terms.

(3) The petitions having been forwarded to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, he reported that the condition of the Kanikars is materially as bad as that of the Pulayas and the Pariahs and he suggested that the concessions granted to the latter by G. O. No. 2290/L. R., dated Trivandrum, 13th April 1917, might be extended to the Kanikars as well. The matter was thereupon referred to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, for their views. Their replies have been received and are read above. The majority of the Peishkars are of opinion that the Kanikars deserve the same sympathetic consideration as the Pulayas and the Pariahs and that lands should be registered in their names also at concessional terms.

No. 749/L. R. 21st January 1919.

ORDER THEREON 681 of 1917, DATED TRIVANDRUM, 8th Makaram 1094.

Government have carefully considered the whole question. They feel that the Kanikars of the State also deserve special treatment in the matter of registry of lands. In their letter No. 2269,

dated the 19th April 1917, read above, the Government sanctioned the registry of 82·62 acres of land in the names of the Kanikars of Kalial pakuthi, Vilavancode taluk, on the following terms:—

(1) that the tree-growth on the lands be arranged to be removed by the Forest Department prior to the registry so that the Kanikars may not have to pay any timber value ;

(2) that the payment of tharavila be dispensed with, but that the registry should be subject to the condition that the full *tharavila* will be imposed on alienation ;

(3) that all back arrears of tax be remitted ; and

(4) that the assessment for dry lands be fixed at five fanams per acre, the taxable trees and wet lands being assessed as moderately as possible.

2. The Government direct that the above concessions in the matter of assignment of lands to the Kanikars of Kalial be extended as a general measure to all the Kanikars throughout the State. These concessions will apply only to the registry of lands at the disposal of Government lying outside the Reserved Forests, the occupation of lands by hillmen (including Kanikars) within the Government Forests and Reserves being governed by the Revised Rules for the treatment and management of Hillmen dated 14th December 1911.

3. The benefit of the above concessions is allowed only to the Kanikars who are the subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja. The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, are requested to pay personal attention to the matter and see that applications from the Kanikars are disposed of promptly. A monthly progress report as to the area assigned in pursuance of the above concessions should be submitted to Government in the appended form.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

1. All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
2. The Conservator of Forests.
3. The Gazette.
4. The Press Room.

Statement showing disposal of applications for registry of puduval lands from the Kanikars for the month of.....

Taluk.	Number of applications received during the month inclusive of previous years.	Number disposed of.	Extent of land brought under registry.		Number of applications pending.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Cents.		
Total..						

No. 509/L. R.*
1109 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
22-1-1919/9-6-1094.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 2179, dated the 5th December 1918, *re*: the writing off of tax on certain thanathuchitta lands in the Kanjirapally Pakuthi, I am directed to inform you that, in cases in which the tax has to be written off *permanently*, the fact should be specifically stated in your recommendation and sanction obtained therefor. If this is not done, separate sanction will be necessary to write off the tax subsequent to the date of the original sanction.

2. The statement for writing off the tax received with your letter is returned, duly sanctioned.

I have &c.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

**Vide* also Huzur letter No. 4146/L. R., dated 7-6-1919.

No. 584/L. R. / 1106 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
25-1-1919/12-6-1094.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3035/24 of 1093, dated the 10th January 1919, *re*: registry of certain Puduval lands comprised in survey No. 276/1-B and C in the Kanjirapalli Pakuthi, I am directed to inform you that the area as per the recent sub-division survey should be adopted in regard to the registry of the lands.

2. The enclosures to your letter are herewith returned.

I have &c.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 655/L. R. / 690 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
28-1-1919/15-6-1094.

To

The Chief Engineer,

Travancore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 25, dated the 7th January 1919, *re*: taking possession of certain thanathuchitta lands by the P. W. D. without previously consulting the Land Revenue Department, I am directed to inform you that Assistant Engineer Mr. Padmanabha Iyer's action in taking possession of the lands without consulting the Revenue Department was irregular. This should be pointed out to him. I am also to request that instructions may be issued to the officers of your Department that no Government lands, whether poramboke, thanathuchitta or of any other description, should be taken possession of by them without the permission of the Department in whose custody the land is.

I have &c.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

No. 706/L. R.
240 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-1-1919/16-6-1094

To

The Dewan Peishkar,

Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your Sadhanom No. 182/D, dated the 9th Dhanu 1094, regarding transport charges for paddy taken from the Kandukrishi Nelpuras to the several Devaswoms, I am directed to inform you that, in the circumstances stated, the Government authorise you to order the payment of transport charges without reference to Government, provided the rates prescribed in Article 117 (22) of the Account Code are not exceeded.

I have &c.,

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

No. 735/L. R.
812 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
1-2-1919/19-6-1094.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 2659/88 of 1093, dated the 19th December 1918, I am directed to inform you that, in the circumstances stated, Government sanction A. J. Kuruvilla, Ag. Assistant Surveyor, Peermade taluk, being exempted from the operation of the Public Service Notification, *re*: minimum examination qualification as also from Article 43 of the Service Regulations regarding age-bar, for being confirmed in his present appointment.

2. As regards the general question raised by you in the last portion of your letter No. 7194, dated the 5/7th August 1918, *viz.*, whether, in the absence of better qualified men, those who have passed only the Intermediate examination in Surveying and Levelling may be appointed as Assistant Surveyors, I am to inform you that

such men should not be appointed as Assistant Surveyors unless they are specifically exempted by Government from the operation of the Public Service Notification *re*: minimum examination qualification.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 767/L. R. / 2548 of 1910.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
1-2-1919/19-6-1094.

To

The Superintendent,
Revenue Survey.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No. 46, dated the 6th January 1919, regarding the introduction of certain changes in the rules for the admission and training of candidates in the Survey Schools at Trivandrum and Kottayam, I am directed to inform you that the necessary notifications amending the rules have been arranged to be published in the Gazette.

2. I am to inform you that the Entrance Examination fee will be *Sirkar* Rupee one as sanctioned by Government, and not British Rupee one as mentioned in the draft amendment received with your letter.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 769/L. R. / 2548 of 1910.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that Rules 3, 7 and 10 of the Rules for the admission and training of candidates in the Survey School at Trivandrum, dated the 20th February 1916*, are amended as follows :—

* *Vide* page 119 of the Supplement.

"*Rule 3.* There will be four courses in a year, each course lasting for three months. The courses will commence on the first working day of the months Chingom, Vrischigom, Kumbhom and Edavom.

Rule 7. All the applicants, private candidates as well as Government servants, shall undergo an Entrance examination in Elementary Arithmetic (maximum 50 marks) and in Malayalam Composition and Hand-writing (maximum 25+25 marks). Each applicant shall pay an entrance examination fee of Rupee one before he sits for the Examination. Only those who secure not less than 50 per cent of the marks in each of the subjects shall be eligible for admission into the school.

Rule 10. The School fee shall be Rupees twelve for the whole course and shall be paid by the selected candidates within two days after selection".

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
1-2-1919/19-6-1094.

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 770/L. R.
2548 of 1910.

NOTIFICATION.

[C] Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that Rules, 3,7 and 10 of the Rules for the admission and training of candidates in the Survey School at Kottayam, dated the 21st July 1917*, are amended as follows :—

"*Rule 3.* There will be four courses in a year, each course lasting for three months. The courses will commence on the first working day of the months Thulam, Makarom, Medom and Karkadagom.

Rule 7. All the applicants, private candidates as well as Government servants, shall undergo an Entrance Examination in Elementary Arithmetic (maximum 50 marks) and in Malayalam Composition and Hand-writing (maximum 25+25 marks). Each applicant shall pay an entrance examination fee of Rupee one before he sits for the examination. Only those who secure not less than 50 per cent of the marks in each of the subjects shall be eligible for admission into the school.

---

* *Vide* page 252 of the Supplement.

Rule 10. The School fee shall be Rupees twelve for the whole course and shall be paid by the selected candidates within two days after selection ".

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
1-2-1919/19-6-1094.

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 995/L. R. 99 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
11-2-1919/29-6-1094.

To

The Superintendent,
Revenue Survey.

Sir,

Adverting to this office No. 2640, dated the 31st May 1918, forwarding copy of G. O. No. 2638, dated 17th May 1918, *re*: the inspection and maintenance of the State boundary marks, I have the honor to inform you that the Commissioner has asked for copies of the maps showing the details of the boundary between the Coimbatore District and Travancore and also of the Government orders in respect of the same. The Conservator has also made a similar request. Similar maps would be required by Dewan Peishkars of the other Divisions also.

As regards the description of the various portions of the State boundary and the G. O's. in respect of the same, Government consider that the information furnished on pages 271-284 of the Forest Manual will suffice for all practical purposes. The Division Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam and the Conservator of Forests, are being informed accordingly. In regard to the maps required for reference, I am to request that you will be so good as to prepare extracts from the maps relating to the various portions of the State boundaries between each Revenue Division and the British Districts or the Native State of Cochin and supply a copy to each Taluk and to each Forest Division and also one to each of the Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam and the Conservator of Forests. A dozen copies of the maps should also be forwarded to this office for reference and record.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, and the Conservator of Forests.

No. 1010/L. R. / 2700 of 1909.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 12-2-1919/1-7-1094.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 883, dated the 5th October 1918, I am directed to inform you that, in the circumstances stated, Government sanction three peons from the Devicolam Taluk Office being transferred to your office, thereby reducing the number of peons in that taluk from 10 to 7 as in the case of the Peermade taluk.

2. Please forward through the Account Officer the usual proposition statements for the above revision of establishment.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :--

(1) Letter No. 5077, dated 14/15th November 1917, from the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(2) Letter No. 144/F. & M. R., dated the 10th January 1918, to the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(3) Letter No. 471, dated 7th February 1918, from the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(4) Letter No. 1058/F. & M. R., dated 23rd March 1918, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

(5) Letter Dis. No. 600/18, dated 2nd July 1918, from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

(6) Extracts from the Minutes of the Conference held at Bhakthivilas, Trivandrum, on the 29th July 1918, for the discussion of questions relating to tea production and agricultural statistics.

(7) Extracts from the Minutes of a further Conference for the same purpose held at the Public Offices, Trivandrum, on the 12th October 1918.

Agricultural statistics for Native States are shown in Volume II of the Agricultural Statistics for India. The importance of having full and correct

statistics was recognised by His Highness' Government for some time past and they felt the necessity to co-operate in every possible way with the Department of Statistics, India, in the matter. The Government were therefore under correspondence with the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries of the State with a view to the collection of accurate and exhaustive figures.

In July 1918, Mr. Findlay Shirras, Director of Statistics to the Government of India, paid a visit to Trivandrum. A Conference was held on the 29th and 30th July 1918 with Mr. Findlay Shirras, for the discussion of questions relating to production of tea and agricultural statistics, at which the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries was also present. In regard to agricultural statistics, it was considered enough to confine attention to collecting information under certain necessary and useful heads such as the staple products *viz.*, paddy, cocoanut, pepper, tapioca, sugarcane, rubber and the like. The question was then considered as to whether the Land Revenue Department would be able to collect the required information, in addition to their normal work. Unlike in British India there is no arrangement here for the periodic inspection of cultivation and the maintenance of cultivation accounts in the villages, and the collection of statistics would therefore mean a field to field inspection. On a discussion of these points, it was proposed to convene a Conference of the Peishkars in view to discuss the details of the subject and come to definite conclusions as to the best method of collecting the statistics and the special arrangements, if any, that may be necessary for the purpose.

A Conference was accordingly held by the Dewan on the 12th October 1918, at which all the Division Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, and the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries were present. The Conference suggested:—

1. that, as at present, only statistics for Tables I to III of Vol. II of the "Agricultural Statistics of India" need be collected and sent to the Government of India.

2. that statistics regarding paddy, cocoanut, tapioca, sugarcane and rubber, might be collected,

3. (*a*) that, in the case of wet lands, the whole area under cultivation for purposes of the return, should be the area as per revenue accounts after deducting the area for which fallow remissions are allowed. In the case of *punja* lands in North Travancore, the area actually brought under cultivation in each year should be ascertained by actual inspection by about the middle of Makarom since the lauds are cultivated only periodically and such lands exist only in certain parts of the State and lie in compact blocks.

(*b*) that in the case of crops other than paddy, such as cocoanut, the statistics should be collected by actual field-to-field inspection, and

4. that as the normal Revenue staff could not find time to devote for the collection of the statistics, one Accountant on Rs. (12) twelve per mensem should be appointed for each *pakuthi* for a period of two or three months at the outside, and, under the strict supervision by the Proverthikars and Tahsildars, the work should be completed within a maximum period of three months. The Proverthikars and Tahsildars should check a certain percentage of the work of the Accountants.

ORDER THEREON NO. 710/F.&M.R. 566 of 1918 DATED TRIVANDRUM, 16th February 1919. 5th Kumbhom 1094.

The compilation of accurate agricultural statistics under as many heads as practicable would enable His Highness' Government to co-operate better with the Government of India in the matter, and would also secure to them valuable data for gauging the agricultural condition of the country from time to time. With the development of agriculture and commerce, the subject of agricultural statistics is growing in importance and His Highness' Government feel the urgent necessity of improving the method of collecting such statistics. They have carefully considered the suggestions of the Conference embodied in the minutes read above and are pleased to sanction the following proposals:—

(1) *Tables.* The Government do not consider it necessary to add to the number of returns now prepared. The Tables prescribed by the Government of India have been adopted and are incorporated on pages 845-851 of Volume III of the Land Revenue Manual. They will be followed.

(2) *Crops.* The Government agree with the Conference in thinking that it is desirable to restrict the collection of statistics to the more important crops. They therefore resolve that for Table III which deals with the specification of crops and area under each head, statistics should be collected for paddy, cocoanut, tapioca, sugarcane and rubber.

(3) *The method of collection.* The Government approve the procedure proposed for collecting the statistics. In the case of wet lands, the whole area as per accounts *minus* the area for which fallow remissions are specifically allowed, should be taken to be under cultivation, except with regard to *punja* lands in North Travancore in respect of which the area actually brought under cultivation in each year should be ascertained by actual inspection by about the middle of Makarom since the lands are cultivated only periodically and such lands exist only in certain parts of the State and lie in compact blocks. In the case of crops other than paddy, such as cocoanut, the statistics should be collected by actual field-to-field inspection.

(4) *Agency.* The Government consider that the field-to-field inspection required for collecting the statistics could not be done by the normal staff. They therefore sanction the entertainment of temporary Accountants on Rs. (12) twelve each per mensem, one for each pakuthi, and their employment temporarily for a period of not more than three months. The Government insist that the period of three months should, on no account, be exceeded. The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, will obtain

fortnightly reports of the progress of work, from the Tahsildars under them, and submit the same to the Government with their remarks.

The Government also consider that the work of the Accountants so deputed should be supervised by the Proverthikars and Tahsildars, who should check a certain percentage of such work to be fixed by the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, are requested to be so good as to take prompt action to give effect to the above orders. The Government would specially emphasize the need for the closest scrutiny of the statistics collected and compiled, in view to ensure that they correspond with actual facts and are accurate.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

1. All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
2. The Account Officer.

No. G. 1411.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the place known as Kazhuvanthitta in the town of Nagercoil will henceforth be known by the name of Ramavarmapuram.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
1-3-1919/18-7-1094.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. 1430/L. R.
220 of 1919.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
3-3-1919/20-7-1094.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir.

With reference to your letter No. 678/A. 45 of 94, dated the 10th February 1919, I am directed to inform you that Divisional

Treasury Officers should adopt the letter form in English and the Sadhanom in Malayalam in addressing the Tahsildar-Sub-Treasury Officers.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

(1) Circular No. 2776/Fl., dated 26th July 1912.

(2) Note by Mr. Gordon, Special Account Officer, on the work of the Outside Audit Branch of the Account Office.

(3) The Account Officer's replies to the above.

In the Financial Circular read above, Government laid down a comprehensive scheme for the regular inspection of the accounts kept at all controlling and disbursing offices and for the detailed local audit of all store accounts and of the accounts of the local bodies from 1st Chingom 1088. A distinction was drawn between inspections and audit. By Inspection was meant a general review of the accounts kept at the office inspected and an examination of the procedure to see that the rules were understood and followed. Audit, on the other hand, was the detailed check of the expenditure or receipts for certain periods with reference to original accounts and vouchers which it was not convenient to submit to the Audit Office and which could readily be audited locally.

Inspections included the following offices :—

Treasuries.
P. W. Division and Sub-Division Offices.
Forest Division Offices.
All main Anchal Offices.
Offices of all Heads of Departments (Accounts and Store branches.)
Offices of Inspecting Officers of the Education Department.
All Courts.

Under *Audits* were included :—

Store Accounts of Stationery and Medical Store and the *Agrasala.*
The Stamp Manufactory.
The Central Prison (Store, Manufactory and Printing Branches).
The Government Press.
The P. W. D. Workshop.
The Public Library.

The School of Arts.
All Town Improvement Committees.
The Kakur Estate.
The Sree Pandaravagai Offices, and certain Personal Deposit Accounts including Devaswoms.

Inspections were generally conducted by the Inspecting Officer personally, while audits were carried out by the Audit Staff and tested and reviewed by the Inspecting Officer. All inspection and Audit Notes were submitted to the Government in the Financial Department.

The Special Account Officer considers that the work of Outside Audit has been hitherto done on wrong lines and that the procedure should be considerably modified. The reports contain a mass of details much of which could be discussed and set right at the time of inspection. They are addressed to the Finaucial Secretary by the Inspecting Officers direct and after issue to him, the Account Office does not concern itself with their disposal. The disposals are also generally protracted,

Mr. Gordon is of opinion that the work of the Outside Audit Department should be confined to—

(*a*) The Inspection of offices which render original accounts to the Audit Office, *e. g.* Treasury.

(*b*) The check in local offices of original records and initial accounts of large spending departments which it is not convenient or possible to submit to the Audit Office for check. This audit is supplementary to that of the vouchers already submitted to the Account Office, *e. g.*, P. W. and Forest Division Offices.

(*c*) The local audit of expenditure and receipts of independent or semi-independent bodies, the detailed accounts of which are not incorporated with the State Accounts *e. g.*, Town Improvement Committees.

He has accordingly proposed the following modifications in the list of offices to be inspected :—

(*a*) *Sub-Treasuries.* The Inspection of Sub-Treasuries should be entrusted to the Dewau Peishkars who are responsible for the working of the Head Quarter Treasuries. They may also be inspected by the Account Officer (or his Assistants) if he thinks that such inspection is advantageous.

(*b*) *Head and Sub-Anchal Offices.* The supervision and control of these offices should be with the Anchal Superintendent only. No inspection by the Account Office is necessary.

(*c*) *Courts.* The inspection should be limited to such matters as accounts of deposits, diet expenditure, witness fees, batta, etc.

(*d*) *Accounts of Heads of Departments.*—A clear distinction should be drawn between the accounts of special receipts or of specified items of expenditure or of stores, and the ordinary accounts of casual receipts, and the expenditure on salaries, allowances and contingencies of an office. or of furniture and books. It is necessary that the former should be subjected to periodical inspections, but the latter should be left to the administrative control of the Heads of Departments.

ORDER THEREON NO. FL. 569. DATED TRIVANDRUM, 6th March 1919. 23rd Kumbhom 1094.

Government accept the Special Account Officer's view and direct that the Outside Audit and Inspection work of the Account Office should be in future conducted on the lines suggested by him.

The work accordingly consists of the following :—

(*a*) Inspection of offices which render original accounts to the Audit Office.

All Divisional Treasuries. (Annually)

One or two selected Sub-Treasuries in a Division may also be inspected annually by the Inspecting Account Officer. The inspections of Sub-Treasuries should be done by the Dewan Peishkars (or under their orders, by the Division Assistants or the Divisional Treasury Officers.)

Courts—Deposits accounts of civil and criminal courts once in three years.

(*b*) Check of accounts of special receipts or expenditure or of stores. These inspections should be done annually or as often as possible at longer intervals.

Fee receipts of Colleges and important schools.
Public Library.
School of Arts.
Diet expenses of large hospitals.
Store accounts of the Excise, Stationery, Police and Military Departments.
Agrasala stores.
Museum stores.
Accounts of important Devaswoms and Oottus.
Government Press accounts. (Receipts, Piece works expenditure and stores).

Central Prison (Manufactory and stores, including Press stores).

Stamp Manufactory.
Central Stamp Depot.

(*c*) Supplementary check of original accounts and initial records of large spending departments.

P. W. Division Offices ... Annually.

Selected Sub-Division Offices may be inspected, if the Account Officer thinks it necessary or desirable.

Forest Division Offices	....	Annually.

(*d*) Local audit of expenditure and receipts of independent or semi-independent bodies.

Expenditure and receipts of Thuravoor and Pattazhi Devaswoms having personal deposit accounts with the Treasury.—Once in three years.

Receipts of Town Improvement Committees.		Annually.
,, Kakur Estate	...	Annually.
,, Sree Pandaravagai	...	Annually.

2. Government approve of the Special Account Officer's suggestions regarding the form of inspection reports and the method of disposing of them. The report should consist of two parts. The main part, or inspection report proper, should be confined to important points or questions which have arisen or those on which there is a difference of opinion between the inspecting officer and the head of the office or those which cannot be settled locally. The second should be an audit one dealing with the minor or routine defects. The second part should always be prepared as the inspection proceeds and need not be sent to higher authority, except when such errors and irregularities are numerous or disclose careless and persistent failure to observe known rules, but may be left with the head of the office to be settled locally. The fact that the audit note has been issued to the head of the office should be mentioned in the Inspection Report and the head of the office in sending his replies through the head of his department should definitely state that all minor defects noticed have been rectified.

3. The Inspection Report should issue under endorsement from the Account Officer. One copy of the report should be sent to the Government in the Administrative Department and another to the Head of the Department for information, while another copy in half margin should be sent to the Head of the Office concerned who should submit his replies promptly through the Head of his Department. The replies should be disposed of by the Account Office and no further report need be sent to the Government, unless the Account Officer considers that any irregularity noticed is serious enough to be specially brought to the notice of Government. If, however, the report brings to light any defect in the system or requires any modification of the rules in the Financial Codes and Regulations, the Account Officer should separately address the Government in the Financial Department with a view to modify the system or rules.

4. The reports now pending in the Financial Secretariat will be transferred to the Account Officer for disposal.

(By order),
K. GEORGE,
Financial Secretary to Government.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.
The Account Officer.
All Dewan Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, and Heads of Departments.
All Presidents of Town Improvement Committees.
The Gazette.

No. 1566/L. R.* / 724 of 1910.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
8-3-1919/25-7-1094.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. C. 123/122 of 94, dated the 24th February 1919, regarding tea production, I have the honor to inform you that the register of tea gardens proposed to be opened should be maintained in the Taluk Offices as well as in the Division Cutcherry.

2. Printed Forms will be supplied to you as soon as they are ready.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1590/L. R.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the tract of land situated within the boundaries described below and comprising an extent of 42·67 square miles is

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* *Vide* also G. O. No. 428/L. R., dated 11-1-19 and Huzur letter No. 1952/L. R., dated 22-3-19.

transferred from Karimannur pakuthi, Thodupuzha taluk, to Poopara pakuthi, Devicolam taluk, and constituted as No. 16 Pallivasal Tavalam of Poopara pakuthi.

BOUNDARIES.

NORTH.	Kannan Devan Hills Concession.
EAST.	No. 12 Pottankad Tavalam in Poopara pakuthi, Devicolam taluk.
SOUTH.	No. 16 Attupara Tavalam in Udumbanshola pakuthi, Devicolam taluk.
WEST.	Malayattur Reserved Forest in No. 5 Karimannur pakuthi of Thodupuzha taluk.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
8-3-1919/25-7-1094.

R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 600/Fl.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
12-3-1919/29-7-1094.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 37/Cir., dated 26th February 1919, regarding the entertainment of some additional hands for the Kottayam Divisional Treasury, I am directed to inform you as follows :—

I. The Government consider that the restoration of the post of Assistant Treasurer is neither necessary nor desirable. The appointment has been abolished in all the Treasuries in the State. So far as the Treasury Branch is concerned, all Treasuries are more or less equal, a Divisional Treasury having no more work than a Sub-Treasury. If, therefore, a post of Assistant Treasurer is created again, it will have to be allowed generally for all the Treasuries of the State or at least for all the Divisional Treasuries and some of the more important Sub-Treasuries. This is impracticable. The Government do not therefore see their way to sanction your recommendation for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer for the Divisional Treasury.

II. It is a fact that no separate clerk has been allowed for stamp work. The Government therefore sanction the appointment of a Stamp clerk on Rs. (15) fifteen for the Divisional Treasury, Kottayam.

III. The Government are convinced that the accounts and clerical branches of the Divisional Treasury also require strengthening. They therefore sanction the entertainment of two additional clerks on Rs. (20) twenty each, per mensem.

IV. The appointment of a Mochi, asked for, does not appear to be necessary. The senior peon on Rs. 8, already sanctioned, is expected to do a Mochi's work also when required.

V. As regards the peons, the Government note that they have at times also to accompany remittances to other treasuries and that the Kottayam Divisional Treasury has, unlike the one at Trivandrum or Kalkulam, a large number of Sub-Treasuries under it. The Government therefore sanction an additional Peon on Rs. 7, as recommended by you.

Please forward the required proposition statement at an early date for sanction.

I have etc..
K. GEORGE.
Financial Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 603/Fl.* Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
12-3-1919/29-7-1094

To
The Dewan Peishkar,
Southern Division.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that, in view of the fact that no separate clerk is allowed for stamp work in the Kalkulam Divisional Treasury and as it is not desirable to indent on the services of the men in the clerical and accounts branches of the Treasury for this work, the Government have been pleased to sanction the appointment of a stamp clerk on Rs. 15 per mensem for the Treasury.

Please forward the required proposition statement for sanction.

I have etc.,
K. GEORGE,
Financial Secretary to Government

Copy to the Chief Secretary to Government.

Vide pages 342-348 of the Supplement.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again:—

* G. O. No. 4448/F. & M. R., dated the 1st November 1918.

Read also:—

(1) Letter No. 6089/M. 939, dated the 21st January 1919, from the Excise Commissioner, Travancore.

(2) Letter No. 7461/M. 1125, dated the 19th February 1919, from the Excise Commissioner, Travancore.

In the G. O. read above, officers of the grade of Assistant Excise Commissioners and above, in the Excise Department, have been, among others, empowered to inspect rain-gauges under the charge of officers belonging to the Excise Department.

The Excise Commissioner has now brought to the notice of Government that there are rain-gauges in charge of his Department at Thamaracolam, Rajakamangalam and Colachel in the Salt Factory Circle, and at Chinnar in the Devicolam Circle, that the circles wherein these stations are located are not generally under the charge of Assistant Excise Commissioners, and that as such, Assistant Excise Commissioners from other Circles will have to be specially deputed for the purpose of inspecting them as per the G. O. read above. He, therefore, requests that the Circle Officers of his Department also may be empowered to inspect the rain-gauges in charge of their subordinates.

ORDER THEREON NO. $\frac{1051}{\text{F. \& M. R.}}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{\text{13th March 1919.}}{\text{30th Kumbhom 1094.}}$

The Government concur with the views of the Excise Commissioner and empower the Excise Circle Officers also to inspect the rain-gauges in charge of their subordinates.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To.

1. All the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
2. The Honorary Director, Observatory.
3. The Chief Engineer.
4. The Excise Commissioner.
5. The Conservator of Forests.
6. The Commissioner of Police.
7. The Darbar Physician.

Vide pages 358-360 of the Supplement.

8. The Anchal Superintendent.
9. The Commandant, Nayar Brigade.
10. The Gazette.
11. The Press Room.

NOTICE.

No. 1757/L. R.

It is hereby notified for general information that two of the pakuthies in the Nedumangad taluk, *viz.*, Anad and Nellanad, have, during the Resurvey of the Taluk, been constituted into four pakuthies, namely, Anad, Pallode, Nellanad and Pullampara as particularised below:—

As per Original survey		As per Resurvey.		
Name of Pakuthi.	Survey Nos.	Name of pakuthi.	Resurvey Nos.	Corresponding original Survey Nos. as per column 2.
1	2	3	4	5
Anad.	1 to 4520	Anad.	1 to 4569	1 to 3884
		Pallode.	1 to 3512	3485 to 4520
Nellanad.	1 to 5775	Nellanad.	1 to 1745	1 to 3401
		Pullampara.	1 to 2392/2	3402 to 5775

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
15-3-1919/2-8-1094.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1894/L. R. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
21-3-1919/8-8-1094.

To

The Registrar,
Co-operative Societies.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1195, dated the 22nd February 1919, *re*: the verification of property statements submitted by Co-operative Credit Societies of the unlimited type which apply for loans from the Central Co-operative Bank, I am directed to inform you that Government do not see their way to arrange for the supply of copies of Settlement Registers and litho maps of villages to Co-operative Societies.

2. Instructions have, however, been issued to the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, to arrange for the property statements being verified by Proverthikars on the requisition of the Inspectors of your Department.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 1131/F. & M. R*. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
21-3-1919/8-8-1094.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Resident has written to say that the period of the returns of agricultural statistics of the State now forwarded to him for the Malabar year may, in future, be made to correspond with the period adopted by the Department of Statistics, namely from 1st July to 30th June, which is generally accepted as the agricultural year in British Province. I am to request that you will be so good as to arrange for the returns of agricultural statistics for your Division being prepared

* *Vide* Huzur letter No. 180/F. & M. R., dated 12-1-17, pages 201-204 of the Supplement.

in future for the agricultural year, *i. e.*, from 1st July to 30th June and forwarded to Government so as to reach this office not later than the 1st July in each year.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the Division Peishkars.

No. 1952/L. R†. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 22-3-1919/9-8-1094.

To

The Commissioner

Devicolam.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No. 1742/L. R. 724 of '10, dated the 14th March 1919, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to supplement the Tea returns called for therein by

(i) a list showing the names and addresses of the managers of those gardens who do not furnish the prescribed returns;

(ii) a detailed statement giving for each of such gardens the estimates framed by local officers; and

(iii) a list of tea producing properties under the two heads *viz.*, (*a*) estates with factories and (*b*) estates without factories and the former class of estates should show the entire output in pounds of *made tea* while the latter should show their yields in pounds of *leaf.*

2. The Resident wants the consolidated return for the whole State for 1918 to reach him before the 28th March current. The statistics should therefore be compiled as expeditiously as possible and the return forwarded to Government with the least possible delay.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the Division Peishkars.

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†*Vide* also G. O. No. 423/L. R., dated 11-1-19 and Huzur letter No. 1566/L. R., dated 8-3-19.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read again:—

*(1) G. O. No. 6239/L. R., dated the 18th November 1918.

Read also:—

(2) Sadhanom No. 686/L. R. 759 of '91, dated the 29th Makarom 1094, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, and the records received therewith.

2. On the 30th Chingom 1091 Bhanu Bhanu Pandarathil, Thamarasserri Matom, Kulakada Pakuthi, Kottarakara taluk, presented a petition to the Peishkar, stating that an extent of 74 cents of land from his registered holdings comprised in Survey Nos. 1/1, 1/2, 1/6, 2/1, 2/2 and 2/3 in the Kulakada pakuthi, was at the last settlement wrongly sub-divided and recorded as river porambokc, comprised in Survey No. 538/1, that according to the *Ozhugu* of 1012, the land was bounded by the river, that it was on a level with the adjoining lands and was not a new accretion or reclamation, that cocoanut and other trees which were 30 and 40 years old standing thereon had been included in the pattas granted to him and that the tax on these trees was being regularly paid by him. The Pandarathil therefore requested that concessions similar to those granted to the landowners on either side of the Neyyar and other rivers might be allowed to him and the land registered in his name.

3. After enquiry, the Peishkar has reported that the Petitioner's contention that the trees are included in his patta has to be admitted, as otherwise the trees should have been recorded as standing on thanathuchitta lands and that the level of the land and the age of the trees show that it is not a new accretion or reclamation. The Peishkar thinks that the land has to be treated as forming part of the respective adjoining Survey Nos. belonging to the Petitioner. The Peishkar also states that there are other lands similar to the above on either side of the river and recommends that concessions similar to those granted to the landowners on either sides of the Neyyar, Chittar, Killiyar and Kuzhithurai river porambokes may be granted to the landowners on either side of the Kulakada river.

Order thereon No. 2123/L. R., dated Trivandrum, 22nd March 1919. / 9th Meenom 1094.

His Highness' Government consider that the concessions granted in respect of the land along the banks of the Neyyar, the Chittar, the Killiyar, the Karamanai and the Kuzhithurai rivers, respectively, should be extended to lands situated on either side of the Kulakada river. Government accordingly direct that such of the lands as from their level and age of the trees standing thereon cannot be considered as recent accretions or reclamations from the river, may be granted to the adjoining holders without any vilayartham or tharavila but subject to appropriate assessment. Back arrears of assessment should be recovered from the occupants for the whole period of their occupation subsequent to the Settlement. The Peishkar will submit to Government a complete list of such lands with particulars of their

* *Vide* pages 369-370 of the Supplement.

extent and of the assessment and back arrears to be charged on them.

2. In regard to those lands which are accretions or reclamations from the river and constitute real encroachments, the Government direct that such of them as are objectionable and cannot be assigned on registry without prejudice to the interests of the public should be vacated and the fact reported to Government in due course. The other encroachments should be transferred to the head of assessed waste and brought under registry subject to the levy of appropriate *tharavila* and assessment. Back arrears of assessment should also be recovered under the standing orders of Government.

3. The Peishkar is requested to submit definite recommendations regarding the treatment of the lands belonging to the Pandarathil in the light of the above orders of Government.

(By order),

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, (with records).
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

No. G. 2051. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
26-3-1919/13-8-1094.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that it has been brought to the notice of Government that petitions from the members of the Pulaya, Paraya, Kurava and other depressed and backward classes are not receiving prompt attention in the Taluk Cutcherries and subordinate offices. I request that you will be so good as to issue stringent instructions to the subordinate officers under you to see that all petitions received from the members of such communities are carefully considered and promptly disposed of.

I have &c.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again:—

(1) G. O. No. 70/L. R. & F., dated the 24th December 1913.

*(2) G. O. No. 3021/L. R., dated the 21st April 1915.

*(3) G. O. No. 8764/L. R., dated the 2nd November 1915.

Read also:—

(4) Letter No. 829/L. R. 706 of 90, dated the 16th March 1919, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

2. In G. O. No. 70/L. R. & F., dated the 24th December 1913, the minimum rate of tharavila for the puduval lands in the pakuthies of Rani and Kumbazha in the Chengannur taluk was fixed at Rs. (15) fifteen per acre. Subsequently it was found that the rate was rather excessive and that it hampered the progress of puduval work in the two pakuthies. With a view to stimulate the extension of cultivation in the two pakuthies, Government ordered a reduction of the tharavila first to Rs. (10) ten and afterwards to Rs. (5) five per acre, in their Proceedings No. 3021/L. R., dated the 21st April 1915, and No. 8764/L. R., dated the 2nd November 1915, respectively. The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, now reports that, with the end of the war and the general awakening of industrial consciousness and the improvement of the resources of the people, there is very great demand for lands in Rani and Kumbazha and that the minimum rate of tharavila may therefore be raised to Rs. (10) ten per acre.

ORDER THEREON No. 2392/L. R., DATED TRIVANDRUM, 31st March 1919. / 18th Meenom 1694.

His Highness' Government accept the Peishkar's opinion and direct that the minimum rate of tharavila on dry lands available for registry in the Pakuthies of Rani and Kumbazha be raised to Rs. (10) per acre. This order will not of course apply to cases in which registry has already been sanctioned, whether the *tharavila* involved in them has been realised or not.

(By order),

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.
The Account Officer.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

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* *Vide* pages 14 & 81 of the Supplement.

No. 2337/L. R.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
2-4-1919/20-8-1094.

To

The Excise Commissioner,

Travancore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 5647/A 2013, dated the 16th January 1919, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the appointment of an additional clerk on Rs. (15) fifteen per mensem in each of the thirteen Taluk Offices noted below, for regulating the supply and issue of opium and ganja in the Taluk Treasuries concerned with effect from the 1st Medom 1094, as also a special allotment of Rs. (585) five hundred and eighty five in the Land Revenue budget for the remaining months of 1094.

2. The additional staff will belong to the Land Revenue Department and will be under the control of the Tahsildars and Peishkars like the rest of the Taluk staff.

3. Orders have been issued to the Peishkars to forward the necessary proposition statements.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Gorernment.

1. Vilavancode.
2. Neyyattinkara.
3. Trivandrum.
4. Quilon.
5. Karunagapalli.
6. Karthigapalli.
7. Chengannur.
8. Thiruvalla.
9. Ambalapuzha.
10. Changanacherry.
11. Kottayam.
12. Ettumanur.
13. Meenachil.

No. 2339/L. R. / 1269 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
2-4-1919/20-8-1094.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,

Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

Adverting to the correspondence ending with this office docket No. S. R. 3053/340 of '17, dated the 24th November 1917, I have the honor to inform you that, at the instance of the Excise

Commissioner, Government have sanctioned the appointment of an additional clerk on Rs. (15) fifteen per mensem in each of the taluk offices in your Division, noted below, with effect from the 1st Medom 1094, for regulating the supply and issue of opium and ganja in the taluk treasuries concerned. Government also sanction a special allotment of Rs. 45 in the Land Revenue Budget on account of the pay of the additional staff for the remaining months of 1094.

2. This additional staff will belong to and be under the control of the Revenue Department, like the rest of the Taluk staff.

3. I request that you will be so good as to forward the necessary proposition statements through the Account Officer at a very early date.

I have etc.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars.

1. Vilavancode.
2. Neyyattinkara.
3. Trivandrum.
4. Quilon.
5. Karunagapalli.
6. Karthigapalli.
7. Chengannur.
8. Thiruvella.
9. Ambalapuzha.
10. Changanacherry.
11. Kottayam.
12. Ettumanur.
13. Meenachil.

No. 2422/L. R.
562 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
4-4-1919/22-8-1094.

To

The Chief Engineer,
Travancore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 289, dated the 15th February 1919, I have the honour to inform you that Government sanction the grounds of the State Guest House and the several Residencies in charge of your Department being exempted from the operation of the Kuthagapattom Rules.

2. It is noted that the Division Officers will be instructed to lease out the trees on the best terms possible in the interests of Government.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2536/L. R.*

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the following additional Rule is inserted in the Cardamom Rules, dated the 12th August 1905, as amended by Notifications dated the 25th March 1914, the 3rd November 1915, the 11th May 1917 and the 5th August 1917.

"XI. A. In the case of registries in the names of more individuals than one, all the registry-holders shall be held jointly and severally responsible for *thavarila* as well as assessment and other dues".

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
9-4-1919/27-8-1094.

R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 2678/L. R.
400 of 1919.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja the following is added to the proviso to paragraph 17 of the "Rules regarding the grant of remission dated the 28th June 1914".

"In exceptional cases, however, where, owing to other pressing and urgent work, the Peishkar is not able to inspect the lands himself, he may direct his Assistant to do so, with the previous sanction of Government".

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
15-4-1919/2-9-1094.

R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. S. R. 1282.
350 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
23-4-1919/10-9-1094.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that at the instance of the Principal Port Officer, Travancore, the question of declaring Neendakara a Port under the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, and the Travancore Ports Regulation, I of 1094, is under the consideration of Government. The Principal Port Officer, in the meanwhile, suggests that no lands be registered at or near Neendakara in the names of private parties without reference to him as otherwise lands which Government might require for port improvements would have to be acquired. I request therefore that you

* *Vide* page 242, L. R. M., Vol. II.

will be so good as to arrange for the needful being done in regard to the Principal Port Officer's suggestion till the port improvement question is finally settled.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. J. 3785 / 13 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
24-4-1919/11-9-1094.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 6653, dated the 5/8th Meenom 1094, *re*: the grant of copies of official correspondence between Departmental officers, I have the honor to inform you that the orders contained in G. O. No. J. 2952*, dated the 3rd April 1918, to the District Magistrate, Quilon, on the subject, copy of which was forwarded to you with this office No. J. 2961, of the same date, refer to *requisitions from courts also*. Copy of letter No. 1127/L. R. 212 of 89, dated the 22nd July 1917, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, which led to the above G. O., is enclosed for your information.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars, and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(Enclosure.)

No. 1127/L. R.

Dewan Peishkar's Office,
Quilon, 22-7-1917.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that one Ramalingom Pillai Thiraviyam Pillai of Elathur in the Shencottah Taluk, Plaintiff in O. S. No. 73 of 1091 on the file of the Quilon District Court, has applied, with a certificate from the Court, for the grant of copies of certain records, some of which appear to be correspondence between

**Vide* page 297 of the Supplement.

officers of this Department. This case appears to be one in which the Sirkar is impleaded as a party. On looking into the records, I find that some papers in the correspondence are such as not to warrant copies of the same being given. But in the light of the court certificate produced by the party, I am in doubt as to whether I can exercise any discretion in the matter.

2. The same question came up on a former occasion in an analogous case, which I reported to Government in my Sadhanom No. 264/81 of 87, dated 28-6-92, wherein, in seeking sanction for the grant of copies of records in a particular case, I also solicited specific orders on the general question of granting copies of records, involving correspondence between Departmental officers, applied for by parties with certificates from the Courts. Your Sadhanom No. 774/D, dated 26-7-92/8-3-17 received in reply to this reference, merely sanctioned the grant of copies in that particular case. As applications for copies of records, with certificates from the Courts, are constantly being received, it is necessary to have some definite ruling in the matter. I, therefore, request to be favoured with definite instructions as to whether copies of all records, covered by Court certificates, have to be given to the parties irrespective of the nature of the correspondence involved or whether I am competent to exercise my discretion either to grant or refuse copies as the nature of each case would warrant.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Dewan Peishkar.

No. 3032/L. R.
243 of 1919.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
25-4-1919/12-9-1094.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 7400, dated the 8th April 1919, *re* : the entry of an incorrect survey number in regard to a piece of land acquired for the Trivandrum-Quilon Railway in the Attipra Pakuthi, I have the honor to inform you that Government concur in the view expressed by your Division Assistant that a clerical error of the kind referred to does not come under Section 16 of the Land Acquisition Rules,

and that the error may therefore be rectified, without the special sanction of Government.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 3067/L. R.
1475 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
26-4-1919/13-9-1094.

To

The Superintendent,
Revenue Survey.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 574, dated the 8th January 1919, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the price of the litho-graphed village maps being fixed at chackrams (14) fourteen per square mile or fraction thereof.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the ccount Officer, and the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 3070/L. R.
920 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
26-4-1919/13-9-1094.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 2401, dated the 10th December 1918, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction, with effect from the 1st Chingom 1095, the bifurcation of the Kanjirapalli Pakuthi in the Peermade Taluk into two pakuthies, Kanjirapalli North and Kanjirapalli South, the former comprising Survey Nos. 1 to 320 and 386 to 398 with a total area of 32,907·93 acres and the latter Survey Nos. 321 to 386 with an area of 31,799·78 acres. The Peruvanthanam pakuthi may be placed within the jurisdiction of the Proverthikar of the Kanjirapalli South pakuthi and the pakuthies

of Chirakadavu, Cheruvally and Poonjar within the jurisdiction of the Proverthikar of the Kanjirapalli North pakuthi.

2. Government sanction the following staff for the new pakuthies :—

Kanjirapalli North.

1	Proverthikar	on Rs. (25) twenty-five	per mensem.
2	Accountants	on Rs. (15) fifteen each	Do.
3	Peons	on Rs. (6) six each	Do.

Kanjirapalli South.

1	Proverthikar	on Rs. (20) twenty	per mensem.
2	Accountants	on Rs. (15) fifteen each	Do.
3	Peons	on Rs. (6) six each	Do.

3. Sanction is also accorded for the transfer of one Accountant on Rs. (15) fifteen and one peon on Rs. (6) six from the Manimala pakuthi to the new pakuthies, as a tentative measure. Please forward the usual proposition statements through the Account Office.

4. Provision may be made in your Budget Estimates for 1095 for the additional recurring expenditure of Rs. (26) twenty-six per mensem on the above account.

5. The bifurcation of the pakuthies as sanctioned above is being notified in the Gazette for general information.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer and to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

NOTICE.

No. 3073/L. R.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Kanjirapalli Pakuthi, Peermade taluk, is split up into two pakuthies, *viz*, Kanjirapalli North and Kanjirapalli South, the Kanjirapalli North pakuthi comprising survey numbers 1 to 320 and 386 to 398 with an area of 32,907·93 acres and Kanjirapalli South comprising survey numbers 321 to 386 with an area of 31,799·78 acres.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
26-4-1919/13-9-1094.

R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

The D. C. B. statements of Sirkar Land Revenue for the months from Chingom to Makarom 1094, and the Reviews thereon.

* * * * * *

ORDER THEREON, No. 3178/L. R., DATED TRIVANDRUM, 26th April 1919. 13th Medom 1094.

* * * * * *

4. The Government observe that in regard to the Reviews on the D. C. B. statements received from the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, there is no uniformity in the method of preparing the same. With a view to remove this defect, the Government resolve to issue the following instructions in the matter :—

(1) The arrears and current revenue should be dealt with separately and should not be mixed together.

(2) The figures for the quarter under review and those up to the end of the quarter should be separately shown and compared with the figures of the corresponding periods of the previous year.

(3) Under current revenue, the accruals during the quarter and the amount pending at the beginning of the quarter should be shown separately and should not be mixed together when figures for the quarter are compared.

(4) Amounts remitted and written off should not be included under collections but should be shown separately.

(5) Particulars of the balance pending, both under arrears and current revenue, in each taluk, should be shown separately, as also the amounts pending in each taluk under the several heads.

(6) A comparative statement as per form enclosed should be given in the body of the Review as regards demand, collection and balance.

(7) The reasons for the rise or fall in the current demand during the quarter and up to the end of the quarter should always be explained with reference to the head or heads of revenue affected and to the circumstances that led to the rise or fall.

The above instructions should be adhered to in preparing the Review for the third quarter of 1094.

(By order),
M RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 3106/L. R. / 1065 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
28-4-1919/15-9-1094.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the monthly B form statements of Land Revenue receipts received from your Division very often disclose delay in the adjustment of the amounts collected in the Taluks of your Division on account of other Taluks within your own Division or other Divisions and *vice versa*. Mistakes in the adjustment of the amounts are also not infrequent. This is because the B Form statements received from the Taluks are not properly examined and checked in your office. It is very necessary that the amounts should be promptly adjusted in the accounts of the Taluks concerned and that delays and mistakes should be avoided as far as possible. I am, therefore, to request that you will be so good as to see that the B Form statements are closely and carefully checked in your office. The Government resolve to issue the following instructions in the matter :—

(1) Date of collection should be furnished in the case of collections made on account of other Taluks, in a new column to be inserted between columns 2 and 3, in the B Form statement for the purpose.

(2) Particulars of year, month and date should be given in column 9 of the B Form statement.

(3) In column 13 of the B Form statement, year and month should be shown.

(4) Date of adjustment of the differences, if any, as per column 17 of the B Form statement should be invariably reported to this office as soon as adjustments are effected in the treasury or departmental accounts, as the case may be.

(5) When portions only of the amounts as per columns 4 and 5 of the B Form statements of the previous months are adjusted in columns 10, 12 or 14 in the B Form statements of the subsequent months, the fact together with the amount of the original credit should be noted at the foot of the B Form statement in which the adjustments are made.

2. Differences are often noticed between the treasury figures as given in column 2 of the B Form statement and those as per the Account Office. This may generally be due to wrong credits

under Land Revenue in the departmental or treasury accounts or to erroneous postings of the amounts in the accounts. The Government consider that such differences due to wrong classification can easily be avoided if the instructions contained in *G. O. No. 3749/L. R., dated 2nd June 1916 are strictly enforced. I request that you will be so good as to insist on a strict adherence to the instructions contained in the G. O by the Tahsildars and to arrange for wrong postings being avoided as far as possible in the treasury and departmental accounts.

I have &c.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. G. 2983. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
3-5-1919/20-9-1094.

To

The Financial Secretary to Government,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. Fl. 679/5181, dated the 24th March 1919, I have the honor to inform you that G. O. No. G. 1151, dated the 18th February 1919, allows the binding of books and registers of the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions only to be done departmentally and the bills passed without any certificates from the Superintendent, Government Press, or the Superintendent, Central Prison. G. O. No. G. 4115, dated the 22nd June 1918, will apply to the binding work in the other Divisions and Departments.

2. In regard to printing charges, Government accept your suggestion that, in future, bills from Heads of Departments on account of charges for printing at private Presses may be passed if they are accompanied by a certificate from the Superintendent, Government Press, to the effect that the charges claimed are reasonable and that it is necessary to insist on the production of

Vide pages 141-144 of the Supplement.

certificates from the Superintendents of the Government Press and the Central Prison Press that the work could not have been undertaken by them without prejudice to other Government work already in hand.

I have &c.,

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,

Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 3272/L. R.* / 278 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 5-5-1919/22-9-1094.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 4722, dated the 8/10th April 1919, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the appointment, in the Peermade Taluk Office, of one additional clerk on Rs. (20) twenty, and another on Rs. (15) fifteen, per mensem, with effect from the 1st Chingom 1095.

2. Provision may be made in your Budget estimates for 1095 for the additional expenditure on the above account.

3. Please forward through the Account Officer in due course the usual proposition statements for the above revision of establishment.

I have &c.,

R. KRISHNA PILLAI,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

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* *Vide* G. O. No. 2093/L. R., dated 8-3-11, p. 787, L. R. M., Vol II.

No. 3315/L. R.
681 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
6-5-1919/23-9-1094.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 4494, dated the 28/29th March 1919, I have the honor to inform you that the G. O. No. 749/L. R., dated the 21st January 1919, *re*: the registry of land in the names of Kanikars applies to "Kanikars" only and not to Hillmen in general.

I have &c.,
R. KRISHNA PILLAI,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 3479/L. R.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the following further amendments are made to the revised Land Records Maintenance Rules, dated the 24th December 1914, as amended by Notification No. 576/L. R.*, dated the 5th February 1916 :—

I. For the existing paragraph (6) under 1 "Duties of the Pakuthi Accountant" in Part II of the Rules, substitute the following :—

"(6) Every Accountant shall be thoroughly qualified in survey work. If any be found inefficient, he shall be sent to the Central Survey School, Trivandrum, for undergoing training, such leave as he is eligible for under the Service Regulation being given him for the purpose. On production of certificate of having become qualified, he shall be re-admitted for work in the pakuthi. The maximum period allowed for such training in the Central Survey School shall be six months, *i. e.*, two courses of the school. If the Accountant fails to pass in the two chances thus given to him, he shall be discharged from his post."

II. For the existing paragraph (4) under II "Duties of Proverthikar" in Part III, substitute the following :—

(4) Every Proverthikar shall be thoroughly qualified in survey work. If any be found inefficient, he shall be sent to the Central Survey School, Trivandrum, for undergoing training, such

* *Vide* pages 111—112 of the Supplement.

leave as he is eligible for under the Service Regulations being given him for the purpose. On production of certificate of having become qualified, he shall be re-admitted for work in the pakuthi. The maximum period allowed for such training in the Central Survey School shall be six months, *i. e.*, two courses of the School. If the Proverthikar fails to pass in the two chances thus given to him, he shall be discharged from his post."

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA.
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
13-5-1919/30-9-1094.

No. 2016* F. & M. R.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that a tariff rate of (8) eight annas and a seigniorage rate of (3) three annas per Kole have been fixed for Kampayeni bamboos.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
17-5-1919/3-10-1094.

No. 3614/L. R. 550 of 1919.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
17-5-1919/3-10-1094.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 13/19, dated the 19th April 1919, from the Resident, and to request that you will be so good as to arrange for the Statistics relating to the production of coffee in your Division being prepared in the enclosed forms and send to this office annually. The return is for each year ending the 30th June and should reach Government on or before the 15th of July following. Arrangements should at once be made for the speedy collection of figures at the end of the year, and care should be taken to see that the compilation is exhaustive and that the figures are reliable.

2. 30 printed copies of Form A and 3 copies of Form B are sent herewith. Additional copies can be supplied from this office.

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* *Vide* Notification No. 6766/F. & M. R., dated 24-11-15, page 86 of the Supplement.

if necessary. The garden-war statement furnished by the Estate as well as the consolidated statement for the Division should be furnished, as in the case of the Tea returns.

I have &c.,
T. P. RAMASUBBA IYER,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 3744/L. R.* / 1180 of 1918. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 23-5-1919/9-10-1094.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. C. 57, dated the 10/11th February 1919, I have the honor to inform you that, in the circumstances stated, Government sanction the kist collections from the cardamom ryots received from the Proverthikars at the Taluk Treasury by Postal Money Order being placed in the Treasury strong room in a separate box under the lock and key of the Tahsildar, pending receipt of the chellan and the connected accounts. The Tahsildar should, however, remit the amounts into the Treasury as soon as the chellan and the accounts are received from the Proverthikars.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

No. 3772/L. R.† / 610 of 1917. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 24-5-1919/10-10-1094.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 8152, dated the 20th Medom 1094, I have the honor to inform

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* *Vide* also letters Nos. 1755/L. R., 5909/L. R. and 9273/L. R., dated 9-3-'15, 29-11-'18 and 15-11-'19 respectively.

† *Vide* pages 342-348 of the Supplement.

you that, in the circumstances stated, Government sanction the permanent addition of a clerk on Rs. (30) thirty per mensem to the staff of the Divisional Treasury, Trivandrum, with effect from the 1st Edavom 1094. The necessary proposition statement for the revision of establishment should be forwarded through the Account Officer.

2. The appointment of the temporary Samprathy on Rs. (30) thirty, whose continuance till the 1st Edavom 1094 was sanctioned in my letter No. 1350/L. R. 610, dated the 25th February 1919, will cease from the above date. This disposes of your letter No. 8152, dated the 20th Medom 1094.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

No. 3893/L. R. / 630 of 1919. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 30-5-1919/16-10-1094.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. C. 209/372 of 94, dated the 4th March 1919, I have the honor to inform you that the Village Account No. 17 (Remittance Account) should comprise all the items of revenue which go into the Nalvazhi. I request that you will be so good as to arrange accordingly.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkars

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) Letter No. 6514/S. R., dated 7th December 1907, to the Superintendent and District Magistrate, Cardamom Hills.

Read also :—

(2) Dockets Nos. 2951 and 2952, dated the 8th January 1919, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(3) Letter No. 557, dated the 23rd January 1919, to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(4) Letter No. C. 105, dated the 21st February 1919, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

When a piece of registered land is put up to auction for arrears of tax under the Revenue Recovery Regulation and no bidders are forthcoming, the procedure now followed in the Devicolam Division is to bid the land for the Sirkar for a nominal value of one chuckram, credit the purchase money of one chuckram out of the taluk contingencies towards part payment of the dues, write off the arrears *minus* the amount of the purchase money with the previous sanction of Government, and record the land as *tharisu*. This procedure is based upon letter No. 6514/S. R., dated the 7th December 1907, to the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, read above. But, in the other Divisions of the State, the land in such cases is not bought for the Sirkar as is done in the Devicolam Division, but the arrears are merely written off and the land recorded as *tharisu* with the sanction of Government.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{4461\ L.\ R.}{4\ of\ 119}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{1st\ June\ 1919.}{18th\ Edavom\ 1094.}$

The Government consider it desirable and necessary that the procedure adopted should be uniform in all the Divisions. Further, the formal purchase of the land on behalf of the Sirkar is also legally necessary in view to divest the holder of the land of his title and vest it in the Sirkar free of all encumbrances. The Government, therefore, direct that, in such cases, the procedure followed in the Devicolam Division, be adopted in the other Divisions also.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

No. 3999/L. R.* 1210 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
4-6-1919/21-10-1094.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 8665, dated the 17th May 1919, I have the honor to inform you that provision for the pay of the Divisional Treasury Officer and his establishment may, as

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* *Vide* pages 342-348 of the Supplement.

suggested by the Account Officer, be made in the Budget under I. L. R. A. Division Cutcherries.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

Copy to the Account Officer.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again:—

(1) G. O. No. 2638/L. R., dated the 17th May 1918.

Read also:—

(2) Letter No. 4552/354 of 1093, dated the 31st March 1919, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

2. In G. O. No. 2638/L. R., dated the 17th May 1918, it was ordered that, whenever the State boundary did not pass along or coincide with the boundary of a reserved forest or reserved land, the Tahsildar concerned shall be responsible for the maintenance of that portion of the State boundary lying within the limits of his jurisdiction and that every Tahsildar should perambulate and inspect the whole length of the State boundary for whose maintenance he was responsible, at least once every year. The Commissioner, Devicolam, has brought to the notice of Government that the Devicolam taluk, unlike other taluks, is surrounded by the State boundary on the east and north. The length of the boundary line is stated to be 80 miles as the crow flies, while the actual distance that would have to be covered by an inspecting officer would be about 200 miles. For a single inspection of the whole line it will take about 2 months; and the Commissioner states that the Tahsildar's absence for such a long time would seriously affect his other work in the taluk. The Commissioner therefore proposes.—

(1) that the Tahsildar may be exempted from the work: and

(2) that a special Officer of the Deputy Tahsildar's status be deputed for inspecting and reporting on the condition of the boundary.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{4663/\text{L. R}}{99 \text{ of } 17}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{\text{6th June 1919.}}{\text{23rd Edavom 1094.}}$

The inspection and verification of the State boundary is too important a piece of work to be entrusted to an officer of the Deputy Tahsildar's status. The work should be done by the Tahsildar himself as required by G. O. No. 2638/L. R*., dated the 17th May 1918. But, as the boundary line in the Devicolam taluk is too long to be finished in one year, Government sanction the

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**Vide* page 303 of the Supplement.

inspection being finished in two years in the Devicolam taluk as a special case.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Conservator of Forests.
The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Gazette.

No. 4146/L. R. / 1109 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
7-6-1919/24-10-1094.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. C. 50, dated the 10/11th February 1919, enquiring whether, in cases in which a recommendation for permanently writing off the tax on a land made in one year is sanctioned in the succeeding year, the amount of tax due for the latter year may also be written off, I have the honor to observe that the instructions contained in this office letter No. 509*, dated the 22nd January 1919 are clear on the point. As the sanction is for *permanently* writing off the tax on the land the tax for all the years, including the year in which the sanction is received in your office, may be written off on the strength of that order without a separate reference.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 2348/F. & M. R.†

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum
9-6-1919/26-10-1094.

To

The Honorary Director,
Observatory, Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 268, dated the 6th May 1919

**Vide* page 399 of the Supplement.

†*Vide* also G. O. No. 873/L. R., dated 28-1-13, p. 951. L. R. M., Vol. II,

re: the upkeep of the raingauges, I have the honor to inform you that Government approve of your suggestion that the expenses on this account should be met by the Departments having charge of the stations, the raingauges being provided by the Observatory in view to assure uniformity of pattern.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 4656/L. R.
673 of 1919.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
14-6-1919/31-10-1094.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadhanom No. 1063/L. R. 702 of 91, dated the 25th Medom 1094, I have the honor to inform you that, in the circumstances stated, Government sanction permission being granted to Arakal Narayana Kurup Kesava Kurup, the present holder of the Kandukrishi wet land comprised in Survey No. 85/A in the Chennankari pakuthi, to convert the above land into a *purayidom*, subject to the condition that the wet assessment now imposed on it will continue to be paid until the next settlement, when the land will be dealt with as garden land and assessment fixed according to the rules governing that settlement.

2. There is no need or justification for levying a prohibitory assessment in addition in such cases of conversion of Kandukrishi wet lands into dry lands, as the Royal Proclamation of 30th Mithunom 1091, on the subject, contains no provision therefor.

3. The opening of a special register to note down this and similar facts for use at the time of the next settlement is hardly necessary. There is however no objection in opening such a register.

4. The records received with your Sadhanom are returned.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read again:—

(1) Rules dated the 7th July 1914, regarding *pokkuvaravu* or transfer of registry.

(2) G. O. No. 7195, dated the 22nd November 1917.

Read also:—

(3) Letter No. 6371, dated the 7/9th July 1918, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(4) Circular letter No. 3943/L. R., dated the 19th August 1918, to all the Division Peishkars.

(5) Letter No. 250, dated the 6th September 1918, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(6) Letter No. 2923, dated the 25th November 1918, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(7) Letter No. 5156, dated the 7th February 1919, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(8) Letter No. 714, dated the 21/22nd February 1919, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

In letter No. 6371, dated the 7/9th July 1918, read above, the Commissioner, Devicolam, suggested that pokkuvaravu cases should not be considered as disposed of unless and until pattas are issued as per the orders passed in those cases, as otherwise there was the chance of the issue of pattas being delayed for a long time or for their not being issued at all. The Commissioner's suggestion was referred to all the Division Peishkars for an expression of their views and their reports have been received. All the Peishkars, except the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, observe that the issue of pattas partake only of the nature of execution proceedings in civil suits and he points out that what applies to the pokkuvaravu cases should apply to the puduval and karampathippu cases as well ; and that, if these cases are treated as pending until the issue of pattas, it would tend to swell the pending list unnecessarily without serving any useful purpose.

Order thereon No. $\frac{5064\ L.\ R.}{78\ of\ 1916}$, Dated Trivandrum, $\frac{25th\ June\ 1919.}{11th\ Mithunom\ 1094.}$

Government consider that pokkuvaravu, puduval and karampathippu cases may be treated as having been disposed of as soon as the final order is passed in those cases, and that they need not be treated as pending until pattas are actually issued. The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam are, however, requested to specifically state, in their quarterly reviews on the disposal of the revenue cases, the number of cases in which pattas should have been issued during the quarter, the number of cases in which pattas were actually issued and the number pending issue of

pattas, in regard to pokkuvaravu, puduval and karampathippu cases in their respective Divisions.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

1. All the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
2. The Gazette.
3. The Press Room.

No. 4996/L. R.* / 1000 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
28-6-1919/14-11-1094.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. † 5247/682 of '91, dated 28th April 1919 and reminder thereto, I have the honour to inform you that Government sanction the month of Mithunom also being added in Village Account No. 19, as originally proposed by you.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkars.

No. 5017/L. R. / 2548 of 1910.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, it is hereby notified that paragraph 20 of Part I of the Revised

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* *Vide* G. O. No. 73/L. R., dated 21-12-18.

† This letter ran as follows:—

"Adverting to para 11 of G. O. No. 73/L. R., dated 22-12-18 received with your docket No. 1260/L. R., dated 24-2-19 *re*: the preparation and maintenance of certain registers and accounts relating to the Land Revenue demand, I have the honor to report that the month of Mithunom was proposed to be added in Village Account No. 19 because Mithunom is a kist month for tax on Tea Estates."

Land Records Maintenance Rules dated the 24th December 1914 is amended as follows :—

"The foregoing Rules (1 to 19) shall not apply to the Nedumangad taluk, which has been resurveyed. The demarcation marks of the Nedunangad taluk will be inspected and maintained according to the Rules passed under date the 1st June 1910 in modification of the Rules dated the 2nd August 1907 and 25th July 1909 ; but three years' time is allowed for a complete round of inspection of all demarcation stones ".

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
28-6-1919/14-11-1094.

R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. Fl. 1344.†

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
5-7-1919/21-11-1094.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,

Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 9425, dated 12th June 1919, I have the honour to inform you that, as recommended, the Government have been pleased to sanction the two temporary hands—one Nottam on Rs. 15 and one Gollah on Rs. 8 per mensem in the Trivandrum Divisional Treasury being made permanent with effect from the 1st Chingom 1095.

I have etc.,
K. GEORGE,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 5175/L. R.
1475 of 1916.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the price of the lithographed village maps has been raised to chackrams (14) fourteen per square mile or fraction thereof.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
5-7-1919/21-11-1094.

R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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† *Vide* pages 342-348 of the Supplement.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read :—

(1) Letter No. G. 6319, dated the 24th September 1918, to Mr. R. Krishna Pillai, Under Secretary to Government, Land Revenue Section.

(2) Letter No. G. 8134, dated the 2nd December 1918, to Do.

(3) Letter No. 29, dated the 25th March 1919, from Mr. R. Krishna Pillai, Under Secretary to Government on special duty.

Order thereon No. $\frac{5550 \text{ L. R.}}{1200 \text{ of } 19}$, dated Trivandrum, $\frac{16\text{th July } 1920.}{32\text{nd Mithunom } 1094.}$

The new system of Land Revenue accounts, introduced by the Land Revenue Manual, having been brought into operation from the beginning of 1091, His Highness' Government considered it necessary to ascertain, by actual examination of the Registers and Accounts kept in the Village, Taluk and Division Offices, whether the system was being understood and enforced properly in the several Offices, whether there was uniformity in the practical working of the system, and what progress had been made in the maintenance of the Registers and Accounts prescribed by the Land Revenue Manual. Mr. R. Krishna Pillai, Under Secretary to Government, Land Revenue Section, was accordingly placed on special duty to report on these points after an examination of the Land Revenue records of some of the important Village, Taluk and Division Offices in the State. He entered upon his special work on the 6th December 1918 and closed it on the 9th February 1919. He examined the records of 39 Village Offices, 22 Taluk Offices and 3 Division Offices—(*vide Appendix A*). The results of his examination are embodied in his report No. 29, dated the 25th March 1919, read above.

2. The Special Officer says that, owing to the limited time at his disposal, he was able to make only a rapid and cursory survey of the progress in the maintenance of the records in the several Offices inspected by him. He, however, reports that, notwithstanding certain defects and imperfections incidental to the working of any new system in its initial stages, such of the Accounts and Registers as relate to the determination and collection of the Land Revenue demand are fairly well written up and subjected to periodical scrutiny at the hands of the higher officers of the Department, so that every item of revenue is brought to book directly it falls due and sustained and vigorous action is taken towards its recovery. The weakest point in the old land revenue system was the absence of any check or control by the superior officers of the Department in the matter of fixing the annual demand. This has been com-

pletely removed with the introduction of the Land Revenue Manual and the checks and counter-checks provided for therein ensure the correctness of the demand. Government note this with gratification.

Working of Land Revenue Regulations and Rules.

3. In the opening portion of his report, the Special Officer has invited the attention of Government to a few points which have a close bearing on the enforcement of the provisions of the Manual. He has dealt with the Regulations and Rules bearing on the administration of the Land Revenue and made specific suggestions under each head :—

(i) *Land Conservancy Regulation.*

(*a*) The Tahsildars, in disposing of the cases under the Regulation, take for guidance the Rules dated the 19th June 1914 issued under the old Regulation (II of 1067 amended by Regulations I of 1075 and II of 1085), though, with the passing of the new Regulation, the old rules have ceased to have any force. According to clause 16 of these Rules, the imposition of prohibitory assessment on *poramboke* lands encroached upon should be resorted to in those cases only in which the removal of the encroachment is not urgently required in the interests of the public. That is to say, no prohibitory assessment need, under the Rules, be charged in cases where immediate eviction is insisted on. Under the new Regulation (IV of 1091), however, "any person unauthorisedly occupying a *poramboke* and liable to pay a fine under section 6 shall, in addition, be liable to pay such prohibitory assessment for the whole period of occupation as may be imposed by the Division Peishkar" (*Vide* clause 2, Section 7). This means that, even in cases where immediate eviction is ordered, the trespasser is liable to pay prohibitory assessment from the date on which he encroached on the *poramboke* up to that on which he is evicted. But no prohibitory assessment is charged at all in such cases, in view of the direction contained in the Rules issued under the old Regulation, though the cases themselves are disposed of under the new Regulation.

(*b*) The Special Officer mentions another instance of anomalous procedure said to be followed in some of the taluks of the Kottayam Division. When a party who unauthorisedly occupied a Government *poramboke* voluntarily vacates it, he is called upon to pay arrears of assessment for the whole period of occupation (നടന്നതാളത്തെ കുടിശ്ശിക) though no action whatever is taken against him under the Land Conservancy Regulation. This procedure is not authorised by the Regulation. In the event of the trespasser refusing to pay the arrears, it would not be possible to recover them

under Section 12 of the Regulation, so long as the arrears are not charged under any specific provisions of the Regulation.

With a view to remove these anomalies and ensure the correct working of the Regulation, Mr. Krishna Pillai suggests the desirability of issuing a set of Rules under Section 11 of the Regulation, in supersession of the Rules issued under the old Regulation. The matter has already received the attention of Government and they have called upon the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, to prepare and submit draft Rules for the consideration of Government. But the draft Rules have been received only from the Commissioner, Devicolam, and the Division Assistant in charge, Trivandrum. The Regulation came into force on the 1st Chingom 1092 and the issue of the Rules can no longer be delayed. The Government accordingly direct that the Rules be drafted in the Land Revenue Section of the Secretariat *at once* and sent to the Peishkars for their remarks to be submitted to Government within *one month* from the date of receipt of the draft Rules.

(*c*) Section 7 (1) of the Land Conservancy Regulation authorises the levy of assessment on Government lands (other than *poramboke*), unauthorisedly occupied by people for the whole period of occupation, the assessment being levied "in accordance with the rate that may be prescribed by the Government from time to time in this behalf". But no specific rate of assessment has, so far, been fixed by Government under the Regulation. Mr. Krishna Pillai points out that it is necessary to formally prescribe the rates of assessment to be charged on such lands. Government agree in this view and direct that the rates of assessment to be charged under Section 7 (1) of the Regulation be at the *minimum* rates prescribed by Rule 16 of the Puduval Rules. A Notification* to that effect will issue separately under Section 11 of the Land Conservancy Regulation.

(ii) *Agricultural Improvement Loans Regulation.*

Under paragraph 21 of the Rules dated the 4th September 1891, issued under the Agricultural Improvement Loans Regulation (IV of 1066 as amended by Regulation III of 1085), the loans granted under the Regulation are chargeable with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. The Special Officer points out that, at the time of the issue of the Rules, money was comparatively cheap and that, in view of the present condition of the money market, their is no reason why the rate of interest should not be raised to 5 per cent per annum. Government accept this suggestion and direct that the rate of interest be fixed at 5 per cent per annum and that Rule 21 be amended accordingly.

Vide pages 64 & 65 of the Supplement to L. R. M., Vol. I.

(iii) *Revenue Recovery Regulation.*

(*a*) Section 4 of Regulation I of 1068 lays down that "arrears of public revenue due on land shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum whenever interest is chargeable upon such arrears." The Special Officer brings to the notice of Government that no interest whatever is charged on arrears in the Taluks, other than Peermade, inspected by him. In the interests of Government and with a view to secure uniformity of procedure, Mr. Krishna Pillai suggests that interest should be charged on all *old* arrears, that is, arrears relating to the previous year or years, at 6 per cent per annum as provided in the Regulation This is approved and sanctioned.

(*b*) Section 5 of the Regulation authorises the levy of costs of process: and a demand notice fee of 4 chs. per notice is now realised in all the Taluks of the State. The Special Officer reports that, in some of the Taluks of the Padmanabhapuram Division, a fee of chs (12) twelve to (14) fourteen is levied in every case of attachment of immovables, by way of tomtom and other charges, while no such fee is levied in the other Taluks of the State. The Special Officer suggests that the practice may with advantage be extended to the other Taluks as well. Government approve of this proposal and sanction the levy of fee at a uniform rate of chs. (12) twelve in every case of attachment of immovables under the Regulation to cover the cost of tomtom and other expenses of attachment.*

(*c*) In regard to demand notice fee itself, the Special Officer says that the fees collected under this head in respect of amounts due to the Excise Department are credited to that Department in pursuance of Huzur letter No. 1825/L. R., dated 30th March 1917. Following this analogy, the demand notice fee recovered from the defaulters of Devaswom Land Revenue is credited to the Devaswom Department in some of the Taluks. Mr. Krishna Pillai observes that the demand notice fee is really the cost of the process in recovering the amount, and that the question for consideration in such cases is not on behalf of which Department the amount is realised but by which Department the process is executed. If it is executed by the Land Revenue Department, the process fee should, in Mr. Krishna Pillai's opinion, naturally go to that Department and no other. The opinion of the Account Officer on the point will be called for and final orders† passed on receipt of his reply.

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* *Vide also G. O. No. L R. 4303, dated 13-5-20.*

† *Vide Huzur letter No. L. R. 7912, dated 29-9-19.*

(*d*) Another point has been brought to notice by the Special Officer in this connection. When registered lands are put up to auction for arrears of tax under the Regulation and no purchasers are forthcoming, the lands are, as a rule, bought in by Government for a nominal value in the Taluks of the Devicolam Divison, while, in the other Taluks, no such purchase is resorted to, the arrears being written off and the lands transferred to the head of assessed waste with the previous sanction of Government. Mr. Krishna Pillai points out that this differential treatment is anomalous and suggests the introduction of a uniform procedure in dealing with the lands. This question has since been disposed of by Government separately in G. O. No. L. R. 4461-4 of 19*, dated 1st June 1919, laying down that the practice followed in the Devicolam Division should be adopted in the other Divisions also.

(iv) *Puduval Rules.*

(*a*) In connection with the working of the Puduval Rules, it has been brought to the notice of Government that, in the Padmanabhapuram and Kottayam Divisions, the *tharavila* on *poramboke* lands available for registry is very often recovered before they are transferred to the head of assessed waste, under the authority of Government letter No. 8464/L. R., dated 22nd August 1914, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram. This procedure was allowed by Government in view of the difficulty of evicting the unauthorised occupants of *poramboke* lands after their transfer to the head of assessed waste under the old Land Conservancy Regulation. This defect has now been removed by the new Regulation. Hence, there is no justification now for continuing the above procedure. Further, it is inconsistent with the provisions of the Puduval Rules which authorise the recovery of *tharavila* on *poramboke* lands only after they are transferred to the head of assessed waste and made available for registry. The Special Officer therefore suggests the discontinuance of the practice in vogue in the Kottayam and Padmanabhapuram Divisions. Government approve of this suggestion and direct that *tharavila* in respect of a *poramboke* land available for registry should in no case be recovered before it is transferred to the head of assessed waste, as provided in the Puduval Rules.

(*b*) Under paragraphs 19 and 21 of the Puduval Rules, the *tharavila*, *thadivila* and the cost of demarcation and survey, if any, due on *puduval* lands could alone be recovered prior to registry, the assessment and arrears being recovered subsequent to registry.

The Special Officer points out that, though this procedure is theoretically correct, it leads to certain practical inconveniences and delay in recovering the assessment and back arrears. He therefore

* *Vide pages 437-438 of the Supplement.*

suggests the desirability of recovering the current years tax and arrears in addition to the *tharavila*, *thadivila* and other dues before registry, in accordance with the practice in vogue prior to the introduction of the new Puduval Rules. This is approved. The necessary steps will be taken to amend paragraphs 19 and 21 of the Rules accordingly.

(*c*) Another fact brought to notice by the Special Officer is that the provisions regarding the issue of *pattas* contained in paragraph 32 of the Puduval Rules are wholly ignored in almost all the Taluks inspected by him. Government consider this very unsatisfactory. The serious attention of the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, is drawn to the matter and they are requested to see that the provisions of paragraph 32 of the Rules are fully complied with and that *pattas* are issued, as far as possible, in the *very year* in which registry is effected.

(v) *Pokkuvaravu Rules.*

The Special Officer reports that there is considerable laxity in enforcing the provisions of these Rules. The procedure followed in most of the Taluks inspected by him is described by Mr. Krishna Pillai as follows :—

"The provision requiring *Proverthikars* to report every case "of death of *pattadars*, together with the names of the next legal "heirs entitled to transfer of registry by succession, is completely "neglected in all the Taluks inspected by me. Transfer of registry "cases are taken on the file either on the receipt of copies of documents from the Sub-Registry Offices or on the applications of the "parties concerned. As soon as the necessary entries are made in "the Pokkuvaravu Register, the cases are forwarded to the *Proverthikars* concerned either in lots or with individual orders for the "preparation of the "A Form" statements and sketches (in cases "involving sub-division). The Tahsildar then visits the Pakuthi "Office at his convenience and passes orders either sanctioning or "refusing registry. These orders are afterwards entered in the "Pokkuvaravu Register kept in the Taluk Office. In regard to this, "the practice varies in different Taluks. In some Taluks, the purport of the orders passed by the Tahsildar is taken down in a "separate sheet of paper either by the Tahsildar himself or by his "camp clerk and entered in the Pokkuvaravu Register as soon as "he reaches head-quarters. In some other Taluks, the Pokkuvaravu "cases are in an informal manner taken to the Taluk Office by the "Village Officers in view to the necessary entries being made in "the Pokkuvaravu Register and brought back immediately to the "Village Offices where the cases are permanently lodged. Some of "the Tahsildars even expressed surprise when they were asked

"why the cases were not kept in the Taluk Office itself after dis-
"posal. No *pattas* are issued, and no entries are made in the columns
"provided for noting down the date of issue of *patta* or the date
"of entry in the *Thandaper*, though the *Thandaper* entries are said
"to be regularly made by the Village Officers. The direction con-
"tained in the Pokkuvaravu Rules that the Tahsildar should see
"that the *pattas* are promptly issued and the *Thandaper* Account
"duly brought up and record a certificate to that effect in the
"*Thandaper* Account of each *pakuthi* before the close of the year
"is being wholly disregarded. Notwithstanding the simplified
"system of Pokkuvaravu introduced by the Land Revenue Manual,
"there is considerable dilatoriness in the disposal of the cases, espe-
"cially those which involve sub-division. On the whole, it must
"be said that the provisions of the Pokkuvaravu Rules are not be-
"ing carried out properly."

This shows that the Tahsildars have not fully understood the spirit of the new Rules or realised the importance of bringing the *Thandaper* up to date. With a view to regularise the existing procedure and ensure a strict adherence to the provisions of the Pokkuvaravu Rules, the Special Officer suggests the issue of the following instructions:—

(1) The omission on the part of *Proverthikars* to report cases of death of *pattadars* under Rule 10 of the Pokkuvaravu Rules or any delay or laxity in that direction should be seriously noticed.

(2) When transfer of registry is refused in any case, the reasons for such refusal should be briefly stated.

(3) When transfer of registry is sanctioned, the name of the person in whose name the *patta* is to be transferred should be specifically mentioned in the decision, as laid down in Rule 16 of the Pokkuvaravu Rules.

(4) Where the transfer of registry of only a portion or portions of a holding is ordered, the proportionate assessment to be charged on such portion or portions should be specifically stated in the order.

(5) As soon as the transfer of registry cases are disposed of by the Tahsildar under Rule 16, the cases should be called back from the *Pakuthi* and entered in the Pokkuvaravu Register. The cases in which transfer of registry is refused should then be sorted and lodged in the Taluk Office. The remaining cases, *i e.*, those in which transfer of registry is sanctioned, should be returned to the *Proverthikar* with instructions to have the *pattas* prepared and re-submitted with the *cases* within a specified time. As soon as these are received in the Taluk Office, the *pattas* should be compared

with the orders passed in the transfer of registry cases and duly signed and returned to the *Proverthikar*, the numbers and names of the *pattadars* being at the same time noted in column 8 of the Pokkuvaravu Register. The *Proverthikar* should then deliver the *pattas* to the parties concerned, effect the necessary transfer in the *Thandaper*, note the dates of issue of *patta* and entry in *Thandaper* in the columns provided for the purpose on the back of the "A Form" statement and return the same along with the other records of the cases to the Taluk Office where they should be carefully preserved.

(6) The provisions of Rules 24 and 25 regarding the issue of *pattas* and the bringing up of the *Thandaper* Account should be strictly enforced.

(7) No Pokkuvaravu enquiry need be held in regard to *Pandaravaka karamozhivu* lands which are not subject to assessment even after alienation.

(8) Transfer of registry should be refused in every case of alienation of lands less than one cent in extent, on the analogy of the procedure, adopted at the Settlement, of not recognising fractions of a cent in the Settlement accounts.

Government approve of the above suggestions and instructions will issue accordingly by way of supplementing the Pokkuvaravu Rules.

Another point brought to notice by the Special Officer in connection with transfer of revenue registry is as to what should be done in the cases of conditional or temporary Pokkuvaravu disposed of under the old Rules, seeing that registries are not permitted under the new Rules. Mr. Krishna Pillai considers that the conditional or temporary transfers of revenue registry already effected under the old Rules should be left alone. Government accept this view and direct that it be followed.

(vi) *Karampathippu Rules.*

The Special Officer reports that, in some Taluks, *jenmom* lands (*devaswomvaka* and *brahmaswomvaka*) when sold outright and charged with a *rajabhogam* of $\frac{1}{4}$ assessment are treated as "*kudijenmom* or *pandaravaka kudijenmom*." This is wrong. The alienation does not alter the fundamental nature of the lands. They continue under the original *jenmom* tenure, the relations between the alienee or purchaser of the *jenmom* right and the tenants being governed by the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation, as pointed out in paragraph 720 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III. During the Settlement, purely *jenmom* lands of the above description were confounded

with *pandaravaka kudijenmom* lands, apparently because both sets of lands happened to bear ¼ assessment. The perpetration of this error should be guarded against. *Pandaravaka kudijenmom* lands are in the nature of personal Inams and they have no connection whatever with *jenmom* lands, *devaswomvaka* or *brahmaswomvaka*. This distinction should be clearly borne in mind in carrying out the provisions of the Karampathippu Rules.

(vii) *Remission Rules.*

(*a*) The Special Officer mentions that the distinction between *Nirthal* (remission) and *kuravu* (deduction or writing off) is not well understood in most of the Taluks, though it is clearly explained in paragraph 25 of the Remission Rules. The Government think it necessary to draw the attention of the Tahsildars to this Rule and lay down the following further instructions for their guidance in the matter :—

(1) *Nirthal* implies a *temporary* deduction, while *kuravu* implies a *permanent* deduction.

(2) As a rule, *Nirthal* affects only assessment, while *kuravu* affects assessment as well as area.

(3) *Nirthal* comprises all items which should go under "Remitted" in the *Thavanamudakkam* Account, while *kuravu* comprises all "Deductions" as per that Account.

(*b*) Another point noticed in this connection is the absence of uniformity in the procedure adopted for the cancellation of the *thankaram* (Settlement tax) on *thanathuchittu* lands brought under permanent registry under the Puduval Rules and of the *Rajabhogam* on *jenmom* lands charged with enhanced assessment under the Karampathippu Rules. Government sanction is not generally taken for the cancellation of the original assessment in either of the above two classes of cases in the Kottayam Division, while such sanction is previously obtained in the other Divisions. In view to secure uniformity of procedure and to minimise unnecessary correspondence, Government resolve to empower the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, to write off, on their own authority, the original assessment in the above two classes of cases, provided the new assessment imposed is higher in amount than the original assessment. In cases where the new assessment is less than the original assessment, the previous sanction of Government should be obtained for writing off the latter assessment.

(viii) *Kistbundi.*

In the case of *pattas* for amounts of rupee one and below, the present arrangement is that the whole amount due for a year should

be collected in lump in the most convenient kist month of the year to be fixed by the Division Peishkar. From the Special Officer's report it is seen that the month in which such sums are collected varies in different Divisions and even in Taluks of the same Division. This arrangement is based on the practice in vogue in the Madras Presidency where the conditions of the several Districts are not uniform. It seems to Government that, in Travancore, where the conditions of the five Divisions are more or less alike, there is no reason why a common month for all the Divisions should not be fixed for recovering sums of one rupee and below. The Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, are requested to favour Government with their opinion on the question at an early date.*

SIRKAR LANDS LYING OUTSIDE TRAVANCORE.

4. (*a*) There are lands belonging to this State but lying outside its territorial limits, such as the *Uchapuja cherikalam* lands and other *Desavazhi* lands in Cochin, the sites of the Palace and the Scorpion Hall building in Courtallam, &c. In regard to some of the *Desavazhi* lands in Cochin, for example, those belonging to the Thirumuzhikulam and Thiruvalur Devaswoms in the Alengad Taluk, leased on *venpattom* without time limit, they are included in the Devaswom Kuthagapattom Register of the Taluk, while similar lands attached to other Taluks, such as Parur, have not been so included in the Kuthagapattom Register. The Special Officer doubts whether these extra-territorial lands should be brought in the Kuthagapattom Register at all and whether the proper course is not to keep a separate register in respect of the lands in each of the taluk offices to which they are attached, showing full particulars as per Travancore and Cochin accounts, together with copies of the Cochin Settlement Register, Village maps, Measurement sketches and other records relating to those lands. Before passing final orders, Government would like to have the views of the Peishkars on the suggestion. They are accordingly requested to communicate their views to Government within two months, with definite information as to how the extra-territorial lands are now dealt with in the *thavanamudakkam* and other accounts, what the practice was in regard to such lands prior to Settlement and whether any changes have been introduced subsequent to Settlement and under what authority.

(*b*) Another suggestion made by the Special Officer in regard to these lands is that the Tahsildars concerned should be instructed to personally inspect the lands at least once every year and satisfy themselves that the lands are not encroached upon and that the

* *Vide Notification No. L. R. 3004, dated 17-4-1920.*

boundary marks are maintained in good repair by the tenants. This suggestion is approved. The Peishkars are requested to issue the necessary instructions to the Tahsildars concerned

MAINTENANCE OF REGISTERS AND ACCOUNTS.

5. The condition of the Registers and Accounts maintained in the Village, Taluk and Division Offices inspected by the Special Officer and the defects and irregularities noticed by him are set forth in Appendix B to this Proceedings. Government have carefully considered the several proposals made by Mr. Krishna Pillai with a view to remove the defects and irregularities noticed and they resolve to issue the following instructions for the guidance of the Officers concerned.

(i) *Village Registers.*

(1) *Village Register A or Printed Settlement Register.*

(*a*) This is available in all Villages except those which did not come under regular Revenue Settlement. In the Vandanmettu *pakuthi* in the Peermade Taluk, a number-war register in manuscript has been compiled for each *thavalam* and brought up to the close of 1090, in a form different from that prescribed for 'Register A' by the Land Revenue Manual. As 'Register A' is intended for lands dealt with by the Settlement Department and as this *pakuthi* does not contain such lands, there is hardly any necessity for maintaining Register A for Vandanmettu. It may be dispensed with. The lands granted on *pandarapatiom* since the issue of Government Notification No. 5914/L. R. & F., dated 6th June 1913, should be entered in 'Register B' and those granted under Special Rules in 'Register C'.

(*b*) In some of the village offices, the printed entry "ശ്രീപണ്ടാരത്തുക്കായ്ം ചെയ്വാൻതക്കം" in column 18 of the Settlement Register, in regard to *thanathuchitta* lands, is scored out when the lands are brought under registry and the number and date of order of registry and the name of the registry-holders are entered in that column. All this is unnecessary. The printed entry in column 18 should be left alone and the changes subsequent to Settlement should be briefly indicated in the Remarks column as laid down in paragraphs 712 and 713 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III.

(2) *Village 'Register B' or Supplement to the Settlement 'Register A.'*

Though nearly four years have now elapsed since the introduction of the Land Revenue Manual, the Register has not been started

in some *pakuthies*, and in some others, even the preliminary data required for the preparation of the Register have not been collected. In a few *pakuthies*, the register has been commenced, but it has not been completed. In a few other *pakuthies*, the register has been apparently finished, but the entries have not been scrutinised and verified by the Tahsildars concerned. The progress made in the writing up of this Register can by no means be considered adequate. Government direct that, in the *pakuthies* where the Register has not been started, stringent instructions be issued to the Tahsildars concerned in view to the necessary data being collected and the Register written up and completed within six months from the date of this order. In the *pakuthies* where the Register has been apparently completed or is in course of preparation, it should be carefully checked and verified by the Tahsildar and revised if necessary. The following points should receive attention in the compilation of this Register:—

(*a*) The Register should, as far as possible, be written up survey number-war and not year-war, nor should the changes be grouped under the heads "Puduval registry," "writing off", &c., as is done in some villages.

(*b*) All changes due to *Pokkuvaravu*, *Karampathippu*, Land Acquisition and writing off should be correctly ascertained and entered.

(*c*) All post-settlement sub-divisions should be numbered in accordauce with the instructions contained in paragraph 9, part II of the Revised Land Records Maintenance Rules, dated the 24th December 1914. That is to say, in survey fields which have already been sub-divided at the time of Settlement, the new sub-divisions should be given sub-numbers in continuation of the last sub-number of the fields.

(*d*) When a portion of a *poramboke* is sub-divided and brought under registry, the sub-division so brought under registry should alone be entered in Register B, and not the unregistered portion also as is done in some villages.

(*e*) When a portion of a registered holding is sub-divided and its revenue registry transferred under the Pokkuvaravu Rules, the portion so sub-divided alone should be noted in the Register. If transfer of registry is effected in respect of the remaining sub-division also, both the sub-divisions should be entered in the Register

(*f*) When a Settlement sub-division is further sub-divided, both the sub-divisions should be entered in column 3 of the Register in the form of a fraction, the settlement sub-division being shown on the top and the further sub-division at the bottom.

(*g*) In the case of *Pokkuvaravu* sub-division, the area covered by the *Pokkuvaravu* decision should be noted in the Register and not necessarily the actual area found on the ground on survey.

(*h*) In the case of *Pokkuvaravu* sub-division of lands subject to garden and dry assessment, the apportionment of tax should be made solely with reference to the area of the sub-divisions irrespective of the taxable trees thereon, except where the parties have themselves apportioned the tax in their documents, in which case the apportionment so agreed to may be adopted. Where no apportionment of the garden and dry assessment is possible, column 12 of the Register should be left blank by means of a line drawn across it. In the case of new registries of lands containing taxable trees, this column should, of course, be duly entered.

(*i*) In regard to the Taluks where the Palmyra, Punna, Mango and Tamarind trees are liable to assessment, additional columns should be opened for entering particulars of those trees.

(*j*) All sub-divisions should be actually demarcated and surveyed before the necessary entries are made in Register B.

(*k*) The instructions *re* noting the changes in the Remarks column contained in paragraphs 712 and 713 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III, should be strictly enforced.

(*l*) The concluding portion of paragraph 713, *viz.*, "In the Remarks column should be entered also the No. and date of sanction against each entry as well as the nature of the change, *e. g.*, 'land acquisition', '*Karampathippu*', '*Pokkuvaravu* sub-division', 'writing off &c.", applies not only to cases where sub-divisions once entered in Register B are again sub-divided but to *all changes* embodied in Register B.

(*m*) The tea, coffee and other estates which, at the time of Settlement, lay outside the cadastral survey limits but were subsequently included in the area of the village need not be noted in Register B, as they will find a place in Register C. But if any such lands have been recorded as *tharisu or poramboke* in Register A, they should be shown in Register B.

(*n*) In the case of the Nedumangad Taluk which has been resurveyed subsequent to the original Survey and Settlement, a separate B Register should be opened for each of the new villages as per re-survey and the changes effected subsequent to the re-survey should be embodied in that Register. This Register should be maintained over and above the revised "A Register" now written up showing the allocation of the original and re-survey numbers. This should be done at once to prevent accumulation of arrears.

(*o*) In cases where *pattas* have not been issued, column 22 should be left blank till the issue of *patta*.

(*p*) When *thanathuchitta* tax is written off, column 22 should be left blank.

(*q*) All errors should be avoided in the apportionment of tax due to *Pokkuvaravu* sub-division.

(*r*) All sub-divisions, whether subject to assessment or not, should be brought in the Register.

(*s*) The number and date of order in regard to *Pudural*, *Karampathippu* and other cases should be noted in the Remarks column and not merely the number and year of such cases.

(3) *Village Register C—relating to lands granted under Special Rules.*

(*a*) The number and date of the title-deed or *patta* should be entered in column 2 of the Register in the case of all lands brought in this Register without any exception. In cases where such particulars are not available in the Village or Taluk Offices, the necessary information should be obtained from the Huzur Office and incorporated in the Register.

(*b*) When an estate consists of different bits held under separate title deeds, the bits should be specifically mentioned in column 4.

(*c*) Should there be any difference between the title-deed and present areas, the reason for such difference and the Government order sanctioning the adoption of the present area for purpose of assessment should be briefly noted in the Remarks column.

(*d*) The present holder's name should also be entered in column 9.

(*e*) The Rules under which each estate has been granted or is held should be noted in the Remarks column in every case, as required in paragraph 714 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III.

(*f*) Lands granted under the Puduval Rules should not be included in the Register, even though they may be cultivated with rubber and are popularly called estates.

(*g*) All changes brought about by re-survey of the estates granted under Special Rules should be entered in the Register.

(*h*) In some villages like Peermade, certain estates have been cadastrally surveyed and included in Register A, being entered as 'Poramboke' in column 4 and as "Coffee or Tea Estate" in the Remarks column. In the case of such estates, the changes, if any, effected by a subsequent re-survey or otherwise should be noted in

Register C, the necessary reference being quoted in the Remarks column of Register A. These changes should not be noted in Register B.

(4) *Village Register D—relating to lands held under special grants.*

(*a*) The Register should be written up and completed in respect of all the tracts mentioned in paragraph 715 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III.

(*b*) The number and date of the title-deed should be shown in column 2 of the Register without fail.

(*c*) In the case of the tract known as the Ten Square Miles Concession, the extent of lands cultivated with rubber or rubber and other produce subject to an assessment of Bh. Rs. 2 per acre, of those cultivated with tea or coffee and subject to an assessment of Bh. Re. 1 per acre, and of the uncultivated lands liable to an assessment of 8 as. per acre should be shown separately in the Remarks column from year to year.

(*d*) In regard to the above tract, the G. O. under which the grant was converted from a copy-hold into a free-hold should also be noted in the Remarks column.

(5) *Village Register I—relating to Poramboke lands.*

(*a*) All lands acquired for public purposes, whatever be their previous tenure, come under the category of *Sirkar Poramboke* and they should be included in this Register.

(*b*) The lands mentioned as *Poramboke* in column 4 of the Settlement Register but as *tharisu* in the Remarks column thereof should be treated as *poramboke* and included in this Register in accordance with the specific orders* of Government already issued.

(*c*) A strict adherence to the instructions contained in paragraph 717 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III, should be insisted on, and all *Porambokes* according to the Settlement Register should be entered in this Register in the first instance and the changes that have taken place since Settlement up to the date of opening the Register should then be noted.

(*d*) The lands taken up for public purposes, such as the Quilon to Trivandrum Railway, the Thovala channel &c., should be subdivided and included in this Register without delay.

(*e*) The entries in the Remarks column should always be accurate and full and in strict accordance with the directions contained in the Manual.

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* *Vide* page 262 of the Supplement.

(*f*) The figures as per the Appendix to the Register should always agree with those as per Appendix B to the *Thavanamudakkam* Account.

(*g*) The sub-division number or letter should be noted in the Remarks column in regard to all items of deductions.

(*h*) Nature of the *poramboke* should also be shown in the Remarks column.

(*i*) The Register should be written up separately for each *thavalam* in those *pakuthies* of the Devicolam Division which have been sub-divided into *thavalams*.

(6) *Village Register II—relating to Tharisu lands.*

(*a*) *Poramboke* lands transferred to the head of *tharisu* in a particular year and brought under permanent registry in the same year should not be included in this Register. In other words, only those lands which remain as *tharisu* at the close of the year need be entered in this Register.

(*b*) Deduction in the area of registered lands on account of lands washed away by sea, &c., should be treated as *Poramboke* and entered in Register I and not in this Register.

(*c*) The *porambokes*, if any, transferred to the head of *tharisu* and brought under registry subsequent to the Settlement till the opening of the Register, need not be entered in this Register.

(7) *Village Register III—relating to Thanathuchitta lands.*

(*a*) All lands treated as Sirkar *thanathu* during the Settlement should be entered in this Register and the deductions and additions noted down in accordance with the directions contained in paragraph 718 of the Manual.

(*b*) In the case of the lands still remaining under the category of Sirkar *thanathu*, the steps taken for realising the Government dues thereon should be briefly indicated in the Remarks column of the Register.

(*c*) Lands still retained as *thanathuchitta* land should be separately re-written.

(*d*) Trees treated as *thanathuchitta* at the time of the Settlement should not be entered in the Register.

(*e*) The nature of the *thanathuchitta* land should be shown in the Remarks column.

(*f*) The number and date of the order sanctioning the cancellation of tax together with the reason for such cancellation should also be noted in the Remarks column.

(*g*) All *thanathuchitta* lands on which the tax has been cancelled should be entered in Register I or II, as the case may be, according as the lands are treated as *poramboke* or *thariso*.

(8) *Village Register IV—of tax-paying lands grouped according to the rates of assessment or rajabhogam constituting the Government demand.*

This has not been started at all in several *pakuthies*. In a few other *pakuthies*, it has been opened and partly written up, while, in some others, the Register has been completed so far as the Sirkar lands are concerned, but the figures have not been totalled, nor is it known whether the entries are correct or exhaustive. Government consider that the progress made till now in the writing up of this Register is not satisfactory and insist on the Register being brought up to date in all *pakuthies* within six months from the date of this order. The following points should be borne in mind in writing up this Register:—

(*a*) A separate Register should be maintained in respect of Sirkar Devaswom lands which should not be mixed up with the Sirkar lands.

(*b*) The classification of lands into five groups contemplated by this Register applies only to the lands which came under the operation of the Settlement Department or which have since been brought under registry under the Puduval and Karampathippu Rules and not to lands granted under Special Rules or covered by special concessions and included in Permanent Registers C and D.

(*c*) Such of the Service Inam lands as are subject to full assessment should be brought under Part v of the Register and not under Part i.

(*d*) Lands recorded as '*kudijenmom*' or '*Pandaravaka kudijenmom*' in the Settlement Register should be brought under Part v, as laid down in paragraph 720 of the Manual.

(*e*) Extra cesses not borne on land should not be included in this Register either in Part i or in any other Part. Information about these items can be had directly from the Settlement Register in which the extra cesses are shown separately.

(9) *Village Register V—relating to Kandukrishi lands charged with rajabhogam in favour of the Sirkar.*

Pandaravaka vazhathope viruthi lands should not be entered in this Register but should be included in Part iv of Register IV.

(10) *Village Register VI—relating to Sripandaravaka lands charged with rajabhogam in favour of the Sirkar.*

Sripandaravaka lands, charged only with water-cess and not with *rajabhogam* in favour of the Sirkar should not be included in this Register but should be brought under Register XI.

(11) *Village Register VIII—relating to karamozhivu lands.*

(*a*) The distinction between *Pandaravaka karamozhivu* lands and the lands held by private Devaswoms or *jenmies* as their tax-free *thanathu* as explained in paragraphs 722 and 723 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III, should be clearly borne in mind in making entries in this Register.

(*b*) All lands held by private Devaswoms and *jenmies* as their tax-free *thanathu* should be entered not in this Register but in Register IX.

(*c*) *Arthadanom*, *Brahmadanom* and other lands which are tax-free and subject only to water-cess should be entered in this register and not in Register IV, part v.

(12) *Village Register IX— relating to Devaswom and Brahmaswom thanathu lands.*

(*a*) The deductions on account of *karampathippu* should be noted in the Remarks column of the Register.

(*b*) The Register should, as far as possible, be written up survey number-war.

(*c*) Wet and dry lands should not be entered separately but should be shown together in the order of survey numbers.

(*d*) Deductions from the Settlement area on account of *karampathippu* should, as far as possible, be entered survey number-war in the Remarks column of the Register. It is not enough if the deductions are shown in the Appendix to the Register as is done in some *pakuthies*.

(13) *Village Register X—relating to Sirkar Devaswomvaka lands.*

(*a*) All lands included in the separate account prepared in pursuance of G. O. No. 9033/L. R. & F., dated the 9th August 1913, should be brought under this Register and not only those recorded as *Sirkar Devaswomvaka* in the Settlement Register.

(*b*) This Register should also be written up, as far as possible, in the order of survey numbers and not Devaswom-war.

(*c*) The tax due on the lands need not be entered in this Register.

(14) *Village Register XIII.*

This is the Register of lands charged with Kodayar water-cess in the Taluks of Thovala, Agastiswaram, Eraniel and Kalkulam. It consists of two parts,—Part I dealing with wet lands and Part II dealing with dry lands. This Register has not been written up in the Thuckala *pakuthi* where Part II has not been entered at all, and in the Kalkulam *pakuthi* where Part I has not been completely written up. This is a very important Register and the omission to maintain it properly is inexcusable. In regard to the other *pakuthies* where the Register is maintained, columns 1 to 3 showing the sources of irrigation are left blank. These defects should be rectified immediately.

(ii) *Village Accounts.*

(15) *Village Account No. 1 or Kuduthal Kuravu Account.*

(*a*) Deductions of past years should not be included in the Account.

(*b*) Rectification of mistakes whether by decree of court or by order of Government should be specifically stated in the Remarks column. [Part i (3) and Part ii (5)].

(16) *Village Account No. 2 or Arivu No. Account.*

This is the account relating to old arrears. In some *pakuthies*, this comprises only the *ayacut* arrears, as laid down in paragraph 730 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III., while, in others, all old arrears, *ayacut* as well as *non-ayacut*, are included in this Account. A definite ruling on the point is necessary. Before passing final orders, the Government wish to have information as to whether Arivu No. 1 under the old system, which corresponds to Village Account No. 2, included both *ayacut* and *non-ayacut* arrears. The Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, are requested to ascertain and furnish definite information on the point at an early date. Their opinions are also invited on the following points raised by the Special Officer, namely:—

(i) whether *all* old arrears may not be included in Village Account No. 2;

(ii) if they could be so included, whether it would not facilitate reference if recoveries as per Accounts Nos. 3 to 10 are arranged to be noted in the Remarks column of the respective Accounts, so that, at the close of the year, the unrecovered items as per these Accounts may be transferred to Account No. 2 in the following year; and

(iii) whether the number of the respective Accounts may not be entered in column 2 of Account No. 2 in the place of *Thandaper* number for purpose of reference.

Thandaper number should also be shown in the case of arrears on coffee and other estates.

(17) *Village Account No. 3 or Puduval kudichika Account.*

(*a*) The word '*puduval*' should be dropped from the heading of this Account and a new column "nature of *kudichika*" inserted between columns (3) and (4) to show the nature of the *kudichika*, namely, whether it comes under *Puduval*, *Karampathippu*, Rectification of Settlement mistakes, &c.

(18) *Village Account No. 4 or Kuthagapattom Account.*

(*a*) *Kuthagapattom* leases for limited periods should, as a rule, be granted for a whole year or years and should always terminate at the close of a Malayalam year.

(*b*) In cases where the *thanathuchitta* tax has been written off and the lands leased on *kuthagapattom*, the whole of the *kuthagapattom* rent should be brought under *sanchayam*, and not under *ayacut*.

(*c*) The date of execution of agreements and the number and year of their registry should be noted in the Remarks column of the Account in all cases where agreements have to be registered and have been registered. Where agreements have not been registered, the fact should also be specifically mentioned in the Remarks column. In regard to leases for not more than a year, the date of execution of the document should be entered.

(*d*) Items covered by new leases and renewals of old leases should be separated from the old leases by a red line.

(*e*) Date of commencement of the lease should always be noted in column 10, Part (ii).

(*f*) The fact of renewals of leases should be noted in the Remarks column.

(*g*) Leases in regard to fishing rights &c., should not be included in this Account, but should be entered in Account No. 10.

It is found that, in regard to *kuthagapattom* leases for periods extending over one year, agreements have not been registered or even executed in some *pakuthies*, for the reason that the stamp duty and registration fee exceed the total *kuthagapattom* rent payable under the leases. According to the standing orders of Government, the execution and registration of lease deeds in such cases are necessary and cannot be dispensed with. The Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, will, however, be requested to report whether any means could be devised to get over the difficulty in respect of stamp duty and registration fee.

(19) *Village Account No. 6—relating to prohibitory assessment.*

(*a*) Particulars of trees on *Poramboke* lands need not be shown in this Account as prohibitory assessment relates only to land.

(*b*) A new column should be opened after column 6 to enter the date of accrual of prohibitory assessment.

(*c*) Particulars of recovery or writing off should be noted in the Remarks column.

(*d*) Even in the event of a party vacating an encroachment in the course of the year, no apportionment of the assessment should be made, but the prohibitory assessment for the whole year should be recovered in full from the party.

(20) *Village Account No. 7—relating to ground-rent on Sirkar sites &c.*

The nature of occupation should be shown in the column "Description of site" in Parts (ii) and (iii).

(21) *Village Account No. 8—relating to Tharavila.*

(*a*) This account should be written up from day to day and should not be postponed to the end of the month.

(*b*) Particulars of recovery of *tharavila direct* by the Taluk should be communicated *then and there* to the *Proverthikars* concerned so as to admit of the amounts being brought under demand in this Account immediately. The date of recovery should be noted in the Remarks column.

(*c*) The practice now followed in some of the Taluks of entering the Taluk collections of *tharavila* in this Account at the close of the month only by referring to the records of the *Puduval* cases in the Taluk Office should be discontinued.

(*d*) Portions of *tharavila* (generally $\frac{1}{3}$) tendered as earnest money in auction sales should not be treated as *tharavila* proper and brought under demand pending receipt of sanction to the sale. Such amounts should be treated as revenue deposit till the auction sales are confirmed and the balance of *tharavila* is recovered and credited to revenue.

(*e*) Column 3 should be left blank in the case of *tharavila* recovered in succeeding years under the instalment system.

(22) *Village Account No. 10—relating to Miscellaneous revenue.*

(*a*) Fines and forfeitures recovered direct by the Taluk Office should be communicated to the *Proverthikars* then and there, so as to admit of the necessary entries being made in this Account.

(*b*) A specific item "subsidy from the Edapally Chief" should be opened under "Miscellaneous—Other items". Under this item should be entered the sum of Rs. 1,082-chs. 16-c. 0 due by the Chief every year on account of Police protection, in the Parur Taluk.

(*c*) Nature of fine should be shown in the Remarks column of Part (ii).

(*d*) The amount of "notice fee" should be entered in column 3 Part (i), and not "the amount as per the demand notice".

(*e*) The entries in Part (i) should be made in the order of demand notice.

(*f*) Land Records Maintenance fine should be entered in Part (ii) and not in Part (v) "Other items". Interest on such fines should be credited under "XXIII-Interest" and not under "Land Revenue".

(23) *Village Account No. 11 or Thavanathirattu.*

(*a*) *Puduval kudichika* should not be entered in column 5, but should be entered in column 4.

(*b*) Details of the amounts in columns 4 and 5 should be shown in the Remarks column.

(*c*) Column 3 should be filled up at the beginning of each year for *all* the kist months.

(24) *Village Account No. 12 or Thandaper.*

(*a*) The Land Revenue *Thandaper* should contain all the *patta* numbers in the *Pakuthi* including those relating to *Erayili* lands, *Inam* lands, lands granted under the Waste Land Rules, Cardamom Rules, &c. Devaswom *patta* numbers should not be included in the Land Revenue *Thandaper*.

(*b*) A separate *Thandaper* should be kept for Sirkar Devaswom Land Revenue. It should show not only the original *patta* number in the proper order but also a serial number, the latter number being given on the top and the old number at the bottom.

(*c*) A new column should be opened in the Land Revenue *Thandaper* in the *pakuthies* served by the Kodayar project for entering the assessment on tank-beds brought under registry, in addition to the column for noting the water-cess.

(*d*) The payments should be noted on the second page of the *Thandaper*, then and there, in the manner laid down in paragraph 740 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III.

(*e*) The payments should be totalled before the close of the year to which they relate so as to show at a glance whether the total

amount paid by or on behalf of a *Thandaper*-holder tallies with the amount actually due by him.

(*f*) The fact of remission of amounts, if any, should also be noted on the second page of the *Thandaper*, in the Remarks column.

(*g*) Particulars regarding the exact amount due by the *Thandaper*-holder during each kist month should be entered in the Remarks column on the first page of the *Thandaper* Account.

(*h*) The noting separately of excess payments in the Remarks column on the second page should invariably be insisted on.

(*i*) When the *Thandaper* gets re-written, new numbers should be assigned to the blanks, if any. The existing rule on the subject will be changed accordingly.*

(*j*) Additional columns should be opened in the *Thandaper* for entering such particulars as (1) wet or dry, (2) extent, (3) tenure and (4) crop (in the case of wet lands).

(*k*) A separate page should be allotted to each of the items in the rent-roll so as to admit of sufficient space being made available for entering the required particulars and of blank sheets being added according to the requirements of each item.

(*l*) Water-cess on all lands, whether Sirkar lands or Sirkar Devaswom lands or lands of any other description, should be entered in the Sirkar Land Revenue *Thandaper*.

(*m*) The pages in the *Thandaper* book should be numbered and should bear the Taluk seal.

(*n*) The Tahsildar should see that the *pattas* are promptly issued and the *Thandaper* Account duly brought up and record a certificate to that effect in the *Thandaper* Account of each *Pakuthi* before the close of the year, as required by paragraph 255 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III.

This is an important Account and should be properly and neatly maintained in accordance with the provisions of the Land Revenue Manual and the instructions contained above. The Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, should insist on the Account being written up and maintained in all *Pakuthies*.

(25) *Village Account No. 13 or Nalvazhi.*

(*a*) This account is intended to cover *all* items of *revenue* collected by the village staff and not *Land Revenue* alone. The items such as *thadivila*, *pujakanikka*, interest on arrears of land revenue, sale proceeds of tax receipt-books, survey advances recovered, &c., which are not credited to Land Revenue, should also be included in the

* *Vide* Huzur letter No. L. R. 9493, dated 21-11-1919.

Nalvazhi as soon as they are collected. A strict compliance with this direction should be insisted on.

(*b*) Devaswom Land Revenue should be included in the same Nalvazhi as other items and no separate Nalvazhi should be maintained in respect of such revenue.

(*c*) The entries in columns 2 and 3 should be made in strict accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 741 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III.

(*d*) Abstract of the daily collections under the several heads of revenue should be entered at the close of each day's transactions as required in paragraph 741. If, on any day, there was neither collection nor remittance, the fact should be specifically stated.

(26) *Village Account No. 14—relating to Collections.*

(*a*) The Account should include *all* items of Land Revenue (and not all Revenue) collected in or for the village.

(*b*) The total of these items should represent the aggregate amount of collections to be entered in columns 7 and 8 of the D. C. B. Register (*Vide* paragraphs 742 and 748 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III.)

(*c*) Excess collections, if any, should be noted in the Remarks column of the Account, and the normal collections relating to the month alone should be entered in the body of the Account, columns 3, 5, 7 and 9.

(*d*) Separate accounts should be maintained for Sirkar Devaswom Land Revenue and Irrigation Land Revenue.

(*e*) The number and date of order relating to the amounts in columns 4 to 7 should be entered in the Remarks column.

(*f*) Collections made in the Taluk or in other Villages and Taluks should then and there be communicated to the village concerned for incorporation in this Account.

(27) *Village Account No. 15 or Defaulter's Account.*

(*a*) When notices are issued to *kilpullis*, the name of the *pattadar* as well as the name of the *kilpulli* should be entered in column 3.

(*b*) The date of the defaulter's list and the total amount as per that list should be entered in this Account.

(*c*) The date of recovery and the steps taken for recovery should be entered in the Remarks column.

(*d*) In the case of amounts written off or remitted, the number and date of sanction for the same should be noted in the Remarks column.

(28) *Village Account No. 16—relating to excess collections.*

The name of the *Thandaper*-holder together with the *Thandaper* number should be entered in column 3.

(29) *Village Account No. 17 or Remittance Account.*

Budget heads of revenue should be specified in the column "Item of revenue".

(30) *Village Accounts Nos. 18 and 19—relating to items 'remitted' and 'written off', respectively.*

(*a*) These accounts are often found to be wrongly entered owing to the circumstance that the distinction between remission and writing off is not well understood. The distinction, as explained in paragraph 3 *supra*, should be clearly borne in mind in making entries in these two Accounts.

(*b*) All deductions under prohibitory assessment, *kuthagapattom*, receipts from the produce of trees on Government lands taken departmentally, and ground-rent on Sirkar sites should be included in Account No. 19.

(*c*) All unrecovered amounts under I (i), (ii) Old arrears, III Sale proceeds of Government lands, and IV Miscellaneous should be included in Account No. 18.

(31) *Village Account No. 20 or the D. C. B. Account.*

The Account should be totalled at the end of the year and made to agree with the figures in the *Thavanamudakkam*.

(32) *Village Account No. 21 or Thavanamudakkam Account.*

(*a*) The word 'Puduval' should be dropped from the heading 'Puduval kudichika' on page 4 of the Account and a new column 'nature of *kudichika*' inserted between columns 1 and 2 so as to admit of all *ayacut kudichikas*, such as *Puduval kudichika*, *karampathippu kudichika*, *kudichika* under rectification of Settlement mistakes &c., being brought under this heading.

(*b*) Under *tharavila* on *Puduvals* on page 11 of the *Thavanamudakkam* should be included not only the *tharavila* on *tharisu* lands, but also that on ordinary *porambokes* (other than reclamations from backwaters and rivers) transferred to the head of assessed waste.

(*c*) *Tharavila* on *porambokes* should comprise only that on reclamations from backwaters and rivers covered by G. O's Nos. 5006/L. R., and 2310/L. R., dated 11th June 1910, and 19th February 1912, respectively.

(*d*) To make the meaning clear, the words "tharavila on reclamations from backwaters and rivers" should be substituted for '*tharavila* on porambokes' (reclamations from backwaters and rivers).

(*e*) Deductions in the area of tax-paying lands on account of erosion by lakes, rivers, &c., should in all cases be shown as additions to *Poramboke* in Appendix B to the Account.

(*f*) Particulars of coffee, tea and other estates granted under Special Rules should not be entered against item No. 1—Pattom and cognate tenures paying full assessment, in Appendix A to the Account. A new item "coffee, tea and other estates granted under Special Rules" should be inserted as item No. (6) under column 1 of the Appendix and the particulars should be shown against this item in columns 6 and 7.

(*g*) The total extent as per Appendix B to the Account should tally with the total extent of the *Pakuthi* as per cadastral survey.

(*h*) Under column 7 of Appendix B should be included not only lands which are really tax-free such as *Devaswom* and *Brahmaswom thanathu* and *karamozhivu* lands, but also *Sreepandaravaka* and *Sreepadomvaka* lands not subject to *rajabhogam* in favour of the Sirkar and lands subject to payment of tax only to Sirkar Devaswoms. The extent under each of the above five classes of lands should also be shown separately as a foot-note.

(*i*) *Kuthagapattom* amounts as per previous year's account need not be shown as 'deductions' during the year when there are no changes during the year in the *kuthagapattom* leases, such as renewals etc.

(*j*) Remissions under old arrears should not be deducted from the demand under that head on page 3 but should be shown as remissions on page 15 of the Account.

(*k*) The extent of Sirkar Devaswom lands acquired for public purposes should be deducted from the total extent of such lands in the Devaswom Land Revenue *Thavanamudakkam* and included under *Porambokes* in the Sirkar Land Revenue *Thavanamudakkam*.

It is stated that, in some pakuthies, certain *poramboke* and *tharisu* lands at the disposal of Government are treated as "*Devaswom poramboke*" or "*Devaswom tharisu*" lands. The Special Officer suggests that all *poramboke* and *tharisu* lands at the disposal of Government should be treated as "*Sirkar poramboke*" or "*Sirkar tharisu*" only. The suggestion involves an important question connected with the policy recently adopted of separating Devaswom Land Revenue from Sirkar Land Revenue. The Peishkars and

the Commissioner, Devicolam, are requested to favour Government with their opinions on the suggestion.

(33) *Village Account No. 22 relating to tax-receipt books.*

(*a*) All collections on account of sale of tax-receipt books should be included in the Nalvazhi as well as in the Remittance Account.

(*b*) Sales should be written up date-war.

(34) *Village Account No. 23—relating to items for which the demand falls due in future years.*

(*a*) The *tharavila* due in future years under the instalment system, whether under the *Puduval* Rules or under the Cardamom Rules, should be included in this Account.

(*b*) Similarly, the dues involved in the *Puduval* cases disposed of during the last quarter of a year, which fall due only in Chingom of the following year, should be brought under this Account.

(*c*) The tax on lands granted for tea cultivation under the Waste Land Rules, which is charged only with effect from the fourth year of the grant, should also be included in this Account.

(*d*) In the case of *tharavila* due under the instalment system the whole amount due should be entered in column 6; and in column 7 should be shown the amount of each instalment and also the year in which it falls due.

(*e*) Whether the instalments of *tharavila* and other items are included in the demand as they fall due and the dates on which they are so included should be specifically stated in the Remarks column of the Account.

(35) *Village Accounts, Nos. 24 to 29.*

These are the special Registers prescribed under the Land Records Maintenance Rules. The Special Officer brings to notice that, though the work has been considerably simplified and a revised set of Rules issued under date the 24th December 1914, no adequate progress has been made hitherto under this head. The Rules have not even been brought into operation in the Villages of the Devicolam Division. Mr. Krishna Pillai says that, unless the Land Records Maintenance Rules are rigidly enforced, it would be almost impossible to bring the B Register up-to-date. Government wish to have a special report from the Survey Superintendent on the subject. He is requested to send up to Government a detailed report showing the progress made since the issue of the Revised Rules and the circumstances which hamper the progress, with suggestions for accelerating it.

(36) *Village Account No. 32—relating to Viruthi lands.*

(*a*) *Viruthis* enfranchised subsequent to Settlement should be shown as deductions.

(*b*) In column 7 of the Account should be entered the "rate of assessment charged on the land" and not the "net demand on the land".

(iii) Taluk Registers.

(37) *Taluk Register A.*

This is the printed Taluk Ayacut furnished by the Settlement Department. The copy supplied to the Shencotta Taluk is said to be missing. A careful search should be made for the book among the Taluk records and, if it is not found, a fresh copy will be arranged to be supplied from the Huzur English Records.

No printed Ayacut has been furnished to the Peermade Taluk by the Settlement Department. A Manuscript Ayacut should be prepared for the first time, on the basis of the Settlement Registers, for the pakuthies of Kanjirapalli, Manimala, Peermade, Periyar and Peruvanthanom. It should comprise only the Pakuthies which came under regular Revenue Settlement and for which printed Settlement Registers are available. Changes effected since Settlement in these Pakuthies should be embodied in Register B which is a supplement to Register A. As regards the pakuthies which were not settled by the Settlement Department, such as Vandanmettu and Mlappara, they contain mostly lands granted under Special Rules. Particulars of these lands should be entered in Register C. If there are any lands in these latter pakuthies granted under the Puduval Rules, they should be entered in Register B.

(38) *Taluk Register B.*

This is the supplement to Register A.

(*a*) The preparation of this Register should be taken on hand and completed without delay in the Taluks where the Register has not been started at all or completed. It may be prepared on the basis of the Village *Thavanamudakkam* figures and can be taken as absolutely correct only after the necessary Village Registers (number-war) are completed and the figures as per these Registers are found to agree with those contained in Register B.

(*b*) The area of, and assessment on, the lands granted under Special Rules (Register C) and on those held on special grants (Register D) should not be entered in Part I of the Register at all. Their extent should, however, be entered in column 6 of Part II.

(39) *Taluk Register C—relating to lands granted under Special Rules.*

(*a*) It should be prepared on the basis of the figures in Village Register C.

(*b*) The particulars of the estates granted under different Rules should not be clubbed together, but should be entered separately. The form of the Register should be revised and separate columns provided for the purpose.

(*c*) The difference, if any, between the areas of the estates as given in the Register and the original or title-deed areas should be explained in the Remarks column.

(*d*) The *rajabhogam* due to Government on certain lands belonging to Paschima Devaswom leased on *Verapattom* to the Malayalam Rubber and Produce Company has been included in the Register of the Peermade Taluk but not the area of such lands. This is incorrect. These lands should go into Part I of Register B (Lands paying one-fourth assessment) and not into Register C.

(40) *Taluk Register D—relating to lands held on special grants.*

(*a*) It should be prepared on the basis of the figures in Village Register D.

(*b*) A Register should be opened without delay in the Quilon Taluk in respect of the lands in Munro Island held under a special grant.

(*c*) A similar register should be opened in the Kunnathur Taluk also for the lands in Munro Island and subject to full assessment, as some lands in the Taluk are included in the revised grant relating to that tract.

(*d*) The areas within the Ten Square Miles Concession subject to different rates of assessment according to the nature of the cultivation raised should be shown in the Remarks column of the Register every year.

(41) *Taluk Register I—relating to applications for Poramboke lands.*

(*a*) The date of receipt of application should be entered in column 7 of the Register.

(*b*) The entry regarding nature of *Poramboke* in column 6 should be 'Road', 'Canal', 'Lake', 'River', &c.

(*c*) The steps taken until the transfer of the *Poramboke* to the head of assessed waste or the rejection of the application should alone be entered in column 7 of this Register. The correspondence

relating to the recovery of *tharavila* or the disposal of the *Poramboke* by public auction &c., should not be entered in this Register but should be entered in Register V.

(*d*) The practice of rejecting applications for *poramboke* lands on flimsy grounds should be discontinued. Whenever applications are rejected, adequate reasons should be assigned for such rejection.

(*e*) The number and year of the *Poramboke* or *Pudural* file to which the application is transferred should be correctly entered in the Remarks column of the Register as required by the Manual.

(*f*) The pending applications of one year should not be carried over to the Register of the next year as they are still treated as applications of the previous year. The steps in connection with the applications of the previous year should be continued in the Register for the same year, though the steps are actually taken only in the succeeding year.

(*g*) If a *Poramboke* land covered by the application is unauthorisedly occupied and if it is considered necessary to evict the applicant, the application should be directly transferred to Register XXIV. (The application need not be taken over to Register II in the first instance and then transferred to Register XXIV as is now done in some taluks).

(42) *Taluk Registers II and III—relating to unauthorised occupation of Porambokes and of lands other than Poramboke respectively.*

The submission of A and B form reports due from *Proverthikars* in regard to encroachments on Government lands every month should be strictly insisted on. When there are no encroachments in any particular month, 'Nil' returns should be sent up.

(43) *Taluk Register IV—relating to cases for removal of encroachments.*

(*a*) Those cases in which the parties are allowed to continue in possession on payment of prohibitory assessment should not be entered in this Register, but only the cases in which eviction is ordered need be entered.

(*b*) Only cases dealt with under the Regulation and in which eviction is ordered under the Regulation should be noted in this Register. Cases of unauthorised occupation in which the parties voluntarily relinquish the encroachments need not be entered in this Register.

(*c*) That portion of the appeal order which relates to the eviction of encroachment need alone be entered in column 4 of the

Register, while the order of the appellate authority in the Poramboke case and the steps taken in pursuance thereof should be entered in the appropriate column in Register XXIV.

(44) *Taluk Register V—relating to Puduval applications.*

(*a*) One common Register should be maintained for the whole Taluk. The practice of maintaining it village-war which obtains in some of the Taluks should be discontinued.

(*b*) When *Puduval* applications are rejected, the reasons for rejection should be briefly recorded as required by Rule 22 of the Puduval Rules in this Register.

(*c*) Cases in which the parties default to pay the prescribed *tharavila* and which have to be dealt with under the Land Conservancy Regulation should be directly transferred to Register XXIV and should not be taken over to Register II.

(*d*) The issue of *pattas* should be insisted on and the fact of such issue should be entered in column 19 of the Register.

(*e*) It is seen that the *Puduval* Registers of the Nedumangad Taluk are in a state of confusion and that there is appalling delay in the disposal of cases. It would appear that some of the pending cases are very old. Government consider that the *Puduval* records of this Taluk require thorough overhauling. The Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, is accordingly requested to make a thorough inspection of the *Puduval* records of the Taluk and submit a special report to Government within two months.

(45) *Taluk Register VI—or Kuthagapattom Register.*

(*a*) The dates of commencement and termination of the lease should be entered in column 8 of the Register with regard to each and every lease.

(*b*) The steps taken towards the renewal of leases for definite periods should be noted in the Remarks column in all cases.

(*c*) In cases where registered agreements have been taken from the lessees, the fact, together with the date and number of the agreement, should also be noted in the Remarks column.

(46) *Taluk Register VII—relating to Karampathippu cases.*

(*a*) In cases of lands subject to tax as per old accounts, the amount of such tax should be entered in column 8 as soon as the "A Form" statement is received from the *Proverthikar*.

(*b*) The names of the parties to the transaction and the exact nature of the right conveyed should be briefly but clearly noted in column 9.

(*c*) The proportion of the assessment charged as *rajabhogam* should be specifically stated as $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ in column 12 (No., date and purport of the Division Peishkar's order).

(*d*) The tenure as per previous accounts in column 7 should not be repeated in column 15 (tenure as per final order). The *tenure to which the lands will be converted after the imposition of *rajabhogam* should be correctly entered in the latter column.

(*e*) The issue of *pattas* should be insisted on.

(47) *Taluk Register VIII—of lands acquired for public purposes.*

This Register has not been correctly maintained in any of the Taluks. Several columns are left blank, especially columns 6 to 13. The Register should be re-written showing particulars of all lands taken up for public purposes under the Land Acquisition Regulation since 1091 M. E., after obtaining the necessary information from the Division Assistant concerned, if it is not available in the Taluk Office. In future, copies of award statements in respect of all Land Acquisition cases should be regularly furnished to the Tahsildars as soon as the cases are decided by the Division Assistants so as to admit of the necessary entries being made in this Register then and there.

(48) *Taluk Register X—of Pokkuvaravu cases.*

(*a*) The Register should not be maintained village-war, but a common Register should be kept for the Taluk as a whole.

(*b*) Reasons for refusing transfer of registry should be briefly noted in column 7 of the Register.

(*c*) In cases where transfer of registry is ordered, the name of the person in whose favour the order is passed should be shown in column 7.

(*d*) *Pattas* should be issued promptly and the number and name of *Pattadar* entered in column 8.

(*e*) All delays in the disposal of cases, especially those involving sub-divisions, should be avoided.

(49) *Taluk Register XVI—or Demand Register.*

The Demand Register now prescribed in the Manual and maintained in the Taluks does not show in one view the demand under the various heads and sub-heads of revenue. A Register like that is kept in most of the Taluk Offices for purposes of reference in addition to Register XVI. Government consider it desirable to

* *Vide* Huzur letter No L. R. 9472, dated 20-11-1919.

revise the form of this Register also as in the case of the Register of Collections recently revised by them (*Vide* Huzur Letter No. L. R. 5690/2287 of 15, dated the 22nd November 1918). *Orders on this subject will issue separately.

(50) *Taluk Register XVIII—of remissions.*

(*a*) A new column should be opened in this Register between columns 7 and 8 to show remissions, if any, allowed under special circumstances, such as remission of crops damaged by flood, &c.

(*b*) Another new column should also be provided to show the nature of non-seasonal remissions between columns 9 and 10.

(*c*) Corresponding changes should be made in the form of the Appendix to Village Account No. 18 also.

(51) *Taluk Register XXI—of steps taken under the Revenue Recovery Regulation.*

(*a*) The Register should not be maintained village-war, but a common Register should be kept for the Taluk as a whole.

(52) *Taluk Register XXIV—of cases under the Land Conservancy Regulation.*

(*a*) Cases taken on the file should not be struck off the file for the reason that the trespassers have voluntarily vacated the encroachments. Once a case is taken on the file, it cannot be treated as disposed of unless and until some specific order is passed under the Regulation.

(*b*) In column 5 (nature of occupation) how the *poramboke* is used should be specifically stated *e. g.* 'garden', 'house site', 'paddy-field,' &c.

(*c*) Only the steps preliminary to the passing of the final order should be noted in column 9, particulars of the final order being entered in column 10.

(*d*) Recovery or remission of fines should always be noted in column 12.

(*e*) Date of removal of encroachment should always be entered in column 13.

(53) *Taluk Register XL—or Petition Register.*

This is an important Register. The Special Officer reports that this Register is perfunctorily maintained in almost all the Taluk

* *Vide* Huzur letter No. L. R. 7707, dated 22nd September 1919.

Offices inspected by him, several of the columns being left blank and the transcript of the order being rarely entered in column 7. Government insist on adequate care and attention being bestowed on the maintenance of this Register.

(54) *Taluk Register XLIV—of Stationery.*

This has been superseded by the Special Registers introduced by Huzur Circular dated 12th January 1915. The adoption of these new Registers should be insisted on, Register XLIV being discontinued.

(55) *Taluk Registers XLVI and XLVII.*

These relate to the communications received and despatched respectively. No proper attention is said to be paid to the maintenance of these Registers. References are not marked and the books in most of the offices are dirty and ill-written. Stringent instructions should be issued for the proper maintenance of these Registers.

(iv) *Division Office Registers.*

(56) *Division Register A.*

This is the Division *Ayacut*, consisting of two parts. This Register has not been fully written up in any of the Division Offices inspected. It is only a compilation of the printed *Ayacuts* of the Taluks and there should be no difficulty in preparing it. This should be attended to and completed soon.

(57) *Division Register B.*

This is the supplement to Register A. It should bring in all changes subsequent to Settlement and can be correctly written up only after the Taluk B Registers are completed. This fact should be kept in view by the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(58) *Division Register C.*

This is the Register of lands granted under Special Rules.

(*a*) As in the case of the corresponding Register kept in the Taluk Offices, the difference, if any, between the area shown in the Register and the original or title-deed area should be explained in the Remarks column.

(*b*) Particulars of the lands granted under different rules should also be shown separtly in the Register.

(*c*) The question has been raised whether the lands granted to depressed classes under G. O. No. 2290/L. R., dated 13th April 1917, should be entered in Register C. The crucial test in such cases is on what tenure the lands are granted. If they are granted on any of the tenures recognised at the Settlement, they should not go into Register C at all. The lands assigned to depressed classes are assigned on *Pandaravattom*, though certain concessions are allowed in regard to *thavarila* &c. The lands should not therefore be included in Register C.

(59) *Division Register D.*

This is the Register of lands held on special grants. The Munro Island and the Ten Square Miles Concession are situated in the Quilon Division and it is not understood why the Register has not been opened in the Quilon Division Office. The Peishkar is requested to see that the Register is started and maintained without any further loss of time.

(60) *Division Register I—of transfers of Poramboke lands to Tharisu.*

(*a*) The Register should not be maintained Taluk-war but a common Register should be kept for all the Taluks in the Division.

(*b*) The serial number should be started afresh in the beginning of every Malabar year.

(*c*) The steps taken should be *fully* entered in column 7, the final order of the Peishkar being entered in column 8.

(*d*) The number, date and nature of the reference to the Tahsildar should be briefly noted in column 7.

(61) *Division Register II—of cases under the Land Conservancy Regulation.*

It is not now kept in any of the Division Offices for the reason that the Tahsildars have been empowered to dispose of cases under the Regulation. Government think it neeessary that a Register should be kept in all the Division Offiees also, as the Peishkars themselves may have sometimes to take up original cases under the Regulation.

(62) *Division Register III—of Puduval cases.*

The instructions issued in the case of Register I should be followed in maintaining this Register also.

(63) *Division Register IV—of Kuthagapattom cases.*

The purport of the Peishkar's order should be *fully* entered in column 8. The name of the *Kuthagapattom* lessee, the amount of rent due by him and the period of lease should be also entered.

(64) *Division Register V—of Karampathippu cases.*

(*a*) If *Karampathippu* is disallowed, the reasons for such disallowance should be briefly stated in column 7 of the Register.

(*b*) If, on the other hand, *karampathippu* is sanctioned, the proportion of the assessment charged as *rajabhogam*, the change of tenure, if any, and whether *patta* should be issued, and, if so, in whose name, should be entered in column 7.

(65) *Division Register VI—of Remissions.*

(*a*) The nature of remission granted should be entered in column 12 as "*kariru*", "*tharisu*", "*Nanjamelpunja*" or "*Azhukichetham*" and whether the remission relates to Land .Revenue, Devaswom Revenue or Irrigation Revenue.

(*b*) Particulars of items written off should not be entered in this Register.

(*c*) A separate Register with practically the same columns as those provided in Register VI should be opened and maintained in regard to items written off.

(66) *Division Register VIII—of Escheat cases.*

This Register is not correctly maintained in any of the Offices inspected. This is a very important Register and the necessity for correctly maintaining it cannot be too strongly emphasised. The Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, should see that vigorous and sustained action is taken towards the disposal of escheat cases, especially individual cases included in Part II of the Register, and that the Register is maintained correctly and up-to-date.

(67) *Division Register XV—of Stamp cases.*

In the Quilon Division Office, several cases which should have been struck off for default of presentation of refund bills within the time allowed by the Regulation are shown as pending, though the cases are treated as disposed of in the monthly returns. This is wrong. Such cases should be shown as disposed of in the Register also.

(68) *Division Register XVII—of applications for Agricultural Improvement Loans.*

(*a*) The steps taken in connection with the disposal of applications should be correctly and succinctly entered in column 11.

(*b*) The value of the security tendered should also be entered in column 16 of the Register.

(*c*) Whether the necessary agreement has been taken from the party should be shown in the Remarks column, together with the date of execution of the agreement.

(*d*) The rate of interest charged on the loan should be noted in column 15.

(69) *Division Register XIX—of Appeals.*

(*a*) This is an important Register and should be correctly and systematically maintained.

(*b*) No column should be left blank.

(*c*) The purport of the appeal decision should be fully entered in column 7 of the Register.

(70) *Division Register XXVI—of Petitions.*

(*a*) The abstract entered in column 7 should clearly show the subject matter of the petition.

(*b*) Particulars relating to the date and transcript of order should always be entered in columns 8 and 9 respectively.

(*c*) The entries in the Register should show whether the petition has been disposed of and, if so, how.

(71) *Division Registers XXXII and XXXIII—of Communications received and despatched.*

(*a*) The work in the Division Office is now distributed into several Sections, but there is no uniformity in their number or designation. Government direct that each of the Division Offices be divided into four sections, *viz.*, (1) Land Revenue and Accounts, (2) Devaswom, (3) Maramut and (4) Miscellaneous. The Magisterial section is not taken into account in this classification, because it does not really form part of the Land Revenue Department.

(*b*) Each Section should keep a Register of communications received and a Register of communications despatched.

(*c*) A common Petition Register should be maintained for the whole Office comprising four Sections as constituted above.

(*d*) References should always be marked in the Registers so as to distinguish communications pending from those disposed of.

(*e*) The disposal number system should be insisted on in all Revenue Offices as required by paragraph 337 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III.

(*f*) A correct and exhaustive list of all unanswered references should be prepared at regular intervals and maintained in all Offices.

(*g*) The system of submitting office-notes for orders should be introduced in all Division Offices in view to ensure the expeditious disposal of papers. The office notes need not be elaborate and may be put up in Malayalam or in English.

(*h*) Drafts or fair copies should not be prepared with reference to a communication received in the office till a specific order is passed on it by the Peishkar or other officer competent to pass the order.

(72) *Division Register XXXIV—of files.*

A separate Register should be maintained in each of the four Sections. The entries therein should be complete and no column should be left blank.

General Instructions.

6. The following general instructions are also issued in regard to the maintenance of the Registers and Accounts in the Village, Taluk and Division Offices:—

(*a*) For writing up the Accounts and Registers, only printed forms should, as a rule, be used. These should be indented for and stocked sufficiently early. The use of manuscript forms should be avoided as far as possible.

(*b*) The Accounts and Registers should generally be bound into books of suitable size, or at least be well stitched with strong thick covering paper. Each volume should have a label on the cover showing the number and nature of the Account or Register and the year or years to which it relates, written in bold characters.

(*c*) When an Account or Register consists of more parts than one, they should all be bound or stitched into one volume and not kept separate.

(*d*) Separate Accounts or Registers should not be bound or stitched together.

(*e*) When an Account or Register consists of more parts than one, or when it relates to more Villages or Taluks than one, or to more years than one, a small table of contents should be affixed to the first page of the book for easy reference.

(*f*) Appendices to Accounts and Registers should invariably be attached to and bound along with them and not kept separate. They should be attached at the end of the Registers and Accounts. Appendices of separate Registers and Accounts should not be kept together.

(*g*) Entries should be neatly, carefully and accurately made and interlineations and over-writings should be avoided as much

as possible. All corrections and interlineations, if any, should always be attested. All pencil entries should be avoided.

(*h*) Entries should, as far as possible, be made in the same language and the practice of making them partly in English and partly in Malayalam should be discouraged.

(*i*) Entries should, as a rule, be made in the appropriate columns and should not trench upon or spread over adjoining columns.

(*j*) Volunteers and others who do not belong to the regular establishment should not be permitted to write up the Accounts and Registers. Similarly, village officers should, under no circumstances, be allowed to handle the Registers and other records maintained in Taluk Offices.

(*k*) In the Taluk and Division Offices, the maintenance of Registers should, as far as possible, be entrusted to those clerks who deal with the subject matter of the Registers.

(*l*) Totals as per Appendix should always agree with those in the body of the Account or Register.

(*m*) Particulars not authorised by the Manual should not be entered in the 'Remarks' column of the Registers and Accounts.

(*n*) Whenever the numbers of *pudural* or other cases are quoted, the year of such cases should also be given.

(*o*) Entries in the Accounts should be totalled at the close of each month and year and those for different months should be separated by a red line. Entries in the Village Registers should be totalled at the close of the year.

(*p*) Figures in the Registers and Accounts at the close of each year should always tally with those in the *Tharanamudalkkam* Account.

(*q*) Columns should never be left blank; when there are no entries to be made, the columns should be marked 'Nil'.

(*r*) Cross references should be properly entered.

(*s*) Changes by way of addition should always be entered in chronological order in continuation of the original entries in the Village Registers.

(*t*) Changes by way of deductions should be noted in the 'Remarks' column of the Register but should not be entered in continuation of the original entries just like additions.

(*u*) In quoting sanctions, the Office from which the order was issued should be specified along with the number and date of the order.

(*v*) Entries as per Settlement should be totalled in the Register and agreed with the totals in the Settlement Register.

Miscellaneous.

7. The Special Officer has brought to the notice of Government that there is appalling waste of printed forms in some offices, while they cannot be had at all in some other offices where the forms are urgently needed. The Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, are requested to enforce strict economy in the distribution and use of printed forms and see that the following points are kept in view:-

(*a*) Printed forms should be issued only on indents which should be carefully prepared with due regard to actual requirements and presented sufficiently early before the office of issue.

(*b*) The indents should be carefully checked and scrutinised by the office of issue and previously passed by a responsible officer before supply is made.

(*c*) When forms are bound or stitched in the beginning of a year, the actual requirements of the year should be correctly anticipated in the light of past experience, and if a large number of unused sheets happen to remain after the close of the year, they should, as far as possible, be utilised for the succeeding year.

(*d*) A careful stock should at once be taken of all superfluous forms now available in the Village, Taluk and Division Offices and arrangements should be made for supplying them to the offices in which they are or would be really required.

(*e*) The unused sheets, if any, found in the Registers and Accounts of 1091 to 1093 should, *if possible*, be carefully detached from them and preserved for use next year (1095).

8. The Special Officer suggests certain alterations in the printing of some of the forms with a view to economise stationery. The changes in the form ordered in the previous paragraphs of this G. O. have also to be carried out. All this will be attended to in the Land Revenue Section of the Secretariat when the printing of forms is next taken up.

9. Paragraph 706 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III, lays down that the Village Registers and Accounts should be examined by the Tahsildar once in every quarter and that he should enter a certificate in each record as to the correctness of the entries checked and verified by him. Similarly, paragraph 707 of the Manua

requires that the Division Peishkar or his Assistant should examine the Taluk Registers once in every quarter and certify to their correctness. But there is no provision in the Manual as to the scrutiny to be exercised by Tahsildars and Peishkars in regard to the Registers maintained in their own offices. As it is, no one is specifically responsible for the maintenance of the Registers in the Taluk and Division Offices.

So far as the Taluk is concerned, the Deputy Tahsildar is expected to exercise a general supervision, under the Tahsildar, over the entire Taluk Establishment and be responsible for the efficient discharge of the current work of the office. But, by being *ex-officio* Head Accountant of the sub-treasury and holding charge of the treasury when the Tahsildar is away on circuit, his time is almost entirely taken up by treasury work with the result that he is out of touch with the revenue work of the Taluk Office. In the interests of both revenue and treasury work, the Special Officer suggests that the order regarding the appointment of Deputy Tahsildars as *ex-officio* Head Accountants be cancelled and the *Samprathis* declared as Head Accountants. Then, the Deputy Tahsildars will become available for actual revenue work and can be held responsible for the proper maintenance of the Registers in the Taluk Office. The question of depriving Deputy Tahsildars of their *ex-officio* Head Accountantship has already been referred to the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam and final *orders will be passed on receipt of their reports. Government approve of Mr. Krishna Pillai's suggestion that the Deputy Tahsildar should examine the Registers of the Taluk at the close of every month and satisfy himself that the entries have been carefully, neatly and accurately made by the clerks concerned. Should he notice any laxity or inattention on their part, he should immediately report it to the Tahsildar in view to due notice being taken of their conduct, and initial the Registers at the close of every month in token of his having personally scrutinised them. The Tahsildars should also personally examine and initial the Registers at least once in a quarter.

As regards the Division Office, the Sheristadar is bound to see that all the Registers in the office are properly kept. He should personally check and initial the Registers at the close of every month. The Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, should likewise serutinise and intial the Registers at least once in a quarter. They should also see that the instructions contained in paragraphs 704 and 705 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III, regarding the fixing of the annual demand correctly, are duly carried out, and certify in the Division *Tharanamudakkam* Account that they have

Vide G. O. No. L. R. 1178, dated 14-2-1920.

personally verified the Registers and Accounts in their own and subordinate offices and that the demand has been correctly fixed.

10. Another point brought to the notice of Government by the Special Officer is that, in several of the Village and Taluk Offices inspected, especially in those of the Kottayam Division, the maintenance of certain additional Registers is insisted on over and above those prescribed by the Land Revenue Manual. Similarly, certain periodical returns not provided for by the Manual are called for from the Taluk and Village Officers. In G. O. No. 8844/L. R. & F., dated 14th August 1912, Government observed that "the policy should be not to overburden the village in the matter of accounts and returns, but to prescribe only such accounts and returns as are absolutely necessary to enable the Tahsildar to check the work of the village staff efficiently"; and this policy was prominently kept in view in framing the Village Accounts and Registers. Government fear that, by throwing additional scriptory work on them, the village staff would be confined to their offices when they ought to be in the field, and they consider that the introduction of any additional Accounts or Registers in the village is unnecessary. Similarly, the registers and returns prescribed for the taluk by the Manual meet all practical requirements, and it is not advisable to add to the scriptory work which is already heavy. Government accordingly direct the discontinuance of all registers, accounts and returns other than those prescribed by the Land Revenue Manual in all Village, Taluk and Division Offices.

11. The other suggestions made by the Special Officer for the consideration of Government are :—

(*a*) that a translation of the first three volumes of the Land Revenue Manual should be published as early as practicable;

(*b*) that a preliminary examination (in Malayalam) in Revenue law and procedure for clerks seeking appointments in the Land Revenue Department and a Revenue Higher Grade examination (in English) for Deputy Tahsildars, Sheristadars and Tahsildars should be instituted and appointments and promotions restricted to persons who pass these tests ; and

(*c*) that arrangements be made for bringing up to date the Land Revenue Manual published four years ago.

With regard to (*a*), Mr. Krishna Pillai says that there is a lack of thorough acquaintance, on the part of the Village and Taluk subordinates, with the provisions of the Land Revenue Manual. These subordinates have only a vague idea of the main features of the new system of registers, accounts and returns and of the instructions for maintaining them contained in the Manual. Their knowledge is

neither thorough nor comprehensive. With a view to enable the Taluk and Village subordinates to acquire a thorough grasp of the principles of the revenue system, Mr. Krishna Pillai suggests the publication of a translation of Volumes I to III of the Manual. Government also consider that such a translation is necessary. Arrangements will be made for a translation of the first three volumes of the Manual being published at an early date.

As regards (*b*), Mr. Krishna Pillai points out that the existing system of recruitment of hands for the Land Revenue Department leaves much to be desired. No special or technical qualifications are insisted on, except in the case of village subordinates who have to possess a knowledge of chain survey besides the general educational qualification prescribed by the Public Service Notification. The men are indifferently selected, mostly from among the holders of Vernacular School Leaving certificates, without regard to their aptitude for the post for which they are chosen, the examination marks obtained by them, or even to their hand-writing. The result is that they enter the department without any special knowledge and equipment, and it takes years before they pick up a working knowledge of the Land Revenue system. This seriously tells upon the efficiency of the department. It is with a view to remove this defect that Mr. Krishna Pillai has recommended the institution of the examinations (1) Revenue Lower Grade and (2) Revenue Higher Grade. The matter is under the consideration of Government and orders will issue separately.

In regard to (*c*), since the introduction of the Land Revenue Manual so far back as 1090 M. E., several changes have been introduced in the land revenue administration and it is necessary that a supplement to the Manual embodying all the changes should be prepared and issued. The work should be taken on hand immediately in the Land Revenue Section of the Secretariat and completed as early as practicable. The publication of the translation of the Manual ordered *supra* will be deferred till the issue of the supplement.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

1. All Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
2. All Tahsildars.
3. The Account Officer.
4. The Gazette.

Appendix A.

List of offices inspected.

Division Offices.	Taluk Offices.	Village Offices.
1. Padmanabhapuram	1. Agasteeswaram	1. Parakkai
2. Quilon	2. Thovala	2. Azhakiapandipuram
3. Kottayam	3. Kalkulam	3. Kalkulam
	4. Neyyattinkara	4. Thuckala
	5. Nedumangad	5. Ponmana
	6. Chirayinkil	6. Neyyattinkara
	7. Quilon	7. Thirupuram
	8. Shencotta	8. Nedumangad
	9. Kunnathur	9. Vembayam
	10. Thiruvella	10. Sarkara
	11. Changanacherry	11. Karivaram
	12. Kottayam	12. Eravipuram
	13. Peermade	13. Quilon
	14. Meenachil	14. Shencotta
	15. Muvattupuzha	15. Puliyara
	16. Alengad	16. Enadimangalam
	17. Parur	17. Adur
	18. Vaikom	18. Peringara
	19. Shertala	19. Thiruvella
	20. Ambalapuzha	20. Changanacherry
	21. Ambalapuzha Kandukrishi	21. Chennankari
	22. Karunagapalli	22. Nattagam
		23. Kummanam
		24. Vandanmettu
		25. Peermade
		26. Meenachil
		27. Arakuzha
		28. Mulavoor
		29. Muvattupuzha
		30. Chengamanad
		31. Varapuzha
		32. Ezhikara
		33. Chempu
		34. Manakunnam
		35. Shertala North
		36. Thakazhi
		37. Ambalapuzha
		38. Kozhimukku Nelpura
		39. Karunagapalli

Appendix B.

Extracts from the Special Officer's Report.

Maintenance of Registers and Accounts.

13. I shall next proceed to briefly describe the condition of the registers and accounts maintained in the several Village, Taluk and Division Offices inspected by me. It is only such prominent defects and irregularities as forced themselves upon my attention that I propose to notice in the following paragraphs. The others are particularised in Appendix I. Instructions may be issued in view to the defects and irregularities being removed as early as practicable.

Village Records.

Permanent Registers.

14. *Register A.* This is the printed Settlement Register. It is available in all Village offices except those (in the Devicolam Division) which did not come under regular Revenue Settlement, for example, Vandanmettu pakuthi, in the Peermade taluk. This Pakuthi consists of 13 *thavalams* or tracts with separate series of survey numbers for each *thavalam*. A number-war register in manuscript has been compiled for each *thavalam* and brought up to the close of 1090. This was evidently started before the Land Revenue Mauual came into force. The form of the register is different from that prescribed for Register A by the Manual. The following columns have been provided in the manuscript register namely :—

(1) Survey number, revenue number and letter as per survey.
(2) Whether cardamom estate, *nancha*, *puncha*, *tharisu* or *paramboke*.
(3) Tenure.
(4) Extent as per survey—acres and cents.
(5) Assessment—Rs. Chs. C.
(6) Number and name of pattadar.
(7) Remarks.

The description of the lands given in column 2 is not exhaustive. For, besides the lands mentioned, there are lands granted for tea cultivation under the Waste Land Rules and those granted for dry or wet cultivation under the Puduval Rules.

In regard to column (3), the tenure of the lands granted for cereal cultivation under Rule X of the Cardamom Rules is entered as *Pandarapattom*. This is wrong. Rule X has since been abolished by Notification No. 5914/L. R. & F., dated 6th June 1913,

which lays down that the assignment of lands for wet and dry cultivation should be regulated by the ordinary Puduval Rules. The lands granted under these latter Rules should be treated as *Pandarapattom*, but not those granted under old Rule X of the Cardamom Rules.

Again, in the case of *Poramboke* and *tharisu* lands, the tenure is entered as *Pandararaya thanathu* or *Pandarapattom* in column 3 and the name of *Pattadar* is shown as "Sirkar" in column 6. These entries are wrong. Unregistered Sirkar lands can, of course, have no tenure, nor are they covered by *pattas*. In the case of such lands, columns (3) and (6) should as a rule be entered *nil*.

It is wrong in principle to have different forms for the same register. As Register A is intended for lands dealt with by the Settlement Department and as this Pakuthi does not contain such lands, there is hardly any necessity for maintaining Register A in Vandanmettu. The lands granted on *Pandarapattom* since the issue of Government Notification No. 5914/L. R. & F., dated the 6th June 1913, quoted above, may be entered in Register B and those granted under Special Rules in Register C. Instructions may be issued accordingly to the Tahsildars.

In some of the village offices, the printed entry "ശ്രീമ ണ്ഡാരക്കാര്യം ചെയ്വാൻ" in column 18 of the Settlement Register in regard to *thanathuchitta* lands is scored out when the lands are brought under registry and the number and date of order of registry and the name of registry-holder are entered in that column. All these are unnecessary. The printed entry in column 18 should, in such cases, be left alone.

15. *Register B.*—This is the Supplement to the Settlement Register A. To what extent this Register has been written up in the several Village Offices inspected by me is shown in Appendix II to this report. The progress can by no means be considered satisfactory. In his report No. 883/L. R., dated the 20th March 1916, Mr. Mahadeva Iyer, then Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, had suggested that the compilation of this Register might be deferred for one or two years pending collection of the necessary preliminary data. Government accepted this suggestion and communicated it to the other Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, as well. But three years have since elapsed, and even the preliminary data have not been fully collected in several of the villages inspected by me. In 7 villages, the register has not been started at all. In 23 villages, the register has been commenced, but not yet been completed. It has apparently been finished in 8 villages, but the data upon which it was based were not produced for my inspection, nor

have the entries in the register been scrutinised and verified in all cases by the Tahsildars concerned. Among the other defects noticed in the registers either partly or fully completed are the following:—

(1) There is no uniformity in the method of denoting post-settlement sub-divisions. In regard to this, paragraph 9, Part II of the Revised Land Records Maintenance Rules, dated the 24th December 1914, lays down that, in survey fields which have already been sub-divided at the time of settlement, the new sub-divisions should be given sub-numbers in continuation of the last sub-number of the fields. A strict adherence to this rule may be insisted on.

(2) There is no uniformity in the method of entering sub-divisions in the register. For example, when portion of a *puramboke* is sub-divided and brought under registry, the sub-division alone is entered in the register in some villages, while, in others, both the sub-division and the remaining extent of *puramboke* are entered. In such cases, it would, I think, be enough if the sub-division alone is entered in Register B. Similarly, if portion of a registered holding is sub-divided and its revenue registry transferred under the Pokkuvaravu Rules, the portion so sub-divided alone should be noted in the Register. If, on the other hand, transfer of registry is effected in respect of the remaining sub-division also, both the sub-divisions should be entered in the Register. When a settlement sub-division has to be further sub-divided, both sub-divisions should be entered in column 3 of the Register in the form of a fraction, the settlement sub-division being shown on the top and the further sub-division at the bottom.

(3) Sometimes, when a Pokkuvaravu sub-division is demarcated and surveyed on the ground, the area is found to vary from the area as per revenue accounts. In such cases, the latter area is entered in the Register in most of the village offices, while in a few offices the actual area found on the ground on survey is entered. It is the area covered by the Pokkuvaravu decision that should be noted in the Register.

(4) In the case of Pokkuvaravu sub-division of lands subject to garden and dry assessment, the tax in most of the villages is apportioned according to the area of the sub-divisions irrespective of the taxable trees thereon, column (12) in the register being left blank. In a few villages, the taxable trees are also taken into consideration in apportioning the assessment. The latter course is not always possible. In the first place it would not be easy to differentiate between the trees brought under assessment during the Settlement and those since come into bearing. Secondly, no variation in the number of trees in a garden can affect its total assessment

during the currency of the settlement. Thirdly, the assessment imposed on a garden during the Settlement is entire and indivisible and there is no justification for splitting it up into garden and dry assessment subsequent to Settlement. Under these circumstances and in view of the necessity for adopting a uniform proeedure for the apportionment of assessment, the apportionment may be ordered to be done solely with referenee to area and not with referenee to trees, column (12) being left blank. In the case of new registries of lands containing taxable trees, this column should of course be duly entered. In regard to the Taluks where the Palmyra, Punna, Mango and Tamarind trees are liable to assessment, additional columns should be opened for entering partienlars of those trees.

(5) Before the introduction of the existing Pokkuvaravu Rules, sub-divisions never used to be demarcated and surveyed on the ground. The *thandaper*, however, showed the extent transferred and the proportionate assessment thereon. In some Pakuthies, these particulars alone are entered in Register B, while, in others, the sub-divisions are actually demareated and surveyed before the necessary entries are made in Register B. The latter proeedure is the correct one and should be followed.

(6) Register B is intended for recording the changes effected subsequent to Settlement. In some of the village offices, the changes are noted in the Remarks column of Register (A); in some others these are entered in the same column of Register B; while in a few others, they are entered in neither. The instructions eontained in paragraphs 712 and 713 of the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III are :—

(i) that only a single word such as "sub-divided", "Land Acquisition", "Karampathippu" &c., need be entered in the Remarks column of Register A against each number along with a reference to the serial number in Register B; and

(ii) that in the Remarks column of Register B should be entered not only the nature of the change but also the number and date of sanction.

A strict adherence to these instructions should be enforeed.

The concluding portion of paragraph 713 of Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III, runs as follows:—

"In cases where sub-divisions once entered in this Register (B) have again undergone changes an entry should be made against the original sub-division to indicate the serial number relating to the subsequent change. *In the Remarks column should be entered also the No. and date of sanction against each entry as well as the nature*

of the change, e. g. 'Land acquisition', 'Karampathippu', Pokkuvararu sub division', 'Writing off', &c."

Some of the village officers are under the impression that the portion italicised applies only to cases when sub-divisions once entered in Register B are again sub-divided. This is not so. The particulars referred to should be entered in respect of *all* changes embodied in Register B.

(7) Register A generally comprises only the lands covered by the original cadastral survey. The tea, coffee and other estates which lay outside the cadastral survey limits do not find a place in that Register. By a subsequent order of Government, these estates have been cadastrally surveyed and tacked on to some village or other and denoted by survey numbers in continuation of the last survey number of the village as per original survey. The question for consideration is whether these lands newly included in the area of the village should be entered in Register B. These need not, I think, be noted in Register B, as they will find a place in Register C. The changes, if any, brought about by re-survey of the estates should also be entered in Register C. But, if any lands are recorded as *tharisu* or *poramboke*, they should be shown in Register B.

In the case of some of the villages, for example, Peermade, the estates were also cadastrally surveyed and included in Register A, being entered as "*Poramboke*" in column 4 and as "coffee or tea estate" in the Remarks column. The changes, if any, in these estates effected by a subsequent re-survey should also be noted in Register C, the necessary reference being quoted in the Remarks column.

There is one other point to be mentioned in this connection. The taluk of Nedumangad has been re-surveyed and material changes have been introduced during the re-survey. Four of the villages have been split up into eight, so that there are 16 villages against 12 villages as per original survey. Of course, the survey numbers have also undergone change. A new Register as per form enclosed (*vide* Appedix III) has been written up for the villages showing the allocation of the lands as per re-survey. This cannot of course be taken as a substitute for Register B. It is a sort of revised "A Register". The changes effected subsequent to the re-survey should be embodied in a separate "B Register" to be opened for each of the new villages as per re-survey. This should be done at once so as to prevent accumulation of arrears.

In the other villages also, where Register B has not yet been started, stringent instructions should be issued in view to the necessary data being collectd and the Register written up within a definite period, say, six months.

16. *Register C.* This is the Register of lands granted under Special Rules. It has been written up in all the 6 villages which contain lands of this description. The common defects noticed are the following :—

(1) The No. and date of title-deed or patta are not entered in column 2 of the Register. The reason given is that the particulars are not available. They must be available in the Huzur Office from which the title-deeds are, as a rule, issued. The necessary information should be obtained from the Huzur Office and incorporated in the Register.

(2) When an estate consists of different bits held under separate title-deeds, the bits are not specifically mentioned in column 4. The omission should be supplied.

(3) The area given in colum 6 is not the original title-deed area as one would naturally suppose, but the area on which tax is now being levied. This latter area may not always tally with the original area, owing to partial relinquishment by the holder or differences in extent consequent on re-survey or other causes. In such cases, the reasons for the difference between the title-deed and present areas and the Government order sanctioning the adoption of the latter area for purpose of assessment should be briefly noted in the Remarks column.

(4) The name of the holder given in column 9 is in some cases the name of the original grantee or title-deed holder and in others that of the present holder. It is the present holder's name that should be entered in column 9.

(5) Paragraph 714 of Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III, requires that the Rules under which each Estate has been granted or is held should be noted in the Remarks column. This provision has not been complied with in some of the village offices. This omission should be supplied.

(6) In some cases, lands granted under the Puduval Rules are also included in the Register, because they are cultivated with rubber and are popularly called Estates. This is a mistake. Only the lands granted under Special Rules should be included in Register C.

17. *Register D.*—This is the Register of lands held under special grants. As stated in paragraph 715 of Land Revenue Manual, Vol III, there are only a few items under this category. They are :—

(1) Ten Square Miles Concession in the Pathanapuram and Shencotta taluks ;

(2) Kannan Devan Hills Concession in the Devicolam taluk : and

(3) Munro Island in the Quilon and Kunnattur taluks.

Of these, I have been able to examine only the register kept in the Puliyara pakuthi of the Shencotta taluk in respect of the 5 out of the 10 estates comprised in the Ten Square Miles Concession situate within that pakuthi. The number and date of the title-deed are not shown in column 2 of the Register. The lands are not subject to uniform rates of assessment. The lands cultivated with rubber or rubber and other products are subject to an assessment of Bh. Rs. 2 per acre and those cultivated with tea or coffee are subject to an assessment of Bh. Re. (1) one per acre. The uncultivated portion is liable to an assessment of annas (8) eight only per acre. As the cultivation extends, the areas subject to the different rates of assessment will vary from year to year. Hence these should be shown in the Remarks column. The G. O. under which the grant was converted from a copy-hold into a free-hold should also be noted in the Remarks column.

Village Offices.

Periodical Registers.

18. *Register I.*—This is the Register of *Poramboke* lands. This has been opened and fairly well maintained in all the pakuthies inspected. In the Puliyara pakuthi of the Shencotta taluk, a separate register has been opened to enter '*Devaswom Poramboke*' lands, that is, Devaswom lands taken up for the Shencotta-Quilon Railway. This is a mistake. All lands acquired for public purposes, whatever be their previous tenure, come under the category of Sirkar Poramboke and they should be included in Register I. The sites of incorporated Sirkar Devaswoms are in some pakuthies classed as Devaswom *Poramboke*. This is also wrong. The sites of such institutions should also be entered in Register I. Among other defects noticed may be mentioned the following :—

(1) The lands mentioned as *Poramboke* in column 4 of the Settlement Register but as *tharisu* in the Remarks column thereof are included in Register I—*Poramboke* in some pakuthies, while in others, they are included in Register II—*Tharisu*. Such lands should all be treated as *Poramboke* and included in Register I in accordance with the specific orders of Government.

(2) The direction contained in paragraph 717 of Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III, are that all *Porambokes* according to the Settlement Register should be entered in this Register in the first instance and that the changes that have taken place from the close of

Settlement up to the date of opening the Register should then be noted. These directions are not strictly carried out in some pakuthies. From the entries made it is not possible to know how the figures stood at the close of the Settlement and what changes have since taken place. A strict adherence to the instructions in the Manual should be insisted on.

(3) The lands taken up for public purposes, such as the Quilon to Trivandrum Railway, the Thovala channel &c., have not been sub-divided and included in the Register. This should be done soon.

(4) The entries in the Remarks column are very often neither accurate nor full. The entries should be made in accordance with the directions in the Manual.

(5) In some pakuthies, the figures as per Appendix to Register I do not tally with those as per Appendix B to the Thavanammulakkam Account. These two sets of figures should agree.

19. *Register II.*—This is the Register of *tharisu* lands. It is maintained tolerably well. *Poramboke* lands transferred to the head of *tharisu* in a particular year and brought under permanent registry in the same year are, in some villages, included in this Register. This is unnecessary. Only those lands which remain as *tharisu at the close of the year* should be entered in this Register. Another defect noticed has already been mentioned in connection with Register I namely, the absence of uniformity in the method of treatment of lands recorded as *Poramboke* in column 4 of the Settlement Register and as *Tharisu* in the last column. These lands should be treated as *Poramboke* as ordered by Government and included in Register I, the discrepancy as compared with the figures as per Settlement Register being explained in the Remarks column of Registers I and II.

20. *Register III.*—This is the Register of *thanathuchitta* lands. In some pakuthies, only the lands which now remain under the head of *thanathuchitta* are entered in this Register. This is not correct. The proper procedure is to enter in this Register all the lands treated as Sirkar *Thanathu* during the Settlement and then note down the deductions and additions in accordance with the directions contained in paragraph 718 of the Manual. In the case of lands still remaining under the category of Sirkar *thanathu*, the steps taken for realising the Government dues thereon should be briefly indicated in the Remarks column of the Register.

21. *Register IV.*—This is the Register of tax-paying lands grouped according to the rates of assessment or *rajabhogam* constituting the Government demand. It consists of 5 parts. The progress made in the compilation of this Register is shown in Appendix IV. The progress is necessarily poor, because of the difficulty of writing up this Register. It has not been started at all in 11 pakuthies. In 18 pakuthies, the Register has been opened and partly written up. In 9 pakuthies, it has been completed so far as the Sirkar lands are concerned, but the figures have not been totalled and it is not possible to say whether the entries are correct or exhaustive. Another six months' time should, I think, be allowed for bringing up this Register. A similar register should be maintained in respect of the Sirkar Devaswom lands which should not be mixed up with the other Sirkar lands.

In the compilation of this Register, the following points deserve consideration :—

(1) The classification of lands into 5 groups contemplated by this Register applies only to the lands which came under the operation of the Settlement Department or which have since been brought under registry under the Puduval and Karampathippu Rules and not to lands granted under Special Rules or covered by special concessions and included in Permanent Registers C and D.

(2) Such of the Service Inam lands as are subject to full assessment should be brought under Part (v) of the Register and not under Part (1).

(3) As already observed in paragraph 9 above, Jenmom lands charged with ¼ assessment were wrongly classed as 'Kudijenmom' and 'Pandaravaga kudijenmom' during the Settlement. It is now difficult to find out from the Settlement Register what survey numbers came under the category of real Kudijenmom and what survey numbers were wrongly treated as such during the Settlement. Hence, there is no use in going behind the entry in the Settlement Register. Lands recorded as 'Kudijenmom' or 'Pandaravaga kudijenmom' in the Settlement Register should be brought under Part v of Register IV, as laid down in paragraph 720 of the Manual, Vol. III.

(4) In some villages, extra cesses not borne on land are included in Part i of the Register. This is incorrect, especially in view of the circumstance that such cesses are not generally charged on lands subject to full assessment. These extra cesses are found only in a few taluks. The question is in which register the cesses should be entered. It seems to me that they may be entered in a new Part—Part vi—to be opened in the Register.

22. *Registers V, VI & VII.*—These refer to Kandukrishi, Sripandaravaga and Sreepadom lands charged with Rajabhogam in favour of the Sirkar. Such lands exist only in a few pakuthies inspected by me. The Registers are maintained fairly well in these pakuthies. In some of the pakuthies of Nanjinad, however, Sreepandaravaga lands charged only with water-cess and not with Rajabhogam in favour of the Sirkar are included in Register VI. This is wrong. Such lands should be brought under Register XI.

In the Chirayinkil taluk, certain viruthi lands assigned for the supply of provisions to Palace (Vazhathoppu viruthi lands) are included in Register V, evidently for the reason that they are under the control of the Trivandrum Kandukrishi Tahsildar and pay a *rajabhogam* to Government. Though they are managed by the Kandukrishi Tahsildar, the lands are really Pandaravaga and should therefore be entered in Part iv of Register IV.

23. *Register VIII.*—This is the register of *Karamozhivu* lands. This is correctly written up in most of the pakuthies. There is a fundamental distinction between lands of this description and those held by private Devaswoms as their tax-free *thanathu*.

This distinction does not seem to be correctly understood in some pakuthies, though it is fully and clearly explained in paragraphs 722 and 723 of the Manual. For example, certain lands recorded as "Punjar Edavaga thanathu" in the Settlement Register of the Peermade pakuthi are entered in Register VIII. Similarly, certain lands belonging to the Akavoor and Umanpalli Namburipads in the Eravipuram pakuthi (Quilon taluk) which are apparently their *thanathu* are entered in Register VIII. All these lands should go into Register IX. Again, certain Arthadanom, Brahmadanom and other lands which are tax-free and subject only to water-cess in the Azhakiyapandipuram pakuthi (Tovala taluk) are included among lands subject to special rates of assessment in Part v of Register IV. All these are *karamozhivu* lands and should be entered in Register VIII.

24. *Register IX.*—This is the Register of Devaswom and Brahmaswom *thanathu* lands. This may be said to be tolerably well maintained in most of the Pakuthies inspected except for the exclusion from this Register of the lands mentioned in the previous paragraph. Another defect noticed is that the deductions on account of Karampathippu are not then and there noted in the Remarks column of the Register. This omission should be supplied.

25. *Register X.*—This is the Register of Sirkar Devaswomvaga lands. This is also fairly well written up in most of the Pakuthies inspected. In some Pakuthies, only the lands recorded

as Sirkar Devaswomvaga in the Settlement Register have been entered in Register X. This will not do. All the lands included in the separate account prepared in pursuance of G. O. No. 9033/ L. R. & F., dated the 9th August 1913, should also be included in Register X.

26. *Registers XI & XII.*—These relate to Sripandaravaga and Sripadomvaga lands respectively subject to no tax or *rajabhogam* to Government. These are more or less correctly maintained in the Pakuthies which contain such lands.

27. *Register XIII.*—This is the Register of lands charged with Kodayar water-cess in the taluks of Thovala, Agasteeswaram, Eraniel and Kalkulam. It consists of two parts—Part I dealing with wet lands and Part II dealing with dry lands. This Register has been written up in the few Pakuthies inspected by me except in the Thuckala pakuthi where Part II has not been entered at all and in the Kalkulam pakuthi where several survey numbers remain to be entered in Part I for want of printed forms. This is a very important register and the omission to maintain it properly is inexcusable. In regard to the other Pakuthies where the Register is maintained, columns 1 to 3 showing the sources of irrigation are left blank. This omission should also be supplied without delay.

28. *Account No. 1.*—This is the Kuduthal-Kuravu Account and calls for no remarks.

29. *Account No. 2.*—This is the Account relating to old arrears. In some pakuthies, this comprises only the *ayacut* arrears as laid down in paragraph 730 of Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III, while in others, all old arrears, *ayacut* as well as non-*ayacut* are included in this Account. A definite ruling on the point is necessary. In as much as *Arivoo* No. 1 under the old system which corresponded to Account No. 2 included both *ayacut* and non-*ayacut* arrears, there appears to be no objection to *all* old arrears being included in this Account.

In the event of the above suggestion being adopted, it would be necessary to arrange for recoveries as per Accounts Nos. 3 to 10 which relate to non-*ayacut* revenue being noted in the Remarks column of the respective Accounts, so that at the close of the year the unrecovered items may be transferred to Account No. 2 in the following year and the No. of the respective Accounts entered in column 2 in the place of Thandaper No. for purpose of reference.

30. *Account No. 3.*—This is the Account relating to *Pudural Kudichika*. In some Pakuthies, the arrears for past occupation of Poramboke lands referred to in paragraph 4 above are treated as

Puduval Kudichika and entered in this Account, while in some other Pakuthies a separate part has been opened in this Account for the entry of this item. In a few other Pakuthies, the item is included in Account No. 10 (Miscellaneous revenue). Karampathippu arrears are also treated in the same way. The question is in which Account these items should be brought in. The proper course seems to me to drop the word "Puduval" from the heading of this Account and insert a new column between columns (3) & (4) to show the nature of the *Kudichika*. In this column may be entered whether the *Kudichika* comes under Puduval, Karampathippu, Rectification of Settlement mistakes, &c.

31. *Account No. 4.*—This relates to Kuthagapattom. In a few Pakuthies no separate Account is kept for the entry of Kuthagapattom leases of Devaswom lands. This omission should be supplied.

In some Pakuthies, Kuthagapattom leases are granted for definite periods, not necessarily from the beginning of a year, but from the middle or some other part of the year, so that the periods do not expire at the close of a year. This is a very inconvenient arrangement. Leases should be granted for whole year or years and should terminate at the close of a year.

In regard to Kuthagapattom leases for periods extending over ne year, agreements have not been registered or even executed in some Pakuthies, for the reason that the stamp duty and registration fee exceed the total Kuthagapattom rent payable under the leases. The execution and registration of lease in such cases are necessary and cannot be dispensed with. Where the same person takes up several leases in the same Pakuthi, they may all be included in one document, as laid down in G. O. No. 1229/L. R., dated the 22nd December 1914. The execution and registration of documents should therefore be insisted on in all cases where law requires such execution and registration. The date of execution of the document and the No. and year of its registry should be noted in the Remarks column of the Account.

In some cases where the *thanathuchitta* tax has been written off and the lands leased on *kuthagapattom*, the whole of the kuthagapattom rent is included under "Ayacut". This is incorrect. The rent in such cases should be brought under *sanchayam*.

32. *Account No. 6.*—This relates to prohibitory assessment. Particulars of trees on Poramboke lands are now shown in column 4 (Sub-division No, or letter). It appears necessary to open a new column for entering the number and nature of the trees. A new column should also be opened after column 6 to enter the date of accrual of prohibitory assessment.

Another point to be considered in this connection is whether, in the event of a party vacating an encroachment in the middle of a year, the whole of the prohibitory assessment should not be recovered from him or whether only one-half of the assessment should be recovered, the balance being remitted in his favour. The procedure in regard to the recovery of the assessment is not uniform. It seems to me that no apportionment of the assessment should be made and the whole assessment should be recovered irrespective of the date of removal of the encroachment.

33. *Account No. 8.*—This relates to *tharavila.* The main defect noticed in regard to this Account is that it is not written up from day to day but is entered only at the close of the month with reference to the records of the Puduval cases in the Taluk Office, because the recovery of *tharavila* direct by that office is not communicated to the Proverthikars then and there. This omission should be supplied.

In some Pakuthies, the portion of the *tharavila* (generlly $\frac{1}{3}$) tendered as earnest money in auction sale is treated as *tharavila* proper and brought under demand pending receipt of sanction to the sale. This procedure is incorrect. The earnest money should be treated as revenue deposit till the auction sale is confirmed and the balance of *tharavila* is also recovered and credited to revenue.

34. *Account No. 10.*—This relates to miscellaneous revenue. Fines and forfeitures are not entered in this Account, because they are recovered direct by the Taluk Office. Such recovery should be arranged to be communicated to the Proverthikars then and there, so as to admit of the necessary entries being made in this Account. In some Pakuthies, arrears of non-*ayacut* revenue are now included under "Other items" in this Account. If my suggestion in paragraph 29 is accepted, these arrears would be included in Account No. 2.

A case of double recovery of tax was brought to notice in the Peermade Pakuthi. The tax was recovered from a wrong person in the first instance and again recovered from the right person on discovery of the mistake. The second recovery was noted in Account No. 10 and included under 'Other items'. This was not an item of miscellaneous revenue and should not have been entered in this Account. It should have been included in Account No. 12 (Thandaper).

A subsidy of Rs. 1082-16 chs. is due by the Edapalli Chief every year on account of Police protection. This is included under

"Other items" in this Account. This procedure may be continued; but it would be well to show it as a specific item under 'miscellaneous.'

35. *Account No. 12.*—This is the Thandaper Account. This is maintained in all the Pakuthies inspected, except Parakai, Kalkulam and Quilon. In the former two Pakuthies, the omission to prepare the Thandaper for 1094 is said to be due to the want of printed forms. In the Quilon pakuthi, the preparation of the Thandaper has been taken on hand and is in progress. The Peishkars may be asked to insist on the Thandaper Account being properly maintained in the several Pakuthies under them in accordance with the provisions of the Land Revenue Manual.

The condition of the Thandaper Account in the Vandanmettu pakuthi of the Peermade taluk is most unsatisfactory. As already mentioned, the Pakuthi consists of 13 Thavalams, each with a separate set of survey numbers. Nevertheless, there is no separate Thandaper for each Thavalam, the pattas being numbered continuously irrespective of the Thavalams to which the Survey numbers relate. One ryot holds several pattas even in the same Thavalam. This has been brought about during the past few years owing to the disregard or ignorance of the elementary principle that only *supplementary* pattas should be issued and not *new* pattas to persons already holding pattas in the same Pakuthi. The result is that in some cases there are as many as 7 pattas held by the same individual and there are as many *thandaper* accounts in his name. Then again, there is one Thandaper Account for lands granted under the Cardamom Rules, another Thandaper for lands granted for cereal cultivation under Rule X of the Cardamom Rules (now abolished) and so on, while no Thandaper Account is kept for lands granted under the Waste Land Rules. The whole is in a chaotic condition. With a view to improve the existing state of affairs, the Commissioner has suggested a regular settlement of the Pakuthi (*Vide* his letter No. 1609, dated the 9th November 1918). This will be submitted for *orders separately.

In the Peermade pakuthi, there are 3 kinds of Thandaper Account—(1) for lands held under the Waste Land Rules, (2) for lands held under the Cardamom Rules and (3) for lands held under Puduval Rules. The last named Thandaper presumably includes also the lands which came under revenue settlement. As the receipts from all these lands are credited to the same head, namely, Land Revenue, there is no justification for maintaining a separate Thandaper Account for each of these classes of lands. One common Thandaper should, I think, suffice for them all.

Vide G. O No. L R. 1996, dated 14-3-1920.

In regard to the Pakuthies in the plains, a separate Thandaper Account is maintained in respect of Sirkar Devaswom Land Revenue, but there is no uniformity in the method of numbering the Account. In some Pakuthies, the General or Land Revenue Thandaper contains all the patta numbers including those relating to the Sirkar Devaswom lands, no details being given in regard to the latter numbers and a note alone being made to the effect that they relate to Devaswom Land Revenue. In the Devaswom Thandaper, these numbers are entered in their original order, with the necessary particulars. In some other Pakuthies, the patta numbers in respect of Devaswom lands are omitted altogether in the Land Revenue Thandaper and it is to be inferred that the numbers so omitted relate to Devaswom Land Revenue. In a few other Pakuthies, two sets of numbers are given in the Devaswom Thandaper in the form of a fraction—one on the top to denote the serial number newly given to the Devaswom Thandaper and the other at the bottom to denote the original patta number. In view to secure uniformity of procedure, instructions may be issued on the following lines :—

(i) The Land Revenue Thandaper should contain all the patta numbers in the Pakuthi including those relating to Devaswom Lands, Erayili lands, Inam lands &c.

(ii) No details however need be entered in the Land Revenue Thandaper in regard to the numbers relating to Devaswom Land Revenue but a note should be made against each of these latter numbers to the effect that it relates to Devaswom Land Revenue.

(iii) The Devaswom Thandaper should show not only the original patta number in the proper order but also a serial number, the latter number being given on the top and the old number at the bottom.

(iv) The serial number so given should be quoted in the Land Revenue Thandaper at the appropriate place for facility of reference.

Among other defects noticed may be mentioned the following:—

(1) In some of the Pakuthies served by the Kodayar Project, no Thandaper Account is maintained in respect of the tankbeds brought under registry, the assessment on which is credited to Irrigation under G. O. No. Fl. 135, dated the 13th January 1915.

No separate Thandaper appears to be necessary in regard to this item. It may be entered in a new column to be opened in the Land Revenue Thandaper in addition to the column for noting the watercess.

(2) The payments are not noted on the second page in some of the Pakuthies even after the expiry of the year to which the payments relate. The payments should be entered then and there, in the manner laid down in paragraph 740 of the Manual.

(3) In some Pakuthies, the payments are not totalled at the end of the year, so that it is not easy to see at a glance whether the total amount paid by or on behalf of a Thandaper holder tallies with the amount actually due by him. The totalling of payments before the close of the year to which they relate should be insisted on.

(4) Even in some Pakuthies where the payments are totalled, the total amount paid does not tally with the amount due as per Thandaper, for the reason that portions of the latter amount are remitted. It would be well if the fact of remission is also noted on the second page of the Thandaper.

(5) In some Pakuthies, excess payments are not separately entered in the Remarks column on the second page. This omission should be supplied.

To ascertain excess collections properly, it is necessary to know the exact amount due by the Thandaper holder during each kist month. For this purpose, what is called a Thandaper Adavoo is separately kept in some Pakuthies showing the apportionment of the tax due by each Thandaper holder according to the kist months while in others such apportionment is entered in the Remarks column of the Thandaper Account itself on the first page. The Thandaper Adavoo is not authorised by the Land Revenue Manual and should therefore be dispensed with. The practice in vogue in some Pakuthies of showing the apportionment of kist in the Remarks column on the first page of the Thandaper Account may be authoritatively recognised and introduced in the other Pakuthies as well.

(6) Paragraph 740 of Land Revenue Manual says that blanks when they occur in the Thandaper should be left as blanks until the Thandaper gets re-written. Nothing is specifically said as to what should be done with the blanks when the Thandaper is re-written. New numbers should, I think, be assigned to the blanks when the Thandaper is re-written.

(7) In some of the Pakuthies, the survey and sub-division numbers are shown in column 1, and in column 2 are entered the following particulars, namely:—

(1) wet or dry,
(2) extent,
(3) tenure, &
(4) crop (in the case of wet lands).

These particulars are necessary for purpose of reference. It would be well to open additional columns for entering these particulars.

(8) In none of the Pakuthies is the Rent-roll (Appendix to the Thandaper) correctly maintained. This is because there is not sufficient space in the existing form for entering the necessary particulars. It would be well to allot a separate page to each of the items in the Rent-roll, so that blank sheets may be added according to requirements.

36. *Account No. 13.*—This is the Nalvazhi or Account of daily collections. This is more or less correctly maintained in all the Pakuthies. The one serious defect noticed is that some items such as *Thadivila, Pujakanika*, interest on arrears of land revenue, sale proceeds of tax receipt-books, &c., are not entered in this Account in some Pakuthies on the ground that they are not credited to "Land Revenue." This view is erroneous. Paragraph 741 of the Manual clearly lays down that the Nalvazhi is intended to cover all items of *revenue* collected by the village staff. A strict compliance with this direction should be insisted on.

In one Pakuthi, namely Kummanam, separate Nalvazhi is maintained in respect of the Devaswom revenue. This is unnecessary and should be dispensed with.

37. *Account No. 14.*—This is the Register of collections and should include all items of land revenue collected in or for the village. The total of these items is to represent the aggregate amount of collections to be entered in columns 8 and 9 of the D. C. B. Register (*vide* paragraphs 742 and 748 of the Land Revenue Manual). Excess collections cannot of course be entered in these columns of the D. C. B. Register but should go into the Remarks column. Hence it follows that even in Account No. 14, excess collections, if any, should be noted in the Remarks column and the normal collections alone should be entered in the body of the Account. This point should be explained for the information of the Village Officers.

Separate Accounts should be maintained for Devaswom land revenue and Irrigation land revenue.

38. *Accounts Nos. 15 to 17.*—Account No. 16 has already been noticed (*vide* paragraph 35). The other Accounts are fairly well kept.

39. *Accounts Nos. 18 & 19.*—These are the Accounts of items remitted and written off respectively. These Accounts are often wrongly entered owing to the circumstance that the distinction between remission and cancellation of tax is not well understood. The distinction should be clearly explained as already suggested in paragraph 10.

Another defect noticed is that the deductions under 'prohibitory assessment,' 'kuthagapattom', 'produce taken departmentally', &c., are not entered in Account No. 19. Instructions may be issued to note such deductions in Account No. 19.

40. *Account No. 20.*—This is the Village D. C. B. Register. It is more or less correctly maintained in all the Pakuthies inspected. Excess collections however are not always separately shown in the Remarks column of the Register except in the Pakuthies of the Kottayam Division. This is a serious omission which should be promptly rectified. In the D. C. B. Registers of the taluks of the Kottayam Division, the following columns have been opened in the Remarks column in regard to excess collections, namely,

(1) Up to the previous month ;
(2) Adjusted towards the current month's kist ;
(3) Balance ;
(4) Excess collections during the month ; and
(5) Total.

It would be well if similar columns are opened not only in the Taluk Registers of the other Divisions but also in the Pakuthi Registers of all the Divisions.

41. *Account No. 21.*—This is the Thavanamudakkam Account. Two sets of Thavanamudakkam Accounts are now maintained (1) for the Sirkar Land Revenue, and (2) for the Sirkar Devaswom Land Revenue.

No Thavanamudakkam Account is kept in regard to the Irrigation Land Revenue. This represents the water-cess on the wet and dry lands irrigated by the Kodayar Project and the assessment on the obsolete tankbeds brought under registry within the area commanded by the Project. All these items of revenue are credited to "Irrigation" under G. O. No. Fl. 135, dated 13th January 1915. A Thavanamudakkam Account in respect of these sources of revenue is therefore necessary and should be arranged to be maintained in the taluks of Tovala, Agasteeswaram, Eraniel and Kalkulam, as per form enclosed (Appendix V).

As regards the Thavanamudakkam Accounts in respect of the Sirkar Land Revenue and Sirkar Devaswom Land Revenue, the following points deserve consideration :—

Sirkar land revenue.

(1) As already observed, Karampathippu *kudichika* is in some Pakuthies included under Puduval *kudichika* and, in some others,

under Miscellaneous. Strictly speaking, this does not come under either of these heads. An alteration has been suggested in regard to Account No. 3 in paragraph 30 above. A corresponding alteration should be made in the Thavanamudakkam Account also. A new sub-head '(c) Karampathippu kudichika' may, I think, be opened after "(b) Puduval kudichika" on page 4 of the Account.

(2) Tharavila on Puduvals on page 11 of the Thavanamudakkam Account is meant to include not only the tharavila on tharisu lands but also that on ordinary porambokes (other than reclamations from backwaters and rivers) transferred to the head of assessed waste. Tharavila on Porambokes should comprise only that on reclamations and backwaters covered by G. O. No. 5006/L. R., dated 11-6-10 and No. 2310/L. R., dated 19-2-12. All other items of tharavila should come under "Tharavila on Puduvals". This distinction may be explained and the words "Tharavila on reclamations from backwaters" substituted for "tharavila on Porambokes (reclamations from backwaters)" to make the meaning clear.

(3) Deductions in the area of tax-paying lands on account of erosion by lakes, rivers &c., are not, in all Pakuthies, shown as additions to Poramboke in Appendix B to the Account. This should be ordered to be done in every case.

(4) Particulars of coffee, tea and other estates granted under Special Rules are, in some Pakuthies, shown against item No. 1—"Pattom and cognate tenures paying full assessment". This procedure is wrong and should be discontinued.

(5) Particulars of the Sirkar lands lying outside Travancore and not subject to her sovereign jurisdiction are incorporated in the Thavanamudakkam Account. This is neither desirable nor correct. A separate Thavanamudakkam should, it seems to me, be maintained in respect of such extra-territorial lands.

(6) It is necessary that the total extent as per Appendix B to the Thavanamudakkam should tally with the total extent of the Pakuthi as per cadastral survey. For this purpose, the column "Tax-free" lands should include not only lands which are really tax-free such as Devaswom and Brahmaswom *thanathu* and Karamozhivu lands, but also Sreepandaravaga and Sreepadomvaga lands not subject to Rajabhogam in favour of the Sirkar and lands subject to payment of tax to the Devaswom and Irrigation Departments respectively (*Vide* paragraph 749 of the Land Revenue Manual). Hence, I would suggest that column (Tax-free lands) be split up into 6 to represent the six classes of lands referred to.

(7) The extent of Sirkar Devaswom lands acquired for public purposes should be deducted from the total extent of such lands and included under Poramboke, in the Sirkar Land Revenue Thavanamudakkam.

(8 It is not desirable to recognise the existence of any "Devaswom poramboke" or "Devaswom tharisu lands". All poramboke and tharisu lands at the disposal of Government should be treated as Sirkar poramboke or Sirkar tharisu. I would even suggest the discontinuance of the practice of maintaining an Appendix B to the Devaswom Thavanamudakkam.

42. *Account No. 22.*—This is the Account of tax-receipt books. This calls for no remarks.

43. *Account No. 23.*—This is the Register of items for which the demand is to fall due in future years. The only item now entered in this Account is the tharavila due in future years under the instalment system, whether under the Puduval Rules or under Waste Land Rules or under the Cardamom Rules. The dues involved in the Puduval cases disposed of during the last quarter of a year, need be brought in as demand only in Chingom of the following year. Similarly, the tax on lands granted for tea cultivation under the Waste Land Rules is charged only with effect from the 4th year of the grant. All these should go into this Account as soon as the cases are disposed of.

In the case of tharavila due under the instalment system, the whole amount due should be entered in column 6. Column 7 should show each of the instalments in which the tharavila is payable and also the year in which each instalment falls due, whether the instalments of tharavila and other items are included in the demand as they fall due and the date on which they are so included be shown in the Remarks column.

44. *Accounts 24 to 29.*—These are the special Registers prescribed under the Land Records Maintenance Rules. Though the work has been considerably simplified and a revised set of Rules issued under date the 24th December 1914, no adequate progress is apparently made under this head. The Rules have not even been brought into operation in the villages of the Devicolam Division inspected by me. As the work is being regularly scrutinised by the Survey Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent and as its accuracy can be tested only by actual inspection in the field, the former may be asked to send a special report to Government showing the progress made since the issue of the Revised Rules, stating

the circumstances which hamper the progress and suggesting measures for expediting it. It has to be submitted in this connection that, unless the Land Records Maintenance Rules are rigidly enforced, it would be almost impossible to bring the B Register up to date.

45. *Accounts Nos. 33 & 34.*—These call for no remarks.

Taluk Records.

Permanent Registers.

46. *Register A.*—This is the printed Taluk Ayacut furnished by the Settlement Department. It is available in all the Taluks in the low country except Shencotta. A copy must have been supplied to Shencotta also, but it is not forthcoming. A careful search should be made for the book among the Taluk Records and if it is not found, a fresh copy should be arranged to be supplied to the Taluk from the English Records.

No printed ayacut has been furnished to the Peermade taluk by the Settlement Department. It has to be prepared for the first time on the basis of the Settlement Registers of the pakuthies of Kanjirapalli, Manimala, Peermade, Periyar and Perunvanthanom. Register A should, I think, comprise only the Pakuthies which came under regular revenue settlement and for which printed Settlement Registers are available. Changes effected since the Settlement in these Pakuthies should be embodied in Register B which is a supplement to Register A. As regards the Pakuthies which were not settled by the Settlement Department, such as Vandanmettu and Mlappara, they contain mostly of lands granted under Special Rules. Particulars of these lands should be entered in Register C. If there are any lands in these latter Pakuthies granted under the Puduval Rules, they should of course go into Register B. If approved, instructions may be issued accordingly.

47. *Register B.*—This is the Supplement to Register A, as already stated. The progress made in the compilation of this Register is shown in Appendix VI. This has been completed in 4 of the taluks inspected by me, namely, Chirayinkil, Shencotta, Meenachil and Parur. Part I of the Register has been written up in Neyyattinkara. The Register in these taluks is mainly based on the Village Thavanamudakam figures and can be taken as absolutely correct only after the necessary village registers (number-war) are completed and the figures as per these registers, are found to agree with those contained in Register B. The following defects have been noticed in the preparation of this Register :—

(1) The area of and assessment on the lands granted under Special Rules (Register C) and on those held on special grants (Register D) are entered in Part I of Register B. This is not correct. These need not go into Part I at all. Their extent should however be entered in column 6 of Part II.

(2) A separate B Register is maintained in respect of Sirkar Devaswom lands. This is all right so far as Part I of the Register is concerned. It is, however, unnecessary to prepare Part II for this Register.

In regard to the taluks in which Register B has not been started, instructions may be issued in view to the Register being taken on hand and completed without delay.

48. *Register C.*—This is the Register of lands granted under Special Rules. It is a consolidation of the figures in Village Register C. Of the taluks inspected, the following contain lands granted under Special Rules, namely Tovala, Kalkulam, Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad, Shencotta, Peermade and Muvattupuzha. The Register is maintained in all these taluks; but the one in the Nedumangad taluk was not forthcoming and could not therefore be inspected. In the Register maintained in the other taluks, the following defects have been found:—

(1) The particulars of the estates granted under different Rules are clubbed together. This cannot serve any useful purpose. Separate columns should be provided for entering details of the lands granted under the different Rules.

(2) The extent of the estates given in the Register does not tally with that given in Appendix A to Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III. The extent shown in the Register is that on which assessment is now realised, while that quoted in the Appendix to the Manual represents the original or title-deed extent. The difference, if any, between the two areas should be explained in the Remarks column.

(3) The Register of the Peermade taluk includes the Rajabhogam on, but not the area of, certain lands belonging to Paschima Devaswom leased on Venpattom to the Malayalam Rubber and Produce Company. The Rajabhogam due to Government on these lands is $\frac{1}{4}$ assessment. These lands should go into Part I of Register B (lands paying one-fourth assessment) and not into Register C.

49. *Register D.*—This is the Register of lands held on special grants and is a consolidation of the figures in Village Register D. As already mentioned in paragraph 17, lands of this description are found only in the taluks of Quilon, Kunnathur, Pathanapuram, Shencotta and Devicolam. Of these, I was able to inspect only the

taluks of Quilon, Kunnathur and Shencotta. No Register has been kept in the Quilon taluk, though it contains Munro Island held under a special grant. The Register should be opened without any further delay. The Kunnathur taluk contains certain lands attached to Munro Island, but not really forming part of the grant and subject to full assessment. No D Register need therefore be maintained in respect of these lands. The Register in the Shencotta taluk comprises 5 out of the 10 estates included within the Ten Square Miles Concession. As these lands are subject to varying rates of assessment according to the nature of the cultivation raised, the areas subject to different rates should be shown in the Remarks column of the Register every year.

Periodical Registers.

50. *Register I.*—This is the Register of applications for Poramboke lands. This is maintained in all the taluks inspected. The defects noticed are the following :—

(1) There is no column to show the date of application or date of receipt. A new column should be opened, say between columns 2 and 3, to show date of receipt.

(2) The nature of the Poramboke (column 6) is sometimes entered as 'Poramboke'. This is meaningless. The entry should be such as "road", "canal", "lake", "river" &c.

(3) According to paragraph 774 of Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III, the steps taken until the transfer of the Poramboke to the head of assessed waste or the rejection of the application should alone be entered in this Register. Owing, however, to the practice prevailing in some of the taluks, especially in the Padmanabhapuram and Kottayam Divisions, of recovering the tharavila prior to the transfer of the Poramboke to the head of *tharisu*, all the correspondence relating to the recovery of *tharavila* or the disposal of the Poramboke by public auction etc., is entered in column 6 of the Register. This is against the express provisions of the Code. A strict adherence to these provisions should be insisted on.

(4) The applications in some cases are rejected without assigning any reasons whatever. In others, the reasons given for striking off the applications are "because the land is poramboke", "because the party has not appeared" &c. These grounds are not adequate. To reject an application for a Poramboke land because it is a Poramboke is meaningless and opposed to the express directions contained in G. O. No. 12363/L. R., dated the 27th September 1908. The practice of rejecting applications on flimsy grounds should be discontinued.

(5) The number and year of the Poramboke or Puduval file to which the application is transferred are not correctly entered in the Remarks column of the Register as required by the Manual.

(6) In some taluks, for example Changanacherri the pending applications of one year are carried over to the Register of the next year though they are still treated as applications of the previous year. This is unnecessary. The steps in connection with the applications of the previous year should be continued in the Register for the same year, though the steps are actually taken only in the succeeding year.

(7) If the Poramboke land covered by the application is unauthorisedly occupied and if it is considered necessary to evict the applicant, the application is in some taluks taken over to Register II and then transferred to Register XXIV. The intermediate transfer of the application to Register II in such a case is unnecessary as the latter Register is intended for cases of unauthorised occupation reported by Proverthikars. The application should in such cases be directly transferred to Register XXIV.

51. *Registers II and III.*—These are the Registers of unauthorised occupation of porambokes and of lands other than poramboke respectively. The defects noticed in Register I are more or less seen in these Registers also, which are otherwise tolerably well maintained. The A and B form reports due from Proverthikars in regard to encroachments on Government lands are not regularly received. The submission of these reports every month should be strictly insisted on.

52. *Register IV*—This is the Register of cases of removal of encroachments. This is also maintained in all Taluk Offices. Among the defects noticed may be mentioned the following :—

(1) In some taluks, cases in which immediate eviction is ordered are alone entered in this Register, while in others, cases in which immediate eviction is not called for and the parties are allowed to continue in possession on payment of prohibitory assessment are also entered. I believe only those cases in which immediate eviction is contemplated need be entered in this Register.

(2) In some other taluks even cases of encroachment voluntarily removed by parties without any action being taken against them under the Land Conservancy Regulation are entered in this Register. This is quite wrong. Only cases dealt with under the Regulation and in which eviction is enforced under the Regulation should be noted in this Register.

(3) The order of the appellate authority and the steps taken in pursuance thereof are sometimes entered in column 4 of this Register. This is unnecessary. All these particulars should be noted in the appropriate column in Register XXIV. That portion of the appeal order which relates to the eviction of encroachment should alone be entered in Register IV.

53. *Register V.*—This is the Register of Puduval applications. This is kept in all the Taluk Offices inspected. The following are the defects found:—

(1) In some taluks the Register is maintained village-war. This is wrong. One common Register should be maintained for the whole taluk.

(2) Puduval applications are sometimes rejected without assigning any reasons. At any rate, no such reasons are entered in this Register in some cases. The reasons for rejection should be briefly recorded as required by Rule 22 of the Puduval Rules and they should be noted in this Register as well.

(3) Cases in which the parties default to pay the prescribed tharavila are sometimes taken over to Register II. This is unnecessary. If the cases have to be dealt with under the Land Conservancy Regulation, they should be directly transferred to Register XXIV.

(4) Column 19 (Date of issue of patta) is left blank in almost all the taluks. This is because pattas are not as a rule issued. It is necessary to insist on the issue of pattas as already suggested.

In this connection, it has to be submitted that the Puduval Registers of the Nedumangad taluk are in a state of confusion. There is appalling delay in the disposal of cases. Even cases of 1075 are pending disposal. The Puduval records of this taluk seem to require thorough overhauling.

54. *Register VI.*—This the Kuthagapattom Register. It is fairly well maintained in all the Taluk Offices. The dates of commencement and termination of the lease are not entered in column 8 of the Register, nor are the steps taken towards the renewal of leases for limited periods noted in the Remarks column in all cases. In cases where agreements have been taken from the lessees, it would be well to note the fact and the date and number of the agreement also in the Remarks column.

55. *Register VII.*—This is the Register of Karampathippu cases. It is maintained in all Taluk Offices. The defects found in most of these offices are:—

(1) In cases of lands subject to tax as per old accounts, the amount of such tax is not entered in column 8. This column should be filled up as soon as the "A Form" statement is received from the Proverthikar.

(2) The nature of the transaction which gave rise to the Karampathippu case is not fully entered in column 9, the only entry being "sale", "mortgage" "kanom" &c. This is not enough. The names of the parties to the transaction and the exact nature of right conveyed should be briefly but clearly noted in this column.

(3) Column 12 (No., date and purport of the Division Peishkar's orders) does not always show what proportion of the assessment is fixed as the Rajabhogam. This proportion should be specifically stated, as $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$.

(4) In many cases, the tenure as per previous accounts (column 7) is repeated in column 15 (tenure as per final order). That is to say, if the tenure as per previous accounts is the *thanathu* of an Ooranma Devaswom, it is entered as the Devaswom *thanathu* again as per final order, even after the imposition of a *Rajabhogam* on it. This is wrong. The tenure should be correctly entered in column 15.

(5) The name of pattadar is given in column 17, but not the number of patta. This is because pattas are not issued. The issue of pattas should be insisted on.

56. *Register VIII.*—This is the Register of lands acquired for public purposes. In none of the taluks inspected can this Register be said to be correctly maintained. Several of the columns are left blank, especially columns 6 to 13. The Tahsildars should be called upon to re-write this Register showing particulars of all lands taken up for public purposes under the Land Acquisition Regulation since 1091 M. E. and obtaining the necessary information from the Division Assistants concerned if it is not available in the Taluk Offices. The Division Assistants may also be asked to arrange for copies of award statements in respect of all Land Acquisition cases being regularly furnished to the Tahsildars in future as soon as the cases are decided, so as to admit of the necessary entries being made in this Register.

57. *Register IX.*—This is the Register of applications for remission. It is fairly well maintained in all taluks in which seasonal remissions are allowed except in the Tovala taluk where columns 7 to 15 are left blank in the registers for the years 1091 to 1093.

58. *Register X.*—This is the Pokkuvaravu Register. The manner in which this Register is kept is as unsatisfactory as the procedure adopted for the disposal of the Pokkuvaravu cases (*vide*

paragraph 8 above). The defects noticed in connection with the maintenance of this Register are the following:—

(1) In some taluks, the Register is maintained Village-war. The existence of a separate column for entering the name of 'village' clearly shows that a common Register should be maintained for the whole taluk. This should be insisted on.

(2) No reasons are given for refusing transfer of registry. At any rate the reasons are not noted in column 7 of the Register.

(3) In cases where transfer of registry is ordered, the name of the person in whose favour the order is passed is not shown in the Register. This is an important particular which should be noted in column 7.

(4) Column 8 (No. and date of pattas) is in most cases left blank, for the obvious reason that pattas are not issued.

(5) Cases involving sub-divisions take a long time for disposal. Such delay should be avoided.

59. *Registers XI to XV.*—These are more or less correctly maintained. In regard to Register XII (Arivu numbers), it should comprise only "items relating to the arrears of Ayacut revenue, according to paragraph 785 of Land Revenue Manual. This is strictly followed in some taluks and only the ayacut arrears are entered in this Register, while in others, all arrears (including non-ayacut arrears) are brought into this Register. It would appear that 'Arivoo No. 1' which corresponded to the Register in question under the old system used to include *all* arrears, ayacut as well as non-ayacut. If so, the continuance of this practice may be authoritatively recognised and extended to all taluks.

60. *Registers XVI & XVII.*—These relate to 'Demand' and 'Collection' respectively. The form of the latter register has been recently revised by Government. The Demand Register does not show in one view the demand under the various heads and sub-heads of revenue. A Register like that is, however, kept in most of the Taluk Offices for purposes of reference in addition to Register XVI. It appears desirable to adopt this form in regard to Demand in place of the existing form which may be retained as Appendix to the new form.

61. *Registers XVIII & XIX.*—These relate to the remission and writing off of tax respectively. These Registers are not properly entered owing to the ignorance of the distinction between remission and cancellation of tax as in the case of the corresponding accounts n village offices. In those taluks where seasonal remissions are not allowed no entries have generally been made in Register XVIII and

if any entries have been made they are found to be wrong. For example, the remission of crops damaged by flood (അടികിടച്ചേതം) in the Quilon taluk allowed under special circumstances is entered in the column for 'Karivoo' in the Register. I think it is necessary to provide a new column in this Register between columns 7 and 8 to show remissions, if any, allowed under special circumstances. Another new column should be provided to show the nature of non-seasonal remissions.

62. *Register XX.*—This is the D. C. B. Register. As suggested in paragraph 34 above, it would be well to open a few additional columns in the Register for entering particulars of excess collections.

63. *Register XXI.*—This is the Register of steps taken under the Revenue Recovery Regulation. This is not properly kept. In some taluks, the Register is maintained village-war, while, in others, though a common register is kept for each taluk, columns 5 to 10 are not entered nor are recoveries noted in the Remarks column. These defects should be remedied.

64. *Registers XXII & XXIII.*—These relate to the cases under the Boundary and the Revenue Summons Regulations respectively and call for no remarks.

65. *Register XXIV.*—This is the Register of cases under the Land Conservancy Regulation. This is a very important Register and the manner in which it is kept can by no means be characterised as satisfactory. Among the defects noticed may be mentioned the following:—

(1) Cases are sometimes struck off the file for the reason that the trespassers have voluntarily vacated the encroachments. This procedure is not correct. Once a case is taken on the file, it cannot be treated as disposed of unless and until some specific order is passed under the Regulation.

(2) Nature of occupation is not correctly noted in column 5, the entry being "for trespass on Poramboke," for "entry on tharisu, &c.' This will not do. In this column should be shown how the Poramboke is used, as a garden, house-site, paddy field &c.

(3) Particulars of the decision are sometimes entered in column 9 (steps taken). Only the steps preliminary to the passing of the final order should be noted in column 9.

(4) Recovery or remission of fines is not always noted in column 11.

(5) In the Thiruvella Taluk Office, the recovery of fines has, in some cases, been certified to by the Proverthikars concerned in column 12. This practice is highly objectionable and should be

discontinued. Village officers should, under no circumstances, be allowed to handle the registers and other records maintained in Taluk Offices.

(6) Date of removal of encroachment is not always entered in column 13 even in cases of removal.

To ensure the proper working of the Regulation, it is necessary that Rules under Section 11 should be passed without delay as suggested in paragraph 4 above.

66. Among the remaining Registers, those which call for attention are noted below.

67. *Register XL.*—This is the Register of petitions. This is perfunctorily maintained in almost all the Taluk Offices inspected. Several of the columns are left blank. The transcript of order is rarely entered in column 7. In fact that Register does not show how a petition has been disposed of, the name of the clerk to whom it is transferred after registry being alone entered in the Remarks column. It is necessary to insist on adequate care and attention being bestowed on the maintenance of this Register.

68. *Register XLIV.*—This is the Register of stationery. This has been superseded by certain special Registers introduced by Circular dated 12-1-15 (*vide* pages 1320 to 1322 of Land Revenue Manual, Vol. II). The adoption of these new Registers may be insisted on and Register XLIV may be discontinued.

69. *Registers XLVI & XLVII.*—These relate to the communications received and despatched respectively. No proper attention is paid to the maintenance of these Registers. References are not marked and the books in most of the offices are dirty and ill written. Stringent instructions should be issued for the proper maintenance of these Registers.

Division Office Records.

Permanent Registers.

70. *Register A.* This is the Division Ayacut. This consists of two Parts, I & II. In none of the Division Offices examined namely, Padmanabhapuram, Quilon and Kottayam, has this Register been fully written up. Part I has been completed in Padmanabhapuram and partly written up in Kottayam, while it has not even been started in Quilon. In regard to Part II, not even a beginning has been made in any of the offices. The register is only a compilation of the printed ayacuts of the Taluks concerned and there should be no difficulty in preparing it. This should be attended to soon.

71. *Register B.*—This is a Supplement to Register A and should bring in all changes subsequent to Settlement. This can be correctly written up only after the Taluk B Registers are completed.

72. *Register C.*—This is the Register of lands granted under Special Rules. This is maintained only in the Kottayam and Padmanabhapuram offices and not in Quilon, though there are lands held under Special Rules in the Quilon Division. Even in Padmanabhapuram and Kottayam, where the Register has been written up, some of the columns are left blank. These should be filled up. Again, as in the case of the corresponding Register kept in the Taluk Offices, the area shown in the Register is not the original or title-deed area but that on which assessment is now levied. The difference between the two areas, if any, should be explained in the Remarks column. It would also be well if particulars of the lands granted under different rules are shown separately in the Register.

The Kottayam Peishkar has raised the question whether the lands granted to depressed classes under G. O. No. 2290/L. R., dated 13th April 1917, should be entered in Register C. The crucial test in such cases is on what tenure the lands are granted. If they are granted on any of the tenures recognised at the settlement, they should not go into Register C at all. The lands assigned to depressed classes are assigned on Pandarapattom though certain concessions are allowed in regard to *tharavila*, &c. The lands should not therefore be included in Register C.

73. *Register D.*—This is the Register of lands held on special grants. There are no lands of this description in the Kottayam or Padmanabhapuram Division. But the Munro Island and the Ten Square Miles Concession are situated in the Quilon Division and it is not understood why the Register has not been opened in the Quilon Division Office. The Peishkar should be asked to arrange for the Register being started and maintained without any further loss of time.

Periodical Registers.

74. The Periodical Registers prescribed by the Land Revenue Manual are fairly well maintained except those mentioned in paragraphs 75 to 88 below.

75. *Register I.*—This is the Register of transfer of *poramboke* lands to *tharisu*. This is kept in all the three Division Offices inspected. The following defects have been noticed:—

(1) The Register is maintained Talukwar in the Kottayam Division Office, while, in each of the other two offices, a common Register is kept for all the taluks in the Division. The arrangement in the latter two offices is the correct one and should be followed in the Kottayam Division Office also.

(2) In Padmanabhapuram, the serial number in the Register (column 1) is continued from 1091 to 1092 and from 1092 to 1093. This is palpably wrong. The serial number should be started afresh in the beginning of every Malabar year.

(3) In the Kottayam Division Office, the steps taken are not fully entered in column 7, while, in the other two offices, even the final order of the Peishkar is entered in that column.

(4) Sometimes the only entry in column 7 is 'ആക്ഷേപം' (objection). This will not do. The nature of the objection and the number and date of the reference to the Tahsildar in regard to it should also be briefly noted in the column.

76. *Register II.*—This is the Register of cases under the Land Conservancy Regulation. This is not now kept in any of the Division Offices, because Tahsildars have been empowered to dispose of cases under the Regulation. The Register, however, is maintained in the Division Assistant's Office, Quilon. The maintenance of a Register appears necessary in all the Division Offices, seeing that the Peishkars themselves may have sometimes to take up original cases under the Regulation.

77. *Register III.*—This is the Register of Puduval cases. The defects mentioned in connection with Register I are more or less found in the case of this Register also. In the Padmanabhapuram Division Office, the serial number for 1091 appears to have been continued in 1092 and 1093. A new serial number has, however, been started in the Register for 1094. This is the correct procedure. The Register is kept talukwar in the Quilon Division Office. The proper method is to have a common register for the whole Division.

78. *Register IV.*—This is the Register of Kuthagapattom cases. Only those cases in which the period of lease exceeds 3 years should go to the Peishkar for sanction. The main defect noticed in regard to this register is that the purport of the Peishkar's order is not fully entered in column 8. This should show the name of the Kuthagapattom lessee, the amount of rent due by him and the period of lease.

79. *Register of Karampathippu cases.*—In this Register also, the purport of the Peishkar's order is not fully set forth in column 7. If *karampathippu* is disallowed, the reasons for such disallowance should be briefly stated. If, on the other hand, *karampathippu* is sanctioned, the following particulars should be briefly noted, namely:—

(1) the proportion of the assessment charged as Rajabhogam;

(2) the change of tenure, if any ; and

(3) whether patta should be issued and, if so, in whose name.

80. *Register VI.*—This is the Register of remissions. The nature of remission granted is not correctly entered in column 12. This should show whether it is a case of Karivu, Tharisu or Nanjanad punja, or of Azhukichetham, or whether the remission relates to Land Revenue, Devaswom Revenue or Irrigation Revenue. Particulars of items "written off" are also entered in this register, for want of a separate register for those items. It is necessary to maintain an additional register in regard to items to be written off with practically the same columns as those provided in Register VI.

81. *Register VII.*—This is the Register of Land Acquisition cases. Now that the Division Assistants have been empowered to dispose of these cases, the Register is maintained in their offices and not in those of the Division Peishkars. There is no objection to this practice being continued.

82. *Register VIII.*—This is the Register of escheat cases. It consists of two Parts—(1) relating to main cases and (2) to individual cases. Part I is fairly well written up except in the Quilon Division Office where the steps taken are not entered at all in column 5. Part II has not been entered even in regard to cases declared as escheat. This is a very important register and the necessity for correctly maintaining it cannot be too strongly emphasised. The Peishkars should be asked to see that vigorous and sustained action is taken towards the disposal of escheat cases,—especially individual cases included in Part II of the Register.

83. *Register XV.*—This is the Register of stamp cases. It is tolerably well kept in all the Division Offices. In the Quilon Office, however, several cases which should have been struck off for default of presentation of refund bill within the time allowed by the Regulation are shown as pending, though the cases are treated as disposed of in the monthly returns. Another defect noticed is that the entries in the Register are made partly in English and partly in Malayalam. This is perhaps inevitable in view of the existing staff of clerks in the Division Offices.

84. *Register XVII.*—This is the Register of applications for Agricultural Improvement Loans. The defects noticed in the Register kept in the Quilon Division Office are:—

(1) The steps taken in connection with the disposal of applications are not correctly and succinctly entered in column 11.

(2) The rate of interest charged on the loan is not noted in column 15.

(3) Column 16 is intended for entering the nature of security. The value of the security tendered is not entered in this column. This should be done.

(4) Whether the neeessary agreement has been taken from the party is not shown in the Remarks colnmn. This information is neeessary and should be noted in the Remarks column together with the date of execution of the agreement.

85. *Register XIX.*—This is the Register of appeals. It consists of ten parts, each part dealing with a particular class of cases. This is an important register; but the way in which it is kept is not satisfactory. Sometimes the several parts are found together in one volume and at other times, they are kept separate without any order or system. Several columns are left blank. and the purport of the appeal decision is not fully entered in the column provided for the purpose. After the appeals are decided, the cases will have of course to be returned to the Taluk Offices coneerned and they will not be available for reference in the Division Office. Hence it is imperative that the Register of appeals should be correctly and systematically maintained in the Division Office.

86. *Register XXVI.*—This is the Register of petitions. In none of the Division Offiees is it properly kept. In many eases it is difficult to make out the subject matter of the petition from the meagre abstraet entered in column 7. Columns 8 and 9 relating to the date and transcript of order respectively are often left blank. The name of the clerk or the Section to whieh the petition is transferred is shown in the Remarks column. This is not tantamount to disposal. As it is, the register serves no useful purpose as it gives no clue whatever as to whether a petition has been disposed of and if so, how. It is very necessary to insist on this Register being efficiently maintained.

87. *Registers XXXII and XXXIII.*—These Registers relate to eommunieations received and despatched respeetively. These are perfunctorily kept in all the Division Offices inspected. In the first plaee, references are not marked in the registers so that there is no means of distinguishing communications pending from those disposed of. Secondly, there is no order or system in maintaining the registers. The Land Revenue Manual does not specifically say whether more than one set of these registers should be maintained in each of the Division Offices and if so, how many. In the Kottayam Division Offiee, there are 5 Sections, namely, (1) Land Revenue, (2) Devaswom, (3) Account, (4) Miscellaneous and (5) Maramut; while, in Quilon and Padmanabhapuram Divisions, there are only 3 Sections, namely, (1) Land Revenue and Accounts (2) Devaswom, and (3) Maramut. The Magisterial Section is not taken into account here, because it does not really form part of the Land Revenue Department. In regard to each of these Sections, a separate Register of communications received and another of those

despatched are kept in the Kottayam and Padmanabhapuram Division Offices, whereas a larger number of registers is maintained in the Quilon Office.

For administrative convenience, it is desirable to recognise the existing distribution of work in the Division Office into different Sections: but there must be uniformity in their number and designation I would suggest the Division Office being divided into four Sections as under:—

1. Land Revenue and Accounts ;
2. Devaswom ;
3. Maramut ; and
4. Miscellaneous.

Each section should keep a Register of communications received and a Register of communications despatched. The system of having a Petition Register for each section should be discontinued and the maintenance of a common Petition Register for the whole office may be arranged for. The views of the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, on the suggestion may however be invited before final orders are passed.

88. *Register XXXIV.*—This is the Register of files. This is not properly maintained in any of the offices inspected. In the Kottayam Division Office. the register is kept in the Maramut Section and not generally in the other Sections; while, in Quilon and Padmanabhapuram Division Offices, the Register is maintained in the other sections also, but the entries are not complete, some of the columns being left blank. Paragraph 337 of Land Revenue Manual requires that the Disposal Number system should be followed in all Revenue offices, but this is not being regularly done even in the Division Offices. The current records of the different Sections are kept by the clerks who deal with them without any order or arrangement. No list of un-answered references is maintained and it is difficult to prepare a correct and exhaustive list in view of the existing confusion. The system of submitting office notes for orders was for some time in vogue in the Quilon and Padmanabhapuram offices but it has almost fallen into desuetude now. It appears desirable to revive this system in all the Division Offices in view to ensure the expeditious disposal of papers. The office notes need not be elaborate; they may even be put up in Malayalam, if competent English knowing clerks are not available. All that I urge is that the following principle should be recognised and enforced namely, that no draft or fair copy is, as a rule, prepared by a clerk with reference to a communication received in the office till a specific order is passed on it by the Peishkar or other officer competent to pass the orde

No. 5659/L. R.
581 of 1919.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum
23-7-1919/7-12-1094.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 6387/305 of 94, dated the 13th June 1919, I have the honor to inform you that Government consider it necessary that demand notices for payment of tharavila and assessment should be served on all the joint pattadars or their representatives in interest, in view to the fact that their obligations in respect of their property entitle them to exercise corresponding rights.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER.
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 6178/L. R.
1695 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
31-7-1919/15-12-1094.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letters noted in the margin, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 1355, dated the 10th July 1919, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and to inform you that Government accept the Superintendent's opinion and order that it is not necessary to prepare stone maps and registers in respect of lands within the Reserved Forests.

No. 3582, dated 1-2-1919.
No. 7167, dated 10-7-1919.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

(ENCLOSURE.)

No. 1335.

Survey Office, Trivandrum.
10-7-19/26-11-94

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L. R. 4677/1695 of '14, dated the 14th June 1919, forwarding copy of Devicolam Commissioner's letter No. 3582, dated 1st February 1919, and enquiring

whether it is necessary to prepare stone maps and registers for the survey numbers which are Forest Reserves, I have the honor to state that it does not seem to be neeessary, as the Offieers of the Forest Department should inspect the Reserved Forest Boundaries and keep the Reserved Forests free from encroachment.

The enclosure to the Commissioner's letter is returned herewith as desired.

I have etc.,
R. VENKITARAMA DIKSHITHAR,
Superintendent, Travancore Survey.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again:—

(1) G. O. No. L. R. 5992, dated the 29th July 1915.

Read also:—.

(2) Representation made at the Twelfth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly by Mr. A. Aiyappen Pillai, Member, Chengannur taluk, regarding the desirability of partitioning the Chengannur taluk, into two taluks.

(3) Representation made at the Thirteenth Session of the Assembly by Mr. Varghese Kathanar, Member, Chengannur taluk, urging the need for dividing the taluk into two.

(4) Dewan's Inspection Notes, dated the 25th January 1918,

(5) Letter No. 1022/L. R. 17 of 88, dated the 7th June 1918, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(6) Letter No. L. R 3689/2091 of 14, dated the 2nd August 1918, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(7) Letter No. 1014/L. R. 17 of 88, dated the 26th April 1919, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon,

(8) Letter No. 1186/L. R. 17 of 88, dated the 4th June 1919, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

2. In the G. O., read above, issued on the representation made at the Tenth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly by Mr. Koshi Thomas, Member, Chengannur taluk, urging the need for partitioning the Chenganuur taluk, and the Quilon Peishkar's report supporting the Member's suggestion, Government ordered that the question should lie over, as the adoption of the proposal meant a heavy recurring expenditure in the Land Revenue Department. The question was again brought forward at the Twelfth and Thirteenth Sessions of the Assembly, and memorials on the subject were also presented to the Dewan, in the course of his circuit, by the inhabitants concerned.

ORDER THEREON NO. $\frac{6300 \text{ L R}}{2091 \text{ of } 14}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{\text{3rd August 1916}}{\text{19th Karkadagom 1091}}$

His Highness' Government have carefully considered the question and they feel that, for the efficient conduct of work, it is essential that the territorial jurisdiction of the Chengannur Tahsildar should be reduced. They are therefore pleased to sanction the formation, with effect from the 1st Chingom 1095, of a new Taluk to be called the Pathanamthitta taluk. The headquarters of the new Taluk will be at Pathanamthitta. Government also sanction three Pakuthies being taken from the Thiruvella taluk, one of them being included in the Pathanamthitta and the other two in the Chengannur taluk, so as to equalise, as far as possible, the territorial jurisdictions of the three Tahsildars concerned. The Pakuthies constituting the three Taluks of Thiruvella, Chengannur and Pathanamthitta are shown in the Appendix to this Order.

2. The Stationary Magistrate of Pathanamthitta now exercises jurisdiction over eleven Pakuthies of which five are in the Chengannur taluk, three in Thiruvella, two in Mavelikara, and one in Kunnathur. The jurisdiction of the Thiruvella Stationary Magistrate is co-extensive with that of the Thiruvella Taluk Magistrate, and covers fifteen Pakuthies of the Thiruvella Taluk, the remaining three Pakuthies being under the Pathanamthitta Stationary Magistrate. The Chengannur Taluk Magistrate has at present jurisdiction over ten Pakuthies only of that taluk, the remaining five Pakuthies being, as stated above, under the Pathanamthitta Stationary Magistrate. The Stationary Magistrates at Pathanamthitta and Thiruvella will continue; but their territorial jurisdiction is revised so as to make it co-extensive with that of the respective Taluk Magistrates who would not ordinarily exercise magisterial powers. Vallikode pakuthi in the Kunnathur taluk, which is now under the Pathanamthitta Stationary Magistrate, will hereafter be placed under the Kunnathur Taluk Magistrate. In regard to the territorial jurisdiction of the Police Stations concerned, orders will be issued separately.

3. The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, has reported that the building in which the Pathanamthitta Stationary Magistrate's Court is now held may be utilised for the new Taluk Cutcherry, if one of the rooms is converted into a strong room for the Treasury. The Peishkar should report at once whether it would be possible to accommodate both the Taluk Office and the Stationary Magistrate's Court in that building, and, if not, what other arrangements should be made.

4. The following staff is sanctioned for the Pathanamthitta Taluk Cutcherry:—

One Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. (50) fifty	per mensem.
One Samprathi on Rs. (30) thirty	Do.
One Treasurer on Rs. (30) thirty	Do.
One Surveyor on Rs. (30) thirty	Do.
One Assistant Surveyor on Rs. (20) twenty	Do.
Two clerks each on Rs. (25) twenty-five	Do.
Three clerks each on Rs. (20) twenty	Do.
Four clerks each on Rs. (15) fifteen	Do.
One Daffadar on Rs. (10) ten	Do.
Two Peons each on Rs. (8) eight	Do.
Seven Peons each on Rs. (7) seven	Do.

The total expenditure will be Rs. 4,860 *per annum*. One clerk on Rs. (20) twenty and one peon on Rs. (8) eight will be reduced from the Thiruvella Taluk Office staff and absorbed into the above, the net expenditure being thus reduced to Rs. 4,524 *per annum*. A sum of Rs. 1,238 will be provided for under "Travelling allowance" and "Contingencies" as below:—

	Rs.
Travelling allowance to Officer ...	400
Do. to Establishment ..	100
Law charges	10
Purchase of money bags	20
Remittance of treasure	80
Mounting of Survey plans ...	6
Purchase and repair of furniture ...	15
Books and periodicals	1
Tour charges	10
British Postage	1
Telegram charges	2
Anchal charges	180
Rents and taxes	...
Office expenses	100
Miscellaneous	2
Proverthi Cutcherries	136
Reward for killing wild animals	20
Magisterial contingent charges ...	155
Total...	1,238

One Officer on Rs. (150) one hundred and fifty (the last grade) will be added to the cadre of Tahsildars from the 1st Chingom 1095.

5. Arrangements will at once be made for the records in the Taluk Offices concerned being distributed in accordance with the sanctioned re-arrangement of the Pakuthies The Peishkar will forward, at an early date, through the Account Officer, proposition statements for the staff sanctioned above. The additional expenditure will be met from the lump allotment of Rs. (7,572) seven thousand five hundred and seventy-two provided for the purpose in the Land Revenue Budget for 1095.

(By order).

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,

Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate, Quilon.
The Account Officer.
The Commissioner of Police.
The Members of the Assembly concerned.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.
The Judicial Section.

APPENDIX.

PAKUTHIES INCLUDED IN THE TALUKS.

I Tiruvella taluk.

(1) Kizhakebhagom.
(2) Kadapra.
(3) Nedumpurom.
(4) Peringara.
(5) Kavumbhagom.
(6) Thiruvella.
(7) Iraviperur.
(8) Kaviyur.
(9) Ezhumattur.
(10) Koippuram.
(11) Thottapuzhasseri.
(12) Kalloopara.
(13) Mannar.
(14) Kurattisseri.
(15) Aiyrur.

II. Chengannur taluk.

(1) Thiruvamandur.
(2) Puthenkavu.
(3) Vadakkekara.
(4) Pantanad.

(5) Puliyur.
(6) Venmani.
(7) Pantalam Vadakkekara.
(8) Cheriyanad.
(9) Ala.
(10) Chengannur.
(11) Aranmula.
(12) Mallapuzhasseri.

III. Pathanamthitta taluk.

(1) Omallur.
(2) Elanthur.
(3) Pathanamthitta.
(4) Ranni.
(5) Kumbazha.
(6) Cherukole.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read:—

(1) Letter No. 3266/17 of 12, dated the 5th May 1919, from the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, Travancore.

(2) Letter No. 2331/F. & M. R., dated the 7th June 1919, to the Ag. Director of Industries, Travancore.

(3) Letter No. 2332/F. & M. R., dated the 7th June 1919, to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Travancore.

(4) Letter No. 1974/1 of 94, dated the 9th June 1919, from the Ag. Director of Industries, Travancore.

(5) Letter No. 3133, dated the 28th Edavom 1094, from the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Travancore.

(6) Letter No. 3972|254 of 94, dated the 12th June 1919, from the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, Travancore.

(7) Docket No. 2701|F. & M. R., dated the 4th July 1919, to the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, Travancore.

(8) Letter No. 4595/17 of 12, dated the 7th July 1919, from the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, Travancore.

To supplement the efforts made to spread agricultural knowledge among the people by means of leaflets, lectures and demonstrations, the Government sanctioned, in 1913, the publication of a quarterly Agricultural journal in Malayalam by the Agricultural Department. From the reports received, it is seen that the journal has been helpful in disseminating agricultural knowledge in the country. The number of subscribers to the journal is now 1100. In view to further popularise the journal and expand its usefulness, Dr. Kunjan Pillai in his letter, dated the 5th May 1919, read above, made the following proposals :—

(1) That the quarterly publication be converted into a monthly.

(2) That the journal be made the joint publication of the three Departments of Agriculture, Industries and Co-operation, each issue being divided into three separate parts with a definite number of pages allotted to each part.

(3) That a Committee consisting of the Heads of the three Departments above mentioned and such of their assistants as the respective Heads would choose, be constituted to edit the journal.

(4) That a full time officer, to be called sub-editor, be appointed for seeing to the printing, publication and distribution of the journal.

(5) That in view of the increased work and responsibility involved in a monthly publication, the sub-editor's place should carry with it a graded scale of pay from Rs. 50-5/1-75 and be filled up by a graduate having a good knowledge of English, Sanskrit and Malayalam.

(6) That the sub-editor be given a clerk on Rs. (15) fifteen and a copyist on Rs. (10) ten per mensem and

(7) That the subscription to the journal be raised from Bh. Re. 1 to Bh. Rs. 2 per annum.

Dr. Kunjan Pillai added that, in view of the publication monthly instead of quarterly, the size of the journal could be reduced from 80 to 40 pages. The proposals are calculated to result in an expenditure of Rs. 3,075 per annum against the estimated income of Rs. 3,400.

2. These proposals were referred to the Acting Director of Industries and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The latter officer has approved them in their entirety. Dr. Barker, while endorsing the views of Dr. Kunjan Pillai as regards the size of the journal, has made the following observations :—

(*a*) that the Editorial Committee should be composed of the three heads of departments only ;

(*b*) that contributions concerning any one department should be approved by the Head of that department before publication ;

(*c*) that, as the Press and two of the three Heads of Departments have their permanent offices at Trivandrum, the office of the Sub-editor under the scheme should also be at Trivandrum and might be located in the office buildings of the Ag. Director of Industries ;

(*d*) that the magazine should be under the joint control of all the three departments ; and lastly,

(*e*) that the magazine should be an Anglo-Vernacular one, as in some cases, scientific and technical terms would be difficult to translate.

3. In regard to these further suggestions Dr. Kunjan Pillai, on reference, says that he is at one with Dr. Barker in regard to the advisibility of making the journal an Anglo-Vernacular one. As regards the powers and duties of the Editorial Committee, he thinks that the Committee should necessarily have control in the matter of editing, printing and publishing the magazine, each member of which being individually responsible for the matter relating to his subject and appearing in the magazine. In the interests of smooth working, Dr. Kunjan Pillai is of opinion that the financial and administrative control should vest solely with the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries and that the office of the journal and the staff should continue part and parcel of his Department as heretofore.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{3186^*}{F \text{ \& } M. \text{ R.}}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{7\text{th August } 1919}{22\text{nd Karkadagom } 1094}$

The Government have considered the proposals of these officers carefully and sanction the following arrangements in regard to the publication and conduct of the journal :—

(1) The quarterly agricultural journal shall be converted into a monthly journal.

(2) The journal shall be the joint publication of the three Departments of Agriculture, Industries and Co-operation. But contributions concerning any one department shall be approved by the Head of that Department before publication.

(3) An Editorial Committee shall be formed, consisting at present of the three Heads of Departments referred to, the question of taking in of their assistants being reserved for consideration later on.

(4) A full time officer to be called Sub-editor, possessing the qualifications proposed by Dr. Kunjan Pillai, shall be appointed on a pay of Rs. (50) fifty per mensem, without any scale.

(5) The Sub-editor shall be given a clerk on Rs. (15) per mensem.

(6) The Sub-editor's office shall be located in the office buildings of the Ag. Director of Industries, Trivandrum. The Director of Agriculture and Fisheries shall make arrangements for the printing of the journal in Trivandrum.

(7) The journal shall be conducted generally in Malayalam, occasional articles in English being published whenever necessary.

(8) The office of the journal and the staff attached to it shall continue to be part of the Agricultural Department and be under the financial and administrative control of the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(9) The subscription for the journal shall be raised to Rs. (2) two per annum.

(10) The above arrangements shall take effect from the 1st Chingam 1095.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

To

(1) The Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, Travancore.
(2) The Ag. Director of Industries, Travancore.

Vide Huzur Letter No. 4388/F. & M. R., dated 6-11-19.

(3) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Travancore.
(4) The Account Officer.
(5) The Gazette.
(6) The Press Room.

No. 6641/L. R. / 1383 of 1910.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
15-8-1919/30-12-1094.

To

The Conservator of Forests,
Travancore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter Ref. on C. No. 1482/Mis. of 1094, dated the 24th December 1918, regarding the reclearing of the boundary between Travancore and the British Districts of Tinnevelly and Madura, I have the honor to inform you that the clearing of the frontier boundary from Kuthirapanjammettu to Kumili, a distance of 30 miles, by the British Forest Department was probably done before the settlement arrived at with the British Government dispensing with the line-clearing for the present. The question of payment can be considered when a claim for it is made.

2. As regards the clearing of a width of 10 feet in the Reserved Forests of this State, I have addressed the Resident and shall write to you as soon as his reply is received.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 6642/L. R. / 1383 of 1910.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum.
15-8-1919/30-12-1094.

To

The Commissioner.
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 2978/354 of 1093, dated the 9th January 1919, regarding the inspection of the State Boundary, I have the honor to draw your attention to the Resident's letter on C. No. 3087/17, dated the 27th May 1918, a copy of which was forwarded with this Office letter No. 3167, dated the 5th July 1918 which shows that the boundary line included the portion between Travancore and the British Districts of Madura and Tinnevelly.

2. In regard to the periodical inspection of the line between the Devicolam Division and the Madura District, the fact that the re-clearing has been dispensed with for the time being does not do away with the necessity for an inspection of the line by the Officers of this State because the inspection is done with a view to find out the encroachments, if any, on any portion of the boundary. The periodical inspection ordered in G. O. No. 2638/L. R., dated the 17th May 1918 should therefore be done.

I have &c.,

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,

Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 6966/L. R.
973 of 1919.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum.
24-8-1919/8-1-1095.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadhanom No. 1209/L. R., dated 25th Edavom 1094, *re* : the transfer of registry of certain lands in the Thrikadavur pakuthi, Quilon taluk, I have the honor to invite your attention to this office letter No. 5032/L. R., dated 26th October 1918, in which it is laid down that in *pokkuvaravu* cases the rules on the subject should be strictly followed. Government do not see their way to depart from the principle therein laid down and to cancel the decision of the Tahsildar in the case now under reference, especially because the parties do not agree to the change proposed. The proper course in such cases is for the party aggrieved to seek redress in the civil court.

2. The records received with your Sadhanom are returned.

I have etc.,

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,

Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 7261/L. R.
800 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum.
2-9-1919/17-1-1095.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir.

With reference to your letter No. 7706, dated the 1st August 1919, I have the honor to inform you that, in the light of the opinion expressed by Mr. V. Subbier, the then Additional Head Sirkar Vakil in charge, in his letter No. 165, dated the 26th January 1918, copy of which was forwarded to you with this office letter No. 861, dated the 16th February 1918, the portions of the Kolikanom, Ladrum and Mannan Creek Estates, which are now cultivated with Rubber contrary to the provisions of the old Waste Land Rules under which they were granted, are liable to be charged with the higher rate of assessment for rubber *viz.*, Rs. (2) two per acre from the 6th year of cultivation of that product. I request that you will be so good as to take the necessary action accordingly.

I have &c.,

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA.

Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 7316/L. R.
1007 of 1919.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum.
3-9-1919/18-1-1095.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 7112/364 of '14, dated the 9th July 1919, *re*: maintenance of 'Register A' in Mlapara and other villages which did not come under regular Revenue Settlement. I have the honor to invite your attention to the instructions contained in paragraph 5*, item No. (1), on page 7 of G. O. No. 5550/L R., dated the 16th July 1919, on the report of the Under-Secretary to Government on special duty and request that you will be so good as to take the necessary action accordingly.

I have &c.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

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* *Vide* page 455 of the Supplement.

No. 7677/L. R. / 2287 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
22-9-1919/6-2-1095.

To

The Ag. Division Peishkar,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir.

Adverting to the instructions contained at page 21 of G. O.† No. L. R. 5550/1200 of 18, dated the 16th July 1919, regarding (*49*) *Taluk Register XVI or Demand Register*, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the existing form of the register being modified andthe form as persample* enclosed substituted in its place.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

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‡No. 7807/L. R. / 1117 of 1919.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
26-9-1919/10-2-1095.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1511/L. R. 993 of 91, dated the 11th August 1919, regarding erosion of lands by floods in the Pamba river, I have the honor to inform you that, in the circumstances stated, the only course open would be to write off the proportionate tax on the portion washed away by the river if the owner should ask for it and record the land as Poramboke, with the sanction of Government. I request that you will be good as to take the necessary action accordingly when necessity arises.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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† *Vide* pages 476-477 of the Supplement.

* *Vide* Supplement to L. R. M. Vol. III.

‡ *Vide* G. O. No. 9978/L. R., dated 2-8-'08 and Huzur letter No. 1825 L. R., dated 30-3-17.

No. 7912/L. R.
1226 of 1908.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-9-1919/13-2-1095.

To

The Ag. Division Peishkar,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

Adverting to paragraph 3 (iii), clause (c) of G. O. No. L. R. 5550, dated 16th July 1919, on the report of the Under Secretary to Government on special duty *re*: crediting of demand notiee fees, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. T. G. 49 of '92, dated 31st Chingom 1095, from the Account Officer, on the subject and to inform you that Government consider that the demand notice fee recovered from the defaulters of Sirkar Devaswom Land Revenue should be credited to the Land Revenue Department by which the proeess is executed and not to the Devaswom Department. I request that you will be so good as to issue the necessary instructions accordingly.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Gorernment.

(1) Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(2) Copy to the Aecount Officer.

(ENCLOSURE.)

No. T. G. 49 of '92.

Aecount Offiee, Trivandrum,
16-9-1919/31-1-1095.

To

The Chief Seeretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L. R. 7076, dated 26th August 1919, *re*: the crediting of demand notice fees recovered from defaulters to departments other than Land Revenue, I have the honor to inform you that one of the prineiples of classification in the public aeeounts is that it has closer reference to the department in whieh the revenue or expenditure oeeurs than to the objeet of the revenue or expenditure. Accordingly, whenever the Land Revenue Department issues demand notices under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, the notiee fees reeoverable have to be treated as dues of that departaent even though the revenue in respeet of which the notices are issued relates to other departments.

In the case of Excise Department, however, as the Excise Officers are ordinarily empowered to issue demand notices to and serve them on the defaulters direct without the intervention of the Land Revenue Department. the fees thus collected have to be credited to the Excise Department itself. It is only in cases in which the demand notices are issued by the Land Revenue Department on behalf of the Excise Department that the realisation may be credited to that Department.

I have etc.,
K. GEORGE,
Account Officer.

No. 7923/L. R.
2700 of 1909.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-9-1919/13-2-1095.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 6637, dated the 21st June 1919, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction a monthly local allowance of 50 per cent of their pay being granted to the peons of the Kanjirapalli and Manimala pakuthies, irrespective of the restrictions, in regard to maximum and minimum, laid down in Appendix 5 A of the Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st Thulam 1095.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

No. 7929/L. R.
1000 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-9-1919/13-2 1095.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3283/682 of 1091, dated the 22nd January 1919. I have the honor to inform you that Government agree with you in thinking that the rent on Poramboke lands

leased out for putting up dwelling houses for periods ranging up to 12 years should be included under Part II of Village Account No. 7 (Rent on Government sites other than bazaars, markets &c).

2. Your suggestion that the amount of such rent due for the whole year be collected and credited in the account in one month as in the case of prohibitory assessment is also approved. Such amounts should be recovered in one lump in the month of Thulam each year.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkars for information and guidance.

No. 7940/L. R. / 111 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-9-1919/13-2-1095.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1563/L. R. 388 of 93, dated the 16th August 1919, regarding the tax for 1093 on 350 acres of land comprised in Survey No. 779/18 in the Rani pakuthi sanctioned to be registered in the name of the Bishop in Travancore and Cochin, I have the honor to inform you that, under Rule 33 of the Puduval Rules dated the 27th September 1914, the assessment is leviable from the year following, in cases in which patta is issued in the fourth quarter of any year. This can apply, as is evident from Rule 32, only to cases in which the land is not under occupation at the time of issuing the patta. Under Rule 18, Puduval Kudichika or arrears of assessment are chargeable for the period of occupation. Reading these Rules together, it will be clear that Rule 33 will not apply to the present case as the land was under occupation when the patta was given. Assessment has therefore to be charged on the land from 1093, the year of occupation, and there is no question of refund of the amount paid or adjusting it towards the tax for 1094.

2. The *ozhugu* and other papers received with your letter are returned.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 7990/L. R.*
1285 of 1913.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
8-10-1919/22-2-1095.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

Adverting to paragraph 3 of this office letter No. 570/L. R., dated the 22nd November 1918 *re*: remission of *tharavila* under the instalment system, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the following procedure being adopted in the matter of the recovery and remission of the second and subsequent instalments of *tharavila* payable under the instalment system.

(1) The amount of *tharavila* due for the second and subsequent instalments, on lands registered under the Puduval Rules, should be included in the 'demand' in the month in which it might fall due under the terms of the agreement executed by each registry holder under clause 14 of the Puduval Rules.

(2) If any instalment of tharavila is found, after coercive process, to be irrecoverable, it should be remitted with the sanction of Government.

(3) The amount so remitted should be entered in Village Account No. 18 and Taluk Register No. XVIII, relating to remissions. In the D. C. B. statement attached to Thavanamudakkom Account No. 21, it should come under column 'amount remitted'.

I request that you will be so good as to issue the necessary instructions accordingly.

I have etc.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the Division Peishkars

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* *Vide* also Huzur letter No. 5701/L. R., dated 22-11-18.

No. 7995/L. R.*
1285 of 1913.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
8-10-1919/22-2-1095.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 2189/3 of 1093, dated the 6th December 1918. *re.* future instalments of *tharavila* on Cardamom lands, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction your suggestion that, in the case of *tharavila* on Cardamom lands brought under registry, the instalment of each year may be included under demand and collected in the last kist month for cardamom revenue, *viz.*, Makaram.

I have &c.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 8134/L. R.
2123 of 1914.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the Rules regarding the registry of Puduval lands, dated the 24th September 1914, and published at pages 3754-3762 of Part I of the Government Gazette, dated the 6th October 1914, 20th Kanni 1090, are further amended as follows:—

(i) *Rule 19, paragraph 5, line 4.* Insert the words "assessment for the current year, and back arrears, if any" between "*thadivila*" and "and".

(ii) *Rule 21, paragraph 2. line 2.* Insert the words "assessment for the current year, and back arrears, if any" between "*thadivila*" and "and".

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
11-10-1919/25-2-1095.

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* *Vide* also Huzur letter No. 7990/L. R., dated 8-10-19.

No. 8165/L. R.
1165 of 1919.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
11-10-1919/25-2-1095.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadhanom No. 2619/L. R., dated the 3rd Kumbhom 1094, I have the honor to inform you that, in cases of unauthorised occupation of Sirkar lands other than poramboke, and of poramboke lands, Government do not consider it necessary to fix any limit as to the period of years for which alone arrears of assessment and of prohibitory assessment respectively could be recovered. The arrears should in such cases be recovered *for the whole period of occupation* as authorised by Sections 7 (1) and 7 (2) of the Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091.

2. As regards the point whether, in view of the Proclamation of the 26th Kanni 1075 which directs that all arrears of revenue till the end of 1065 should be written off, arrears prior to 1065 could be recovered, I am to observe that the Regulation IV of 1091 cannot be construed as cancelling the Proclamation and that arrears before 1065 need not be recovered.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 8223/L. R.
669 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
14-10-1919/28-2-1095.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

Adverting to G. O. No. 2074/L. R., dated the 1st April 1917, regarding the appointment of Surveyors, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 1380, dated the 21st July 1919, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, suggesting the need for laying down a rule that promotions of Surveyors in any Revenue Division or in the Survey Department should be made

with due regard to the claims of all the Surveyors in both the Revenue and Survey Departments, and to inform you that Government consider that there is much force in what the Superintendent says. Government accordingly direct that, in filling up vacancies of Surveyors drawing a pay above Rs. (30) thirty per mensem in any Revenue Division or in the Survey Department, the claims of all the Surveyors on lower pay, whether in the Revenue Department or in the Survey Department, should be duly considered. Lists of such Surveyors should, for this purpose, be obtained from the other Divisions and the Superintendent of Survey from time to time. The necessary instructions in the matter have also been issued to the Peishkars of the other Divisions, the Commissioner, Devicolam, and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

2. The specific vacancies in the Devicolam and Kottayam Divisions, referred to in the Superintendent's letter, will be dealt with in the light of the orders contained in para 1 above.

I have &c.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Similarly to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 8330/L. R.
720 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
14-10-1919/28-2-1095.

To

The Superintendent,

Revenue Survey.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 913, dated the 18th March 1919, regarding the demarcation and survey of the holdings in the Vadiveeswaram and Nagercoil village sites, I have the honor to inform you that, in the case of the survey and demarcation of village sites, it is difficult to lay down a general ruling which will be applicable to *all* cases. Each case must depend on its own merits. In regard to the survey of the Vadiveeswaram and Nagercoil village sites, however, Government agree with you in thinking that a rigid adherence to the measurements given in the Minor Circuit Register contrary to long possession and to the *olugu* measurements will in

practice cause much hardship to the land-holders. The survey already completed need not be therefore redone as suggested by the Assistant Superintendent of Survey. The records relating to these two village sites may finally be closed.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Ag. Division Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

No. 8512/L. R. / 1383 of 1910.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
17-10-1919/31-2-1095.

To

The Conservator of Forests,
Travancore.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. L. R. 6641/1383 of 10, dated the 15th August 1919, I have the honor to inform you that the Resident has written to say that the Madras Government have no objection to this Government clearing at its cost the State Boundary to a width of ten feet on the Travancore side once in five years where the boundaries adjoin reserved forests, to facilitate inspection of the boundary marks by the Divisional Forest Officers. The necessary instructions may be issued to the Divisional Forest Officers accordingly.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 8556/L. R. / 1219 of 1919.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
17-10-1919/31-2-1095.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1073/L. R., dated the 17th September 1919, enquiring whether the Deputy Tahsildars when in charge of Taluks during the absence of Tahsildars on casual or

other leave can dispose of Puduval or Pokkuvaravu cases, I have the honor to inform you that an officer on casual leave is supposed to be on duty. Further, the absence on casual leave will be for short periods. It is not therefore desirable that a Deputy Tahsildar in nominal charge of the taluk during the absence of the Tahsildar on casual leave should dispose of *puduval* or *pokkuvaravu* cases. The case is different when the Deputy Tahsildar is in charge of the Taluk during the absence of the Tahsildar on privilege or other kinds of leave. On these occasions, the Deputy Tahsildar can, of course, dispose of such cases.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 8576/L. R.
1121 of 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the amendment of Rule VIII† of the Cardamom Rules dated the 12th August 1905, introduced by Notification No. 2655/L. R. & F., dated the 17th March 1913, published at page 480 of Part I of the Government Gazette, dated the 18th March 1913, is applicable to all grants made and holdings come into existence since and after the date of the Cardamom Rules issued under date 12th August 1905 and published at pages 997 and 998 of the Government Gazette dated the 15th August 1905.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
18-10-1919/1-3-1095.

No. 8739/L. R.
1147 of 1919.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
28-10-1919/11-3-1095.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

It is observed that, when the Kuthagapattom leases are renewed the sanction of Government for the writing off of the old lease

† *Vide* page 241, L. R. M., Vol. II.

amounts is applied for and obtained in your Division, while, from the other Divisions, no such reference is made. I have the honor to inform you that, in view to secure uniformity of procedure and to minimise unnecessary correspondence, the Government now authorise the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, to enter the new Kuthagapattom leases as an addition to the demand and to write off, on their own authority and without reference to Government, the pattom under the old leases.

2. The statements received with your dockets No. 626/L. R. and No. 628/L. R., dated the 19th Chingom 1095, are returned for necessary action in the light of the orders contained in para 1.

I have &c.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Extract (para 1) to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

(1) Representation made at the Fifteenth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly by Mr. M. Subramonia Pillai, Member, Nedumangad taluk, regarding the mistakes and inaccuracies in the Resurvey of the Nedumangad taluk and the Dewán's reply thereto.

(2) Letter No. L. R. 1956, dated the 24th March 1919, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(3) Letter No. L. R. 1957, dated the 24th March 1919, to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(4) Letter No. 1005, dated the 10th April 1919, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(5) Letter No. L. R. 3156, dated the 30th April 1919, to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(6) Letter No. L, R. 6425, dated the 7th August 1919, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(7) D. O. dated the 27th August 1919, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(8) Letter No. L. R. 7198, dated the 29th August 1919, to the Division Assistant in charge, Trivandrum.

(9) Letter No. 432, dated the 16th Chingom 1095, from the Division Assistant in charge, Trivandrum.

(10) Letter No. L. R. 7421, dated the 10th September 1919, to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(11) Letter No. 65, dated the 10th September 1919, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

At the Fifteenth Session of the Assembly, Mr. M. Subramonia Pillai, Member, Nedumangad taluk, represented that, though most of the lands in the Nedumangad taluk had been brought under registry at one time or other prior to Resurvey, the records showing prior registries (such as the Settlement records) were not gone into during the Resurvey, with the result that lands already registered have now been recorded as waste lands and *vice versa*. He referred to instances where lands forming part of registered holdings had been treated as road-sites and canal banks, and where holdings had been wrongly located. The member also submitted a list of sixty-one fields in the pakuthies of Nedumangad, Anad, Pallode and Ariyanad, in support of the above, and stated that, in several of these cases, the original and resurvey areas did not tally. The chief prayers of the Member are that the Taluk authorities might be empowered to enquire into complaints about such inaccuracies with the aid of the Records of the previous survey and that further action towards registry etc., be stopped until the enquiries on such petitions were completed and the mistakes rectified.

The above representation was forwarded to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and the reports of the Division Assistant in charge, Trivandrum, and the Superintendent of Survey have now been received and perused by Government.

ORDER THEREON NO. $\frac{8861/\text{L. R.}}{370 \text{ of } 19}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{\text{1st November 1919.}}{\text{15th Thulam 1095.}}$

The member's representation has brought to light some mistakes that have occurred in the resurvey of the Nedumangad taluk. These mistakes are mainly confined to the earlier resurveyed pakuthies where the work was done at high pressure by a temporary staff within limited time. Having regard to the magnitude of the resurvey operations, such mistakes are inevitable. In view of the existence of such inaccuracies in a few instances only, there is neither the need nor the justification for redoing the resurvey work already done. According to the Land Records Maintenance Rules, all the demarcation marks (and therefore all the Survey numbers) of the pakuthies of the taluk have to be inspected once in three years, and the adjustment of differences in areas adjoining Government wastes should be done as part of the inspection work. Individual complaints about the wrong location of *puduval* registries may also be taken up and investigated. The preliminary investigation should, however, be done by the pakuthi officials and the Taluk Surveyor, and the actual decision in each case left to the Superintendent of Survey as the cases are of a technical nature.

2. The Revenue and Survey Departments will be guided by the above instructions in dealing with complaints about the resurvey work done in the taluk.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
Mr. M. Subramonia Pillai, Member, Nedumangad taluk.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

No. 8893/L. R. / 533 of 1911. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 6-11-1919/20-3-1095.

To

The Ag. Division Peishkar,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 735/L. R., dated the 29th September 1919, I have the honor to inform you that, as the Public Works Department is in charge of the whole work in your Division, the submission of the half-yearly Statement of Minor Irrigation works may be discontinued in so far as your Division is concerned.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 4388/F. & M. R.* / 651 of 1914. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 6-11-1919/20-3-1095.

To

The Director of Agriculture and Fisheries,
Travancore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 795, dated the 14th September 1919, *re*: the Travancore Economic Journal, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the following proposals made by you :—

**Vide* also G. O. No. 3186/F. M. R., dated 7-8-19.

(1) That a copy of the Journal be supplied to all the Division Peiskars, Tahsildars and the Headmasters of H. G. V. Schools in the State, the subscription of Bh. Rs. (2) two per annum being paid from the contingencies of their offices. It must be distinctly understood that none of these officers should be compelled to subscribe for the Journal.

(2) That remuneration at the rate of Bh. Rs. (2) two per page be paid for such of the articles as are accepted for publication in the Journal and adjudged by the Editorial Committee to deserve remuneration, whether the articles are contributed by Government officers or outsiders.

(3) That agents be engaged at the different centres for canvassing subscribers for the Journal and paid a commission of ten per cent of the subscriptions collected by them. Government officers not being precluded from serving as agents.

I have &c.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the Division Peishkars and Commissioner. Devicolam.

No. L. 386.

CIRCULAR.

Heads of Departments are informed that officials as such are not debarred from voting for the election of members to the new Legislative Council under the rules passed under Regulation I of 1095, if they are qualified under the said rules. Government, however, wish to impress upon them that, besides giving their votes, they should not influence the elections in any way, either directly or indirectly. Heads of Departments are requested to issue strict instructions to all subordinate officers accordingly and see that they are enforced.

(By order),

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
8-11-1919/22-3-1095.

No. 9207/L. R. / 26 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
12-11-1919/26-3-1095.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 5974, dated the 20th Kumbhom 1094, I have the honor to inform you that, under existing rules, Government alone are competent to sanction the writing off of prohibitory assessment.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

NOTIFICATION.

No. E. 4639/290 of 1914.

Amendment to the Public Service Notification.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following modification is made to the Public Service Notification revised up to he 31st May 1919, and published under G. O. No. E. 3525, dated the 13th September 1919.

In Rule 2, under "Overseers, Sub-overseers and Draftsmen in the Public Works Department" insert "Tracers".

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
14-11-1919/28-3-1095.

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

No. 9323/L. R. / 1475 of 1916.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that the price of the cadastral survey maps of villages on the scale 4″ = 1 mile is fixed at chackrams (3) three and cash (8) eight per square mile or fraction thereof.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
15-11-1919/29-3-1095.

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 9324/L. R.
1475 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
15-11-1919/29-3-1095.

To

The Superintendent,
Revenue Survey.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 214, dated the 6th October 1919, I have the honor to inform you that, as recommended, Government sanction the price of the cadastral survey maps of villages on the scale 4″ = 1 mile being fixed at chackrams (3) three and cash (8) eight per square mile or fraction thereof.

2. The necessary notice has been arranged to be published in the Gazette.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer and to the Division Peishkars, and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 9273/L. R.*
1180 of 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
15-11-1919/29-3-1095.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L. R. & A. 935/582 of 93, dated the 13th October 1919, I have the honor to inform you that, in the circumstances stated, Government sanction the Tahsildars being permitted to keep, for a maximum period of two days, in their custody in a separate box in the Treasury strong room, the

* *Vide* also Huzur letters Nos. 1755/L. R., 5909/L. R., and 3744/L. R., dated 9-3-15, 29-11-18 and 23-5-19 respectively.

kist collections from the cardamom ryots received from the Proverthikars at the Taluk Cutcherry by Postal Money orders, pending the receipt of chellans from them.

I have &c.,

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

No. 9334/L. R. / 1128 of 1908.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
17-11-1919/29-3-1095.

To

The Rev. F. N. Askwith,
Managing Trustee, Munro Island,
Kallada.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 179, dated the 2nd October 1919, I have the honor to inform you that Government regret their inability to comply with your request to direct the Sub-Registrars to send you copies of all documents relating to voluntary transfers of land within the Munro Island.

I have &c.,

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkar, Quilon.

No. J. 10877.

CIRCULAR.

The Head Sirkar Vakil has brought to the notice of Government cases in which decree-holders against the Sirkar have applied to, and obtained from, the Department concerned *direct* satisfaction of the decrees in whole or in part, without the Department itself making any reference to his office or to the Sirkar Vakil attached to the District Court that passed the decree, and that there is, therefore, the possibility of decree-holders overdrawing, or drawing again

the amount once paid. As the law does not recognise payments made outside Court unless certified to the Court, it is hereby ordered that in all cases payment should invariably be made *through* the Court and *after* intimation to the Sirkar Vakil concerned.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
18-11-1919/3-4-1095.

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA.
For Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Heads of Departments.

9472/L. R.
1413 of 1919.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum.
20-11-1919/5-4-1095.

To

The Commissioner.
Devicolam.

Sir.

With reference to your letter No. L. R. & A. 937/641 of 94. dated the 13th October 1919, I have the honor to inform you that, in the case of lands charged with Rajabhogam of 1/8th assessment, the land should be recorded as *Jenmivaku Kanom*, and that, when the land is sold outright and $\frac{1}{4}$th assessment is levied, it should be shown as *Jenmivaka attiper*.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all Division Peishkars.

No. 9493/L. R.
1415 of 1919.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
21-11-1919/6-4-1095.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L. R. & A. 936/641 of '94, dated 13th October 1919, I have the honor to inform you that, in rewriting the Thandaper, new numbers should be given serially omitting all the blanks.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all Division Peishkars

No. 9508/L. R. / 1645 of 1909.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
21-11-1919/6-4-1095.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 1348/3 of 93, dated the 28th October 1918, *re*: the imposition of enhanced assessment on lands cultivated with special products, *i. e.*, coffee, tea, rubber, &c., I have the honor to inform you that the question was referred to the Head Sirkar Vakil for an expression of his opinion and copy of his reply letter No. 2119, dated the 21st October 1919, is herein enclosed. Mr. Ananda Rao says that, in the matter of assessment on special products, special rates can be imposed, but only subject to existing conditions. He is therefore of opinion that the ratios now existing have to be maintained in the case of enhanced assessment on lands of favourably assessed tenures cultivated with special products. Government accept Mr. Ananda Rao's view in the matter. I request that you will be so good as to take the necessary action accordingly.

2. Government also agree with you in thinking that fresh pattas and not title-deeds should be issued for the lands in question, by the Tahsildars with your previous sanction, separate pattas being issued for lands of different tenures.

3. The sample form to be prepared in connection with the imposition of enhanced assessment on lands cultivated with special products received from you is approved.

I have &c.,
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the Division Peishkars and the Head Sirkar Vakil.

(ENCLOSURE.)

No. 2119.

Head Sirkar Vakil's Office, Trivandrum,
21-10-1919/4-3-1095.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L. R. 7692/1645 of 1909, dated the 20th September 1919, I have the honor to state as follows :—

The subject matter of the reference relates to the rate at which enhanced assessment should be imposed on lands of different tenures cultivated with special products such as tea, coffee, and rubber for

which the holders were notified that they may have to pay an enhanced rate when so cultivated. It is said that there are 864 Survey numbers in the Peermade Taluk on which the enhanced rate has to be assessed and that more than 150 Survey numbers are favourably assessed tenures charged only with one-half assessment. It is further said that the pattas for these Survey numbers contain a stipulation for the enhancement of assessment in the event of the lands being cultivated with special products and that the stipulation is almost the same in both favourably assessed as well as Pandarapattom tenure lands. The question for solution is whether there should be a difference in the enhancement according to the nature of the tenure of the holding and original assessment thereon. It is further said that irrespective of the tenure of the lands a uniform rate of water cess was levied on lands covered by the Kodayar irrigation scheme and if that principle might not be applied in the present cases. I have perused the papers relating to the Kodayar Project particularly those contained in Vol. III (Proceedings of Government No. 2461, P. W., dated the 9th May 1907) as also the Final Report on the Revenue Settlement of Travancore, Appendix No. 2, Volume VI which deals with the principle of assessment on cherikal lands of different tenures. After an anxious consideration of the question, I think the principle adopted regarding water cess cannot be applied to the cases under present reference. It will be noticed that a sharp distinction has been maintained as regards the assessment of lands of different tenures. An uniform rate was adopted in respect of water cess as it was distinctly said that "the cess shall be irrespective of the tenures of the lands and their settlement land assessments" as it was a distinct advantage brought by Government to add to the fertility or the requirements of the cultivation of the lands covered by the irrigation scheme and it was open to the Government to sell their property in water at prices fixed by them. In the present case Government have contributed nothing towards the increased value of the produce of the land for which they could claim a monetary return. The stipulation in the patta simply lays down that in the matter of assessment on special products special rates will be imposed. It can only be subject to existing conditions. In this view I agree with the Commissioner of Devicolam that the ratios now existing have to be maintained in the matter of enhancing the assessment.

The correspondence relating to the matter as well as the three bound volumes of the file relating to the Kodayar Project received from you are herewith returned.

I have &c.,
R. ANANDA RAO.
Head Sirkar Vakil.

No. G. 8163.

CIRCULAR.

Several notices of a routine nature appear to be now sent by Heads of Departments to Government to be transmitted to the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the Gazette. As no useful purpose can be served by this procedure, notices whose publication requires previous approval need *alone* be forwarded through Government *in future*.

(By order),

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 5-12-1919/20-4-1095. } M. RAJA RAJA VARMA, *Under Secretary to Government.*

No. E. 4976 / 263 of 1913.

NOTIFICATION.

Amendment to the Public service Notification.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following modification is made to the Public Service Notification revised up to the 31st May 1919, and published under G. O. No. E. 3525, dated the 13th September 1919.

In Rule 2, under Steward in the Caste Hindu Hostel, insert Store-keeper and Accountant.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 11-12-1919/26-4-1095. } M. RAJA RAJA VARMA, *For Chief Secretary to Government.*

No. 10078/L. R. / 2700 of 1909.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 12-12-1919/27-4-1095.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. L. R. & A. 1061/544 of 94, dated the 17th October 1919, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction an Accountant on Rs. (15) fifteen with a local allowance of Rs. (10) ten per mensem being appointed for each of the Peermade and Periyar

pakuthies in the Peermade taluk and the designation of the present Proverthikar-Accountant being changed into Proverthikar.

2. Government also sanction a special allotment of Rs. (350) three hundred and fifty required on account of the pay of the staff for the remaining months of the year.

3. The usual statement for the above revision of the establishment should be forwarded through the Account Officer.

I have &c.,

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

No. 10083/L. R. / 570 of 1919.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum.
12-12-1919/27-4-1095.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadhanom No. 7571, dated the 30th Meenom 1094, regarding the question of amending Section 7 A of the Code of Civil Procedure so as to include within its purview the attachment and sale of improvements on Kandukrishi lands in execution of decrees of civil courts, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of the opinion recorded by the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil on the point, and to inform you that Government accept Mr. Subbier's view that it is neither desirable nor necessary to extend the scope of the Section.

I have &.,

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Peishkars of Padmanabhapuram and Quilon.

Opinion re: the desirability of amending Section 7 A of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Section 7 A of the Civil Procedure Code enacts that no Civil Court shall take cognizance of any suit relating to Kandukrishi lands without the previous sanction of Government. In execution of a decree against a defendant the improvements made by him on

Kandukrishi land were attached and sold. It was contended that the proceedings in execution were invalid for want of Government sanction. The matter came up to the High Court and it was decided in 33 T. L. R., 240 by a Full Bench that rights to improvements are valuable rights, that even tenants-at-will are entitled to them, that Section 7A applies only to suits and not to execution proceedings and therefore no sanction of Government is necessary. The Senior Dewan Peishkar has suggested the desirability of considering the question whether Section 7A should not be so amended as to include execution proceedings and the matter has been referred to me for my remarks.

I am of opinion that no amendment to Section 7A is neeessary. The purchaser in execution gets only the rights of the debtor and the Government will not be affected by it. The right of Government to resume the land or to do anything with the same in accordanee with the law relating to Kandukrishi lands is unaffected by the execution proceedings. It is distinctly stated in the judgment that "it is unnecessary to consider whether as between the Crown on the one hand and the Kandukrishi tenant who is a tenant-at-will on the other, the former, if it chooses to evict the latter from the land, is bound to pay him the value of improvements effeeted on the land before doing so". In 30 T. L. R., 213 it has been held that a suit for the recovery of a building on Kandukrishi land does not require the sanction of Government as Section 7A applies only to lands and not to improvements on such lands. The principle on which the two rulings have proceeded is that the right is a valuable right and may be sold in execution and that the creditor should not be defeated on the ground that the land on which the improvement is made is a Kandukrishi land. I do not think that the scope of Section 7A should be further extended so as to include improvements and also execution proceedings. If, however, it is tnought otherwise, Section 7A has to be amended. The Civil Procedure Code has been sent for publication. The necessary amendment should be made before it is published or introduced at the Select Committee stage of the Bill.

V. SUBBIER,
Additional Head Sirkar Vakil.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read :—

(1) G. O. No. 4118/L. R. & F., dated the 30th April 1914.
(2) Letter No. 4120/L. R. & F., dated the 7th May 1914, to all the Dewan Peishkars and the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(3) Letter No. 6929/L. R., dated the 10th November 1917. to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(4) Letter No. 49/89/6164, dated the 22nd Karkadagom 1089. from the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

(5) Letter No. 120/A 389, dated the 3/4th December 1914, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(6) Letter No. 618, dated the 8th September 1914, from the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(7) Letter No. 4770/L. R., dated the 9/10th April 1913, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(8) Letter No. 603, dated the 21st December 1917, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(9) Letter No. 6026/L. R., dated the 4th July 1918, from the Division Assistant in charge, Kottayam.

(10) Letter No. 4239/L, R.. dated the 13th September 1918, to all the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner. Devicolam.

(11) Letter No. 679/Dis 280 of 89. dated the 21st September 1918, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(12) Letter No. 1154/L. R.. dated the 31st October 1918, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(13) Letter No. 1645, dated the 12th October 1918, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(14) Letter No. 5154, dated the 7th February 1919, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivaudrum.

(15) Letter No. 735/A 389 of 88, dated the 28th February 1919, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(16) Letters Nos. 1998 to 2002/L. R., dated the 25th March 1919, to all the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(17) Letter No. 5997/Dis. 280 of 88, dated the 28th May 1919, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(18) Letter No. 1306/A. 389 of 88, dated the 26th June 1919. from the Acting Division Peishkar, Quilon.

(19) Letter No. 9230, dated the 9th July 1919, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(20) Letter No. 5587/L. R., dated the 18/22nd July 1919, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(21) Letter No. 11165, dated the 6th August 1919, from the Division Assistant in charge, Trivandrum.

2. In para 3 of the G. O. read above, the opinions of the Division Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, were invited in regard to the question of including within pakuthies the area of coffee, tea and other estates which lie outside the cadastrally surveyed limits and have not come within the operation of the Revenue Settlement, *viz* :—

(1) whether the existing *pakuthies* adjoining the estates should be extended so as to take in the latter also, or

(2) whether new pakuthies should be constituted so as to include the coffee and other estates, as was done in the case of the Peermade and Devicolam taluks.

3. The reports of the officers were received. From the Survey Superintendent's letter, read above, it was found that, under the existing arrangements, although, outside the cadastrally surveyed limits, the boundaries of pakuthies and taluks have not been demarcated and surveyed in all cases, every estate in such tract is included in some *pakuthi* according to the revenue accounts and has been assigned a separate survey number in continuation of the last survey number in the cadastrally surveyed portion of the *pakuthi*, and the taluk and *pakuthi* to which the estates belong have also been noted in the headings of the maps of the estates. In view to ascertain whether the estates are situated within the geographical limits of the pakuthies to which they are attached according to the revenue account, and whether the survey numbers of the estates are, in fact, included among those of the respective *pakuthies* in all cases, a further reference was made to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, on those points.

4. Their reports have now been received and perused by Government.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{10524/\text{L. R.}}{3012 \text{ of } '13}$ DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{21\text{ST DECEMBER } 1919}{6\text{TH DHANU } 1095}$.

Government note that all estates lying outside the cadastrally surveyed limits in the Padmanabhapuram, Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions and all such estates in the Quilon and Trivandrum Divisions, except those of Arundal, Achenkoil and Vizhuthupidi in the Shencottah taluk and Agasteeyar, Bremur, Ahammadiyar, Merchiston, Ponmudi and Invercauld in the Nedumangad taluk, are situated within the geographical limits of the pakuthies to which they are attached according to the revenue accounts and that their survey numbers are included among those of the respective pakuthies. The estates of Arundal, Achenkoil and Vizhuthupidi are treated as belonging to the Achenputhur pakuthi in the revenue accounts, but the survey numbers of the first two are included in the Puliyara pakuthi and those of the Vizhuthupidi Estate in the Mekkara pakuthi. Government direct that the revenue accounts in respect of these estates should be transferred to the respective pakuthies in which their survey numbers are included. The estates of Agasteeyar, Bremur, Ahammadiyar, Merchiston, Ponmudi and Invercauld are treated in the revenue accounts as attached to the Aryanad pakuthi and their survey numbers are included among those of that pakuthi. But it is stated that the first of these estates should properly belong to the Mannurkara pakuthi and the remaining five Estates to the Palode pakuthi. Government consider that a readjustment is necessary in respect of these estates. They therefore direct that the survey numbers of the Agasteeyar estate should be included in those of the Mannurkara pakuthi and those of the remaining estates

among the survey numbers of the Palode pakuthi and that the revenue accounts in respect of the estates should also be transferred to the above pakuthies.

(By order).
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA.
Under Secretary to Government.

To

1. All the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
2. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
3. The Gazette.
4. The Press Room.

No. 10598/L. R. / 737 of 1912.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 23-12-1919, 8-5-1095.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. D. 88/6 of 95, dated the 2nd December 1919, I have the honor to inform you that Government consider that provision for appeals should be made in the Rules regulating the disposal of the Erumeli and Paschima Devaswom lands and sanction the following rule being added as Rule VII to the Rules on the subject, sanctioned in this office letter No. L. R. 648*, dated the 23rd January 1915.

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*The letter and the Rules are reproduced below:—

No. 648/L. R.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 23rd January 1915.

To

The Superintendent,
Devicolam Division.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 361 of 11/22397 dated the 4th Dhanu 1090, regarding the disposal of Erumeli and Paschima Devaswom lands, I have the honor to inform you that Government approve of the draft rules submitted therewith, regulating the disposal of the Devaswom lands.

I have &c.,
A. J. VIEYRA.
Chief Secretary to Government.

RULES.

I. The Deputy Tahsildar on special duty will detail the Surveyors for work. Each Surveyor should be asked to work in a block, and until the

"There shall be an appeal from all orders passed by the Magis-"trate under these Rules to the Commissioner, Devicolam and simil-"arly from the orders of the Commissioner to the Dewan, provided "that no second appeal shall lie to Government against any order "passed by the Commissioner on appeal. All appeals shall be pre-"sented within two months from the date of the decision appealed "against, allowance being made for the time taken for obtaining "copies of records".

2. The enclosures to your letter are herewith returned.

I have &c.,

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

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whole block is surveyed, he should not be taken away from that block. As the survey of each holding is completed, the Surveyor should send up to the Deputy Tahsildar the sketch of the holding with a land register and tree valuation list. These records prepared by the Surveyors should on no account be left with them for any length of time. At the end of every week he should be insisted on to send up to the Deputy Tahsildar the records of the holdings surveyed during the week.

II. The records thus received by the Deputy Tahsildar will be entered in a file book, each case being entered under the survey block to which it relates. The Deputy Tahsildar shall then inspect these holdings, check the measurements and the records prepared by the Surveyors and prepare a statement fixing the pattom, the portion which ought to go to the Devaswom and the Rajabhogam, the amount of security and the arrears to be paid by the occupant with due regard to the nature and fertility of the soil, the leasable trees standing thereon and its proximity to roads and other considerations which go to enhance or diminish the value of the lands. He will also obtain statements from at least two of the neighbours as regards possession and claim of the occupant and from the occupant himself, as regards the pattom fixed and the amounts due from him as arrears, security and tree value and his willingness or otherwise to pay the amounts and register the deeds as soon as sanction is received therefor. These enquiries should be made as far as possible on the spot and the Deputy Tahsildar should give timely notice to the holders of lands in the particular block he proposes to hold enquiries on particular dates. Thus when the enquiry is made in the presence of most of the holders of lands, it is hoped that much of the disputes as regards possession which are always a prolific source of trouble can be avoided.

III. As the enquiry in each case is thus completed, the Deputy Tahsildar will send the case to the Tahsildar with his recommendation. An attested copy of sketch of lands pertaining to each case will be attached to it

No. 100/L. R.
937 of 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that Rule 8 of the Rules regarding the grant of remissions, dated the 28th June 1914, as amended by the Notification dated the 12th August 1916, is modified as follows:—

The original sketches should all be carefully preserved to be sent up together to the Survey Office after closing the whole circuit for the preparation of the map.

IV. As each case is received by the Tahsildar he will examine the records and verify the correctness of the valuation of trees and the pattom fixed by the Deputy Tahsildar, make such further enquiries and inspections as he deems fit and then pass an order allowing or disallowing the recommendations of the Deputy Tahsildar. After this order is communicated to the Deputy Tahsildar he shall take action to recover the dues and have the lease deeds registered. Proper registers should be maintained by him showing the name of each holder, the survey and sub-numbers and areas of the lands, the pattom and other dues and the dates of payment of the dues and the registering of the deed, The limit of area that may be leased out by the Tahsildar may be fixed at 25 acres, as under the new Waste Land Rules the Tahsildar is competent to sanction the puduval registries up to that limit. Cases covering more than 25 acres may be sent to the Superintendent, Devicolam Division.

V. The standard of chain survey work is fxed at 60 acres per month per surveyor and that for theodolite survey at 10 miles per month for fresh circuit and 5 miles for refixing. The Deputy Tahildar should see that the surveyors always keep up to the standard fixed and send monthly diaries of the work of surveyors with his opinion thereon. He should likewise send fortnightly statements showing the number of cases pending with him at the close of the previous fortnight, the number received from the surveyors during the fortnight, the number submitted by him to the Taluk and the balance pending with him with remarks as regards the cause of pendeucy. The Tahsildar should send up fortnightly progress reports in detail.

VI. In cases in which the parties do not agree to pay up the pattom and other dues fixed and have the lease deed registered and in cases where there are more than one applicant and none of them has any priority of claim, the lands should be disposed of in public auction, provided that the land is not substantially improved by any of the applicants, the upset value of which shall be 15 fanams per acre per annum.

Applications for remission shall be presented to the Tahsildar of the Taluk in which the lands affected lie, within the dates specified in the subjoined schedule:—

Nature of remission.	Locality.	Date of application.	Crop.
Karivu remission.	In the southern taluks (from Trivandrum to Thovala except in the Pakuthies of Thovala and Chempakaramanputhur in the latter taluk.)	Before the 10th Karkadagom or 10th Chingom	For Kanni crop.
		Before the 10th Dhanu or 10th Makarom	For Kumbhom crop.
Do.	In the Thovala and Chempakaramanputhur Pakuthies of Thovala taluk.	Before the 10th Chingom or the 10th Kanni	For Kanni crop.
		Before the 10th Makarom or the 10th Kumbhom	For Kumbhom crop.
Do.	In the Shencotta taluk.	Before the 30th Chingom	For Kanni crop.
		Before the 30th Makarom	For Kumbhom crop.
Tharisu remission.	In Nanjinad except in the Pakuthies of Thovala and Chempakaramanputhur in the Thovala taluk.	Before the 10th Karkadagom	For Kanni crop.
		Before the 10th Dhanu	For Kumbhom crop.
Do.	In the Thovala and Chempakaramanputhur pakuthies of the Thovala taluk.	Before the 10th Chingom	For Kanni crop.
		Before the 10th Makarom	For Kumbhom crop.
Nanjamelpunja remission.	In Nanjinad, Thovala taluk (Thovala and Chempakaramanputhur pakuthies).	Before the 10th Chingom	For Kanni crop
		Before the 10th Makarom	For Kumbhom crop.
Do.	Agasteeswaram taluk (Agasteeswaram, Kanniakumari and Marungur pakuthies).	Before the 10th Karkadagom	For Kanni crop
		Before the 10th Dhanu	For Kumbhom crop.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
10-1-1920/26-5-1095.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read:—

(1) Petition dated the 17th Medom 1094, from the inhabitants of the Muvattupuzha taluk, praying for the establishment of a Stationary Magistrate's Court at Muvattupuzha.

(2) Docket No. J. 4518, dated the 17th May 1919, to the District Magistrate, Kottayam, calling for a report on the petition.

(3) Letter No. 1971/J., dated the 28th July 1919, from the District Magistrate, Kottayam, submitting his report.

(4) Letter C. No. 1134/Genl. of 19, dated the 20th December 1919, from the Commissioner of Police, urging the need for the establishment of a Stationary Magistrate's Court at Muvattupuzha.

The inhabitants of the Muvattupuzha taluk, in their petition read above, have prayed for the establishment of a Stationary Magistrate's Court at Muvattupuzha, in view of the heavy Revenue and Magisterial work of the Tahsildar of that taluk. The District Magistrate, Kottayam, to whom the petition was forwarded for report, has stated that the volume of the *Revenue*, *Devaswom* and *Magisterial* work, which the Muvattupuzha Tahsildar has to get through, is far too heavy for a single officer to satisfactorily and efficiently cope with. The Tahsildar has to deal with a large number of *Puduval*, *Poramboke* and other *Revenue cases* and he has also to attend to the Land Records Maintenance work. The Magisterial file of Muvattupuzha is also heavy, the number of cases for disposal a year being, on an average, 600. The District Magistrate has, therefore, suggested the establishment of a Stationary Magistrate's Court at the place, to give relief to the Tahsildar. The Commissioner of Police also has brought to the notice of Government the urgent necessity for affording adequate relief to the Tahsildar-Magistrate by establishing a Stationary Magistrate's Court at Muvattupuzha.

Order thereon No. $\frac{328}{J.}$, dated Trivandrum, $\frac{\text{14th January 1920.}}{\text{1st Makaram 1095.}}$

His Highness' Government consider that the Muvattupuzha Tahsildar stands in need of relief in his Magisterial work, and they, therefore, sanction the establishment of a Stationary (Second or Third Class) Magistrate's Court at Muvattupuzha, with local jurisdiction over the whole of the Muvattupuzha taluk.

2. Government also sanction the following scale of establishment for the new Court:—

(1) One Head Clerk on Rs. 25.
(2) One Clerk on Rs. 20.
(3) One Clerk on Rs. 15.
(4) Two Copyists on Rs. 10 each and
(5) Three Peons on Rs. 7 each.

3. The new Court will be established with effect from the 1st Kumbhom 1095. The cost involved is Rs. (211) two hundred and

eleven per mensem. Two Copyists on Rs. 10 each per mensem will be transferred from the Muvattupuzha Taluk-Magistrate's staff to the new Court, the net expenditure being thus reduced to Rs. (191) one hundred and ninety one per mensem. The amount required for the year 1095, *viz.*, Rs. (905) nine hundred and five, is sanctioned as a special grant.

4. The Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, will report if any Sirkar building is available at Muvattupuzha for use as a court-house. If not, he will suggest the renting of a suitable building for the purpose.

5. The High Court are requested to submit the required proposition statement, under Article 64 of the Account Code.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

(1) The Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate, Kottayam.
(2) The Registrar, High Court.
(3) The Account Officer.
(4) The Commissioner of Police.
(5) The Gazette.
(6) The Press Room.

No. 453/L. R. / 776 of 1919.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum
27-1-1920/14-6-1095.

To

The Senior Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 2475/L. R., dated the 15th November 1919, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. G. A. D. 109/3033, dated the 22nd December 1919, from the Account Officer stating that, as the salary of an officer subsequent to the date of relinquishing charge of a particular appointment cannot be brought to the department which he left, the transit pay of Mr. Sakkarama Rao appointed Mathilakom Kariakar, has to be borne out of the Sree Pandaravagai funds, and to inform you that Government accept the Account Officer's opinion in the matter.

I have &c.,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

No. S. R. 214.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 39 of the Salt Regulation, III of 1088, and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that all officers of the Police Department not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector and all Executive Land Revenue Officers not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar are authorised to make searches without warrant and exercise such other powers as are conferred by the said Section.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-1-1920/16-6-1095.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. 962/L. R.
1226 of 1908.

Huzur Cutcherry. Trivandrum,
9-2-1920/27-6-1095.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L. R. & A *2445/98 of 94, dated 9th January 1920, re: recovery of fees in respect of a defective demand notice issued to a defaulter from the Devicolam taluk,

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*This letter ran as follows:—

"I have the honor to report that a defaulter for the Medom Thavana of 1094 in the Devicolam taluk was served with a demand notice in 1094. When the case came up for orders in this office, certain defects were noticed and the Tahsildar was asked to take steps *de novo* for the recovery of the dues. The Tahsildar then issued another demand notice in 1095 and has reported that the fees on these two notices should be recovered from the defaulter. This, I think, is not justifiable. But G. O. No. 979S/L. R., dated the 2nd August 1908, lays down that a fee of 4 chackrams should be levied on *every* demand notice issued. As the proceedings were started afresh on account of the irregularities in the procedure adopted by the Government authorities concerned, I doubt whether the defaulting pattadar may be made liable for the payment of more than the fee for one demand notice issued to him for the dues for a particular thavana. I request orders as to the procedure to be followed in such cases."

I have the honor to inform you that, in as much as the proceedings started in the first instance were cancelled, all steps taken under it are void. There is therefore no justification to recover the fee from the defaulter for the demand notice issued in the first instance. In such cases the fee should be written off the accounts.

2. I request that you will be so good as to forward the statement in the prescribed form for writing off the fee in the present instance.

I have etc.,

R. MAHADEVA IYER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the Division Peishkars.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) G. O. No. J. 1643, dated the 5th/7th April 1908, abolishing the Second Class Magistrate's Court at Alleppey and establishing a First Class Magistrate's Court in its place.

(2) Letter No. J. 4626, dated the 8th October 1908, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, sanctioning the transfer of the Muris of Punnapra and Vandanom in the Alleppey Proverthi and of the Pakuthies of Kynakari and Pulinkuunu from the jurisdiction of the Taluk Second Class Magistrate, Ambalapuzha, to that of the First Class Magistrate, Alleppey.

Read also :—

(1) Letter No. J. 36/19 of 95, dated the 10th October 1919, from the District Magistrate, Quilon, bringing to notice the congestion of work in the First Class Magistrate's Court at Alleppey and making certain proposals for relieving the congestion.

(2) Letter No. J. 10852/118 of 19, dated the 20th November 1919, to the District Magistrate, Quilon, requesting him to report about the local jurisdiction the new Sub-Magistrate should have if the proposal be given effect to.

(3) Sadhanom No. J. 78/19 of 95, dated the 8th Dhanu 1095, from the District Magistrate, Quilon, submitting his report.

By G. O. No. J. 1643, dated the 5th/7th April 1908, read above, the Second Class Magistrate's Court at Alleppey was abolished and a separate

First Class Magistrate's Court was constituted instead. Subsequently, in October 1908, the territorial jurisdiction of the Magistrate was increased by the transfer of the Muris of Punnapra and Vandanom in the Alleppey pakuthi and of the pakuthies of Kynakari and Pulinkunnu from that of the Taluk Second Class Magistrate, Ambalapuzha.

The District Magistrate, Quilon, has now brought to the notice of Government the great congestion of work in the First Class Magistrate's Court at Alleppey and has urged the need for giving him relief. He observes that, with the abolition of the Second Class Magistrate's Court at Alleppey and by the enhancement of local jurisdiction referred to above, the volume of work that has fallen to the lot of the First Class Magistrate is indeed heavy. For six years commencing from 1089, there was an average of 600 cases per year on the file of the Magistrate and the District Magistrate points out that the normal condition of that Court throughout the year is marked by heavy arrears. During his inspection of that Court on the 18th Edavom 1093, the District Magistrate found that the arrears stood at 25. But, on again inspecting the Court on the 11th Meenom 1094, he found the arrears to be 60. Further, the First Class Magistrate, Alleppey, received several additions to his file from the file of the Division First Class Magistrate, Quilon, and from those of the Taluk Magistrates of Chengannur, Karthigapalli and Thiruvella, when there were no First Class Magistrates in these Taluks. The number of cases so transferred from all these four courts was 18 in 1094. The District Magistrate observes that the work which the First Class Magistrate has to get through is far too heavy for a single officer. To give relief to the First Class Magistrate, the District Magistrate has made the following suggestions :—

(1) that the Stationary Second Class Magistrate's Court at Pathanamthitta be shifted to Alleppey :

(2) that the First Class Magistrate at Alleppey be relieved of the duty of trying Second and Third Class cases and that he be given local jurisdiction over the whole of the Ambalapuzha, Kartigapalli and Thiruvella taluks, so that the Division Assistant and First Class Magistrate, Quilon, who is not quite able to get through his normal work either in the Magisterial branch or in the Revenue branch, may have some relief in his Magisterial work and that his services may be made available for doing more of the Revenue work of the Division ; and

(3) that the Division Assistant and First Class Magistrate, Quilon, be relieved of criminal work in the Taluks of Ambalapuzha, Kartigapalli and Thiruvella.

ORDER THEREON NO. J. 1672, DATED TRIVANDRUM, 12th February 1920. / 30th Makaram 1095.

His Highness' Government agree with the District Magistrate that the First Class Magistrate at Alleppey stands in urgent need of relief. In view of the comparatively small area of the Pathanamthitta taluk, Government consider that the Magisterial work of the Taluk could well be performed by the Tahsildar-Magistrate himself. Government accordingly order that the Stationary Second Class Magistrate's Court at Pathanamthitta, with its office establishment, be shifted to and located at Alleppey, with effect from the 1st Meenom 1095.

2. The First Class Magistrate, Alleppey, has now jurisdiction over the Pakuthies of (1) Alleppey (2) Kynakari and (3) Pulinkunnu of the Ambalapuzha taluk, and the Pakuthies of (1) Aryad South (2) Aryad North and (3) Mararikulam South, of the Shertallai taluk. The First Class Magistrate will be relieved of the duty of trying Second and Third Class cases. In respect of First Class cases, he will have henceforth local jurisdiction over the whole of the Ambalapuzha, Kartigapalli and Thiruvella taluks, and over the following Pakuthies of the Shertallai taluk :—(1) Aryad South (2) Aryad North and (3) Mararikulam South. The new Stationary Second Class Magistrate will have local jurisdiction over the following Muris and Pakuthies now under the local First Class Magistrate viz., the Muris of (1) Alleppey (2) Pallathuruthi (3) Thiruvambadi (4) Kaithavana (5) Kallercode (6) Paravur (7) Vadakal and (8) Punnapra, in the Alleppey Proverthi, and the Pakuthies of (1) Kynakari (2) Aryad South (3) Aryad North and (4) Mararikulam South. Vandanom Muri and Pulinkunnu Pakuthi, which are now under the jurisdiction of the First Class Magistrate, Alleppey, will be retransferred to that of the Taluk Second Class Magistrate, Ambalapuzha.

3. The Division Assistant and First Class Magistrate, Quilon, will cease to have jurisdiction over the Taluks of Ambalapuzha, Kartigapalli and Thiruvella, from the 1st Meenom 1095.

4. Mr. George Varghese, B. A. & B. L., Stationary Second Class Magistrate, Pathanamthitta, is transferred to the new Stationary Magistrate's Court at Alleppey.

5. As the District Magistrate has reported that no Sirkar building is available at Alleppey for the use of the new Court, Government sanction a suitable building being engaged for the purpose, on a rent of Rs. (30) thirty per mensem.

(By order),

N. RAJA RAM ROW,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

1. The Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate, Quilon.
2. The Registrar, High Court.
3. The Commissioner of Police.
4. The Account Officer.
5. The Gazette.
6. The Press Room.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) G. O. No. 10162/L. R. & F., dated the 25th September 1912.

(2) G. O. No. 9291/L, R., dated the 27th November 1915.

(3) G. O. No. L. R. 5550/1200 of 18, dated the 16th July 1919 (para 9).

Read also :—

(4) Letter No. 2980/238 of 1094, dated the 9th January 1919, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(5) Docket No. L. R. 746/1523 of 15, dated the 1st February 1919, to the Account Officer.

(6) Letter No. T. G. 218 of 1090, dated the 5th March 1919, from the Account Officer.

(7) Letter No. L. R. 2450, dated the 5th April 1919, to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(8) Letter No. L. R. 2445, dated the 5th April 1919, to the Seni r Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(9) Letter No. L. R. 2446, dated the 5th April 1919, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(10) Letter No. L. R. 2447, dated the 5th April 1919, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(11) Letter No. L, R. 2448, dated the 5th April 1919, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(12) Letter No. L. R. 2449, dated the 5th April 1919, to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(13) Letter No. 8005, dated the 13th Medom 1094, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(14) Letter No. 5525/26 of 94, dated the 6/7th May 1919, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(15) Letter No. 1216/A654 of 94, dated the 10th June 1919, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(16) Letter No. 9322, dated the 11th July 1919, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(17) Letter No. 3213/A, dated the 13th May 1919, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(18) Letter No. L. R. 7808, dated the 26th September 1919, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(19) Letter No. L. R. 7809, dated the 26th September 1919, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(20) Letter No. L. R. 7810, dated the 26th September 1919, to the Ag. Division Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(21) Letter No. L. R. 7811, dated the 26tb September 1919, to the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(22) Letter No. L. R. 7812, dated the 26th September 1919, to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(23) Letter No. 1661/L. R., dated the 14th October 1919, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(24) Letter No. 1091/L. R. & A., dated the 12/14th October 1919, from the Ag. Division Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(25) Letter No. L. R. & A 1174/26 of 94, dated the 25th October 1919, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(26) Letter No. 2060/L. R., dated the 13th Thulam 1095, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(27) Letter No. 1999/L. R. 343 of 95, dated the 7th November 1919, from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

2. In G. O. No. 9291/L. R., dated the 27th November 1915, it was ordered that Deputy Tahsildars, who had no Land Revenue work to do in their own capacity, should not be absent from the Treasuries on any working day, so that they might be in a position to scrutinise every item of work either as Treasury Officers or as Head Accountants.

3. On 9th January 1919, the Commissioner, Devicolam, brought to the notice of Government the urgent necessity of giving the Tahsildars of his Division adequate relief in their circuit work and pointed out that, if the Deputy Tahsildars were allowed to go on circuit when the Tahsildars return to headquarters and *vice versa*, it would help the prompt and speedy despatch of work. He, therefore, recommended that the Deputy Tahsildars of the Peermade and Devicolam taluks be exempted from the operation of G. O. No. 9291/L. R., dated the 27th November 1915.

4. The Account Officer, to whom the Commissioner's proposal was referred for remarks, stated that the exemption recommended might be sanctioned. He also pointed out that the arrangement sanctioned in G. O. No. 1016/L. R. & F., dated the 25th September 1912, declaring the Deputy Tahsildars as *ex-officio* Head Accountants, was not a satisfactory one, so far as the Treasury work was concerned, as it caused the constant shifting of the important duties of Head Accountant between the Samprathy and the Deputy Tahsildar. He also observed that it was not desirable that the Head Accountant should become the Treasury Officer, as such an arrangement was not conducive to safety or efficiency. Mr. George therefore suggested that, when the Tahsildar was at head-quarters, the Deputy Tahsildar should have nothing to do with the Treasury transactions, although he might be permitted to exercise general supervision over correspondence, and that the Deputy Tahsildar should take the place of the Tahsildar when the latter went on circuit. Government accepted the Account Officer's view, and, in their letter No. 2450/L. R. 1523 of 15, dated 5th April 1919, sanctioned the Commissioner's proposal to exempt the Deputy Tahsildars of Peermade and Devicolam from the restriction imposed by G. O. No. 9291/L. R., dated the 27th November 1915.

5. Under the existing arrangement the time of a Deputy Tahsildar is almost entirely taken up by Treasury work and he is often quite out of touch with the real revenue work of the taluk. The Account Officer's proposal was to set free the Deputy Tahsildar for revenue work and relieve him from all work in connection with the Treasury, except when he acts as Treasury Officer in the absence of the Tahsildar. This involved divesting the Deputy Tahsildar of his duties as *ex-officio* Head Accountant of the

Treasury and appointing instead the Taluk Samprathy as Head Accountant. The views of all the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, were invited on the question and their reports on the subject have been received and perused by Government. They were also asked to forward lists showing the names of the permanent Samprathies with particulars regarding their educational qualifications etc., and such lists have been received and examined.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{1178/L\ R}{1523\ of\ 1915.}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{14th\ February\ 1920.}{2nd\ Kumbhom\ 1095.}$

All the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, are unanimously of opinion that the Deputy Tahsildars should be relieved of their duties as *ex-officio* Head Accountants, that the Samprathies should be made *ex-officio* Head Accountants of Treasuries, that the Samprathies should be men possessing knowledge of English, and that, in view of their increased responsibilities, their pay should be raised. Government accept this view and direct that the Deputy Tahsildars be divested of their duties as *ex-officio* Head Accountants of Treasuries and that the Taluk Samprathies be appointed as Head Accountants instead. The pay of the appointment is fixed at Rs. 35 per mensem. The Head Accountants should be English-knowing men. Of the present Samprathies, all except 3, possess a knowledge of English. In view of their long service and past good work, these 3 men will be retained as Head Accountants and be given the benefit of the increase of pay ; but, when any of them is retired or is otherwise provided for, the vacancy should be filled by qualified English-knowing men.

2. The above arrangements will set free the Deputy Tahsildar for attending to his legitimate revenue and other duties in the taluk. He will be the immediate head of the Taluk Office under the Tahsildar and be responsible to the latter for the efficient and prompt despatch of all revenue and other work. He will be the Treasury Officer when the Tahsildar goes on circuit, but both the Tahsildar and the Deputy Tahsildar should not be simultaneously absent from head-quarters. In the interests of Treasury work, Government consider it necessary to prescribe a minimum number of days in each month during which the Tahsildar should hold charge of the Treasury and they accordingly fix a minimum of 10 working days in a month for the purpose.

3. It has been suggested that Deputy Tahsildars be empowered to dispose of *pokkuvaravu* cases as the Tahsildars are unable to cope with the volume of work under that head. The *pokkuvaravu* Rules require that the Tahsildars themselves should attend to this important item of work. Government see no reason to make any departure from the rules.

4. The arrangements sanctioned above will take effect from the 1st Meenom 1095.

5. The additional cost involved amounts to Rs. 1,860 *per annum*. The sum of Rs. 620 required for the 4 months of the current year is sanctioned as a special grant.

6. The Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, will forward the necessary proposition statements for the revision of establishment, through the Account Officer.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Secretary to Government.

To

1. The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
2. All Tahsildars.
3. The Account Officer.
4. The Gazette.
5. The Press Room.

No. 1402/L. R. / 1265 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
3-3-1920/20-7-1095.

To

The Superintendent,
Revenue Survey.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 280, dated 9th October 1919, re : resurvey of the estates lying within the Reserved Forests in the Quilon Revenue Division, I have the honor to observe that the estates under reference are governed by the conditions in the title-deeds relating to them. The latter contain ample and distinct conditions regarding survey and demarcation and empower Government

to carry out the work in cases of default and to recover the cost from the defaulter. The new Regulation, X of 1094, under which you recommend action being taken in the matter, of course, contains similar provisions which are applicable to all Government lands including registered holdings, and estates governed by the conditions in the title-deeds would also come within the scope of the Regulation. But the Regulation could not be deemed to have taken away the conditions provided for in the title-deeds. The question arises whether in the case of estates governed by title-deeds it would not suffice to enforce the conditions of the title-deeds as has been done in the past. Otherwise it would be tantamount to ignoring them as being no longer applicable to such cases after the passing of the Regulation. Such a procedure might also affect the contractual relations created by the title-deeds and minimise the force of the conditions under which the estates granted under those title-deeds are held. I request that you will be so good as to consider the above aspect of the question and let me have your further views on the subject.

I have etc.,
N. RAJARAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) G. O. No. 2216/L. R., dated the 23rd February 1908.

(2) G. O. No. 3430/L. R., dated the 12th February 1909.

Read also :—

(3) Letter No. L. R. 4898/171 of 19, dated the 23rd June 1919, to the Financial Secretary to Government.

(4) Letter No. Fl. 1347/7419, dated the 5th July 1919, from the Financial Secretary to Government.

(5) Letter No. L. R 6464/171 of 19, dated the 8th August 1919, to the Financial Secretary to Government.

(6) Minutes of the Conference held on the 25th Chingom 1095.

(7) Letter No. T. G. 10 of 1095/1612, dated the 24th October 1919, from the Account Officer, Trivandrum.

In G. O. No. 2216/L. R., dated the 23rd February 1908, read above, Government directed that the valuation of trees standing on *Puduval* lands should in future be attended to by the Land Revenue Department without reference to the Forest Department. Since the issue of that G. O., the tree value on *Puduval* lands registered by the Revenue and Settlement Departments was being credited to I "Land Revenue—Miscellaneous." Subsequently in G. O. No. 3430/L. R., dated the 12th February 1909, Government,

at the instance of the Conservator of Forests, ordered that the timber value realised on *Puduval* lands should go to the head of 'Forests'. The question as to which department should be given credit for the *thadivila* realised on *Puduval* lands registered has again been brought to the notice of Government. The Financial Secretary to Government to whom the question was referred observes as follows :—

(1) The present practice of crediting to the Forest Department the value of trees (other than Royal trees) standing on *Puduval* lands and realised by the Land Revenue Department involves a breach of the general principle that the department which controls a revenue or expenditure should be credited or debited with the same.

(2) As the Land Revenue Department which does all the work connected with the registry of the lands and the recovery of *thadivila* does not get the benefit of the revenue it is not likely to feel the same interest as if the revenue belonged entirely to it. Under the existing arrangement, the Forest Department can only receive what it gets through the medium of the Land Revenue Department and cannot question either the correctness or the sufficiency of the amount of receipts under *thadivila*.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{1917/\text{L. R.}}{1861 \text{ of } 1938.}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{\text{12th March '920.}}{\text{29th Kumbhom 1095.}}$

His Highness' Government consider it necessary to conform to the principle of classification of revenue emphasised by the Financial Secretary, and they accordingly direct that the revenue derived from the valuation of trees (other than Royal trees) on *Puduval* lands should be credited to the Land Revenue Department which collects the Revenue and not to the Forest Department. The revenue under the head of *thadivila* will hereafter be brought into the accounts under I "Land Revenue—Miscellaneous." The Financial Secretary to Government will issue the necessary instructions to all Account and Treasury Officers.

(By order),

N. RAJARAM ROW,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Conservator of Forests.
The Financial Secretary to Government.
The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
All Tahsildars.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read again.—

(1) G. O. No. 4765/B/P. W., dated the 16th June 1909.

(2) G. O. No. 9427/L. R., dated the 8th October 1910.

Read also:—

(3) Letter No. Fl. 1171/6187, dated the 11th May 1918, from the Financial Secretary to Government.

(4) Letter No. L. R. 790, dated the 4th February 1919, to the Account Officer.

(5) Letter No. Fl. 549/4687, dated the 6th March 1919, from the Financial Secretary to Government.

(6) Letter No. L. R. 4898/171 of 19, dated the 23rd June 1919, to the Financial Secretary to Government.

(7) Letter No. Fl. 1347/7419, dated the 5th July 1919, from the Financial Secretary to Government.

(8) Letter No. L. R. 6464/171 of 19, dated the 8th August 1919, to the Financial Secretary to Government.

(9) Letter No. T. G. 10 of 1095/1612, dated the 24th October 1919, from the Financial Secretary to Government.

In G. O. No. 4765 B/P. W., dated the 16th June 1909, read above, the work of auctioning and collecting the revenue from fishing rights in respect of all the tanks in Nanjinad and all except seven specified tanks in the Shencotta taluk was ordered to be attended to by the P. W. Department in whose charge the tanks were, and the revenue collected by the P. W. Department was ordered to be credited under the receipts of that Department and that collected by the Land Revenue Department in respect of the seven tanks under its charge to the head of "Land Revenue—Miscellaneous". In G. O. No. 9427/L. R., dated the 8th October 1910, Government, while leaving undisturbed the control over the tanks vested in the Land Revenue and P. W. Departments, removed the anomaly under which portions of the same revenue were credited to different departments, and directed that all revenue derived from fishing rights in Nanjinad and in the Shencotta taluk should be credited to "Land Revenue—Miscellaneous" with effect from the 1st Chingom 1086. The Assistant Account Officer, in his notes of inspection of the accounts of the P. W. Sub-Division Office, Shencotta, having suggested the desirability of crediting the revenue derived from fishing rights to the P. W. Department which had control of the tanks, the Financial Secretary has suggested the modification of the existing practice and a reversion to the order of things which prevailed prior to the issue of G. O. No. L. R. 9427, dated the 8th October 1910.

Order thereon No. $\frac{1928/\text{L. R.}}{171 \text{ of } 1919}$, dated Trivandrum, $\frac{\text{12th March 1920.}}{\text{29th Kumbhom 1095.}}$

Government accept the Financial Secretary's view that the Department which controls a revenue or expenditure should be credited or debited with it. In this view, it would be incorrect on

principle not to give credit to the P. W. Department, which controls the tanks, the revenue derived therefrom, and, unless it is done, the check on receipts prescribed in Chapter II of the Account Code will not be practicable if one Department collects the Revenue and another obtains credit therefor. Government therefore direct, in modification of G. O. No. 9427/L. R., dated the 8th October 1910, that, in future, the revenue derived from the fishing rights in respect of the tanks under the control of the P. W. Department be credited to that Department and of those under the Land Revenue Department alone to that Department. The Financial Secretary should issue the necessary instructions accordingly to the Treasury Officers concerned.

(By order),
N. RAJARAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Chief Engineer.
All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
The Account Officer.
All the Tahsildars.
The Gazette.
The Press Room.

No. 1756/L. R.
2229 of 1909.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 58 of the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, as amended by Regulations III of 1087 and VIII of 1094, it is hereby notified that the officers named below are authorised to exercise all the powers of a Tahsildar under the said Regulation with the exception of the power of conducting sales of immovable properties.

(By order),

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
13-3-1920/30-7-1095.

N. RAJARAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government

1. M. R. Ry. A. Parameswaran Pillai, Sanketham Tahsildar, Padmanabhapuram.
2. M. R. Ry. K. Kesava Pillai, Kandukrishi Tahsildar, Ambalapuzha.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore.

Read:—

(1) Letter No. 1609/582 of 1093, dated the 9th November 1918, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(2) Letter No. 2933/582 of 1093, dated the 7th January 1919, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(3) Letter No. L. R. 2737, dated the 12th/16th April 1919, to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(4) Letter No. L. R. 5548, dated the 18th July 1919, to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(5) Letter No. L. R. 7874/582 of 93, dated the 6th August 1919, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(6) Letter No. L. R. 7962/500 of 19, dated the 7th October 1919, to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(7) Letter No. L. R. & A. 1431/582 of 93, dated the 6th November 1919, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(8) Letter No. L. R. 10600/500 of 19, dated the 23rd December 1919 to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(9) Letter No. L. R. & A. 2448/582 of 93, dated the 9th January 1920, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

The Commissioner, Devicolam, has brought to the notice of Government that the Revenue Accounts and Registers of the Vandanmettu pakuthi, in the Peermade taluk, and of the Udumbanshola and Poopara pakuthies, in the Devicolam taluk, are in a state of confusion, that the permanent and periodical registers prescribed in the Land Revenue Manual have not been regularly maintained and that consequently much difficulty is often experienced in the collection of revenue and the taking of coercive steps under the Revenue Recovery Regulation as well as in the preparation of the Registers of *Poramboke* and *Tharisu* lands. These three pakuthies did not come under the operations of the Revenue Settlement, and the accumulation of the arrears of normal revenue work and the state of the records are stated to have made Land Records Maintenance work virtually impossible. Mr. Robinson therefore urged the appointment of a special staff for bringing the records up to date, and has made detailed proposals in regard to the conduct of work by the special staff.

Order thereon No. $\frac{1996/\text{L. R.}}{500 \text{ of } 1919}$, dated Trivandrum, $\frac{14\text{th March } 1920.}{1\text{st Meenom } 1095.}$

His Highness' Government have carefully considered the proposals made by the Commissioner, Devicolam, for clearing off the arrears of revenue work in the three pakuthies of Vandanmettu, Poopara and Udumbanshola and they agree with him in thinking that it is essential to appoint a special staff for the work. Sanction is therefore accorded to the arrangements detailed in the following paragraphs being made for the purpose for eighteen months

(six months for each pakuthi). with effect from the 1st Medom 1095:—

(i) Mr. S. Krishna Iyer, Deputy Tahsildar, Peermade, will be placed on deputation to conduct the work. He will be given, in addition to the local allowance he is entitled to under the Rules, a deputation allowance of Rs. (20) twenty per mensem as a special case, and a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. (30) thirty per mensem. He will be allowed a staff of one accountant and two peons from each of the three pakuthies and one Surveyor and one chainman from each of the two taluks. The Special Deputy Tahsildar will work directly under the Commissioner. The pay of the members of his establishment will be drawn on the regular bills of the respective offices to which they belong and disbursed to them on lists of attendance furnished by the Deputy Tahsildar. The Deputy Tahsildar's pay and allowances will, as a special case, be drawn on salary bills. A monthly contingent expenditure of Rs. (10) ten is allowed for the special office for service anchal stamps, carriage of records, lighting charges, &c.

(ii) The Deputy Tahsildar on special duty will be empowered, under the Revenue Summonses Regulation, V of 1063, to issue summonses to parties and fine them for disobedience to the extent of Rs. (3) three in each case. The necessary notification will be published in the Government Gazette.

(iii) The Commissioner has proposed that the special officer should be specifically authorised to record lands as "*Poramboke*" and "*Tharisu*". The Government do not consider that any special authorisation is necessary. All lands which fall within the definition of *Poramboke* as given in the Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091, should be recorded under that category. All other unregistered lands would fall under "*Tharisu*". This should be kept in mind and given effect to by the Deputy Tahsildar on special duty. The transfer of *Poramboke* lands to the head of *Tharisu* is within the powers of the Commissioner, but the transfer of *Tharisu* lands to the head of *Poramboke* should come up to Government for sanction as at present.

(iv) The draft rules for the guidance of the Deputy Tahsildar on special duty forwarded by the Commissioner and as revised by Government are approved and are appended to this order.

(v) The Superintendent, Government Press, will arrange for the supply, to the Commissioner, Devicolam, of 5,000 copies of each of the three forms A, B and C, appended to the Rules. Copies of Form A should be supplied at once and of Form B in a month's time. The paper required for the purpose will be supplied from the Stationery Stores as an item outside the sanctioned annual indent for the Devicolam Division.

(vi) The Stationery Department will arrange for the supply of an Office Seal with the words "Deputy Tahsildar on special duty, Cardamom Hills" inscribed thereon, to the Commissioner with the least delay possible.

6. The arrangements sanctioned above involve an additional expenditure of Rs. (2,430) two thousand four hundred and thirty for the whole period of eighteen months. Special funds to the extent of Rs. (405) four hundred and five are sanctioned to meet the expenditure on account of the special work during the remaining months of the current financial year. Provision on that account will be made by the Commissioner in his Budgets for 1096 and 1097 M. E.

(By order),
N. RAJARAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

1. The Commissioner, Devicolam.
2. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
3. The Account Officer.
4. The Conservator of Forests.
5. The Superintendent, Government Press.
6. The Stationery Section.
7. The Gazette.
8. The Press Room.

Rules for the guidance of the special staff appointed to work off the arrears of transfer of registry cases that have accumulated in the Cardamom Hills pakuthies of the Devicolam Division.

I. These Rules are applicable only to the Pakuthies of Vandanmettu, Poopara and Udumbanshola on the Cardamom Hills.

II. The special staff shall, at the outset, prepare, from the Village Account No. 12, a register showing separately details of all the lands owned by one and the same individual in one Pakuthi under both the Puduval and Cardamom Rules. This Register shall be prepared in Form "A" appended to these Rules.

III. The lands owned by one individual as per Register "A" shall form the subject matter of enquiry in one case.

IV. The Deputy Tahsildar on special duty shall hold a summary enquiry into the title under which the lands are held by each individual, record notes of evidence, oral and documentary, adduced by the holders of lands and pass a decision as to who should get

patta for the lands, in Form "B" appended to these Rules. The decision shall be announced then and there and a note recorded to that effect under the decision in the Deputy Tahsildar's own hand.

V. The Deputy Tahsildar on special duty shall, in respect of the nature of the enquiry, be guided by the general prineiples laid down in para 17 of the *Pokkuvaravu* Rules dated the 7th July 1914.

VI. In cases of alienation, whether voluntary or otherwise, of a portion of any holding involving a sub-division, the Deputy Tahsildar on special duty shall at once have the sub-division made on the ground and shall attach a sketch drawn to scale to the records before passing the decision.

VII. There shall be an appeal from the decision of the Deputy Tahsildar on special duty to the Commissioner, Devicolam, provided the appeal is preferred within one month from the date of the decision.

VIII. After the enquiry in respect of all the registered holdings in a pakuthi is completed and the decisions have become final, a *chitta* showing all the lands under one set of Rules, for which *patta* has been decided to be given to one individual, shall be prepared, in Form "C" appended to these Rules.

IX. *Pattas* shall be prepared from the *chitta*, signed by the Deputy Tahsildar on special duty, sealed with his office stamp and delivered to the parties, separate consecutive numbers being given to the pattas for lands held under each set of Rules.

X. In taking documentary evidence, the parties shall, as far as possible, file the original documents themselves, the same being returned to the respective parties at the time of issue of *patta*. Copies of documents filed shall be exempt from Court fees.

XI. The three Pakuthies shall be taken up one after the other and as soon as the *pattas* relating to one Pakuthi have been issued, all the records relating to that Pakuthi shall be handed over to the respective taluk.

XII. The Deputy Tahsildar shall not, in any case, make any change either in the rate or the total assessment of the holdings or in the existing procedure or system except by way of removing palpable defects

Form A.

Pakuthi.

Register of lands held under the $\frac{\text{Pudnval}}{\text{Cardamom}}$ Rules.

Name of holder as per Village Thandaper.

Patta or Thandaper No.	Survey.			Area.		Existing assessment.				If to be charged with higher rate of assessment, from what year.	Remarks.
	Thavalom.	No.	Sub Division No. or letter.	Acre.	Cent.	Rate per acre.	Amount. Rs.	ch.	c.		

Form B.

No. of case.

Pakuthi.

Serial No.	Survey. Thavalom.	No.	Sub division No or letter.	Area. A.	C.	Tenure.	Rate per acre	Tax. Amount. Rs.	ch	c.	If to be charged with higher rate of assessment, from what year.	Name with full particulars of the holder of the land as per the village Thandaper Account No. 12. Thandaper No.	Full Name	Title under which land is held.	Notes of evidence (to be written by the special officer.) Oral.	Documentary.	Decision of the special officer as to who should be granted patta. Remarks.

Form C.

Pakuthi.

Chitta of lands held under the $\frac{\text{Puduval}}{\text{Cardamom}}$ Rules.

No. of chitta.

Name of person in whose name patta has been decided to be granted.

Case No.

Serial No.	Present Patta or Thandaper No.	Survey.			Area.		Assessment.				If to be charged with higher rate of assessment, from what year.
		Thavalom.	No.	Subdivision No. or letter.	A.	C.	Rate per acre.	Amount. Rs.	ch	c.	

No. $\frac{2071/\text{L. R.}}{1000 \text{ of } 1916.}$

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
22-3-1920/9-8-1095.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L. R. & A. 1327/682 of 91*, dated the 31st October 1919, I have the honor to inform you that

*This letter ran as follows:—

"Adverting to para (1) of G. O. No. 73/L. R., dated the 21st December 1918, amending Rule 33 of the Puduval Rules, I have the honor to submit herewith copy of report† No. 631/36 of 92, dated 30-1-1095 from the Tahsildar, Peermade, requesting orders in regard to occupied puduval lands brought under registry in the last quarter of a year. The Tahsildar quotes an instance in which a land occupied in 1090 is ordered to be registered in

the rule that the assessment shall be levied only in the year following, when a land is registered in the last quarter, contained in Rule 33 of the Puduval rules dated the 27th September 1914, as modified by para (1) of G. O. No. 73/L. R., dated the 21st December 1918, is intended to apply only to cases in which the land is not under occupation on the date of registry and not to lands under occupation.

I have &c..

N. RAJARAM RAO,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the Division Peishkars.

Mithunom 1094. He thinks that, according to the present Rule, the puduval Kudichika for four years from 1090 and the tax for 1095 have alone to be included in the demand for Chingom following. In so doing, the land does not pay any dues to Government for the year 1094. This is certainly not intended by the Rule and in the case in question, I think, the order should be to recover arrears for five years from 1090 and levy assessment from 1095.

2, As the Rule is not explicit on the point and as it is a question affecting all the Divisions, I request the orders of Government in the matter."

† 'With reference to para (1) of Government order No. 73/L. R., dated 21-12-18, I have the honor to report that when a puduval land is registered in the last quarter of a year, it has been ordered that the tax and kudichika should be included in the demand for Chingom following, the items being immediately entered in Account No. 23. For example, it may be supposed that a land which is occupied in the year 1090 is registered in Mithunom 1094. Under the rules, Kudichika for 4 years from 1090 and tax have to be included in the olugu, but these amounts will be entered in Account No. 23 immediately the registry is effected and brought in as demand in Chingom 1095. It is also ordered that the year from which the assessment will be levied shall be specified in the order of registry. In the case above mentioned, it has therefore to be stated in the order that assessment will be levied from 1095; and arrears will be recovered only up to 1093. The land does not thus pay any assessment for the year 1094 even though it is under occupation and enjoyment. I think that there is no justification for non-payment of assessment for 1094, especially when payment is insisted on up to 1093. I therefore take it that the rule that the assessment will be levied only in the year following, when a land is registered in the last quarter, is meant to apply only to *unoccupied* lands and *not* to occupied lands as it may be inequitable to impose any obligation for payment on the registry holder in respect of a land which is not only not cultivated but is incapable of being made to yield in the year of registry. I request orders."

No. 2076/L. R.
1000 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
22-3-1920/9-8-1095.

To.

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L. R. & A 2125/682 of 91,* dated the 21st December 1919, I have the honor to inform you as follows:—

(1) G. O. No. 73, dated the 21st December 1918, is in full force and applies to all *Sanchayam* items.

(2) The above G. O. should be deemed to have cancelled the order contained in Government letter No. 5773/L. R./1000 of 16, dated the 7th August 1916, under which the demand under "prohibitory assessment" is to be brought to account in lump in the first kist month of the year *viz*, Thulam.

(3) The order contained in Government letter No. L. R. 7929/1000 of '16, dated the 29th September 1919, does not apply to the crediting of the demand, but to the *time and mode of collection of it*, and as such, there is no conflict between that order and G. O. No. 73/L. R., dated 21st December 1918.

I have &c.,
N. RAJA RAM RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the Division Peishkars.

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*This letter ran as follows :—

"Adverting to paragraph 2 of your letter No. L. R. 7929/1000 of 16, dated the 29th September 1919, regarding the recovery of prohibitory assessment and ground rent, I have the honor to report that it is ordered, in paragraph 7 of G. O. No. 73/L. R. dated 21-12-18, that the demand under Kuthagapattom and other fluctuating items as per the Thavanamudakkam Account of the previous year should be entered as accruals in Chingom of each year. A copy of this G. O. was received here on 26-2-19. It was before the receipt of the G. O., that my report No. 3283/682 of 91, dated 22-1-19 was submitted to Government, suggesting that the whole amount of ground-rent due for a year should be credited and collected in one lump as in the case of prohibitory assessment under the Land Conservancy Regulation. This latter item was ordered in G. O. No. 5773/L. R. 1000 of 16, dated 7-9-16, to be brought to account in lump in the first kist month of the year, Thulam. G. O. No. 7929 says that the above suggestion is approved of and that such amounts should be recovered in one lump in the month of Thulam of each year. It is presumed that G. O. No. 73/L. R., dated 21-12-18 cancels all previous orders on the points raised therein, in which case, order regarding prohibitory assessment in G. O. No. 5773/7-9-16 has also to be considered as cancelled. If this be the interpretation, I am doubtful whether G. O. No. L. R. 7929/1000 of 16, dated 29-9-19, applies to ground-rent alone or to ground rent as well as prohibitory assessment. If the G. O, applies to both, paragraph 7 of G. O. No. 73/L. R., dated 21-12-18 remains cancelled, so far as ground-rent and prohibitory assessment are concerned.

I request orders."

No. 2089/L. R.
737 of 1919.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that, in the interest of rendering the Rajakamangalam Kali fit for salt pans, and connected works, it is found necessary to divert the drainages now running into the Kali, and to prohibit wet cultivation from a strip about two furlongs north of the same. To secure this, it is proposed to cut an intereepting drain from near the junction of the Nagercoil-Rajakamangalam, and Eraniel-Rajakamangalam roads, to the west end of the Rajakamangalam Kali opposite to the Polimugom. The lands to the South or Kali ward side of this drain and situated within the Neendakarai pakuthi, Eraniel taluk, are excluded from the commanded area of the Kodayar Project, and no flow of water will be permitted across the drain of irrigation or any other purposes. The owners of the lands concerned are hereby warned that water should not be taken south of the drain by any means, and that no wet cultivation could be raised on the said lands.

2. *Course of the drain.*—The drain will begin from the poramboke path between Survey Nos. 13491 and 13481 and slope down in two branches, one towards the Pannivoikal, and the other towards the Polimugom. The former will follow the existing pathway to Survey No. 13588, turn north till it meets the pathway to the village, then run along poramboke pathways and lanes, to Survey Nos. 11631, cut across the private land and the Rajakamangalam road and join the Odai now running into the Pannivoikal. The latter will follow the poramboke to Survey No. 13426, cut across private lands to the poramboke between Survey Nos. 13424 and 13442, run straight on to and turn round Survey No. 13378, turn between Survey Nos. 13374 and 13373 and run on to the Kali between the boundaries of the lower numbers.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
23-3-1920/10-8-1095.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. 2198/L. R.
1524 of 1919.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
25-3-1920/12-8-1095.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir,

With reference to your office Sadhanom No. 3140/L. R., dated the 18th Vrisehigom 1095, regarding the issue of a supplementary

sale sannad in respect of the 50 cents of land comprised in Survey No. 771 in the Thodiyur pakuthi, Karunagapalli taluk, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 336, dated the 20th February 1920, from the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil in charge, recording his opinion on the question. I am to inform you that Government accept Mr. Subba Iyer's opinion, and to request that you will be so good as to take action accordingly.

2. The records received with the Sadhanom under reply are returned.

I have &c.,
N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(ENCLOSURE).

No. 336. Head Sirkar Vakil's Office,
Trivandrum, 20th February 1920.

To
The Chief Secretary to Government,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L. R. 10257/1524 of 19, dated the 19th December 1919, I have the honor to record the following opinion :—

The certificate issued in the first instance has turned out to be incorrect as it contains a misdescription of the boundaries. The proper way of rectifying the mistake will be to ask the purchaser to surrender the certificate issued to him and issue a fresh one in its place. It may be stated in the second certificate that the first certificate was surrendered by the purchaser or recalled from the purchaser as the case may be, as there were mistakes in the same, and the second certificate was issued with a view to have the mistakes rectified.

The records bearing on the matter are herewith returned.

I have &c.,
V. SUBBA IYER,
Additional Head Sirkar Vakil in charge.

No. 2400/L. R. / 1170 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
2-4-1920/20-8-1095.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,

Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 2 of your office letter No. 3571/L. R. & A., dated the 26th January 1920, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, being empowered to sanction the refund of prohibitory assessment imposed under the provisions of the Land Conservancy Regulation to the parties concerned without reference to Government, in cases in which it is cancelled or reduced by them in appeal.

I have &c.,
N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 2534/L. R. / 930 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
6-4-1920/24-8-1095.

To

The Commissioner,

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L. R. & A 2959/641 of 1094. dated the 9th February 1920, regarding the maintenance of a register of Puduval applications in Form No. 71 in all the Village offices, I have the honor to inform you that the orders of Government contained in para 10 of the G. O. No. L. R. 5550/1200 of 18, dated the 16th July 1919 should be strictly conformed to and no new register, not prescribed by the Land Revenue Manual, should be introduced in any of the offices without the sanction of Government. In regard to Register in Form No. 71, Government consider that there is no real need for maintaining such a Register in the Village offices.

2. In regard to the auxiliary register in respect of Puduval applications in item No. 20 of the Form of Inspection Notes of Village offices by Tahsildars, prescribed in Government letter

No. 7266, dated the 27th November 1917 there is no need to maintain this register in the Taluk offices. This item may be deleted from the Form.

3. With regard to the incompleteness of the Form of Inspection Notes urged in para 3 of your letter, I request that you will be so sood as to submit amendments to the Form, which you consider necessary, to make the inspection exhaustive and cover all items of work and all registers.

I have &c.,

N. RAJA RAM ROW,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the Division Peishkars.

No. 2768/L. R. / 2973 of 1908.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
12-4-1920/30-8-1095.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,

Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

With reference to your office letter No. 4170/L. R. & A., dated the 17th February 1920, I have the honor to inform you that Government accept your proposal that the records of escheat cases filed and disposed of during settlement by the Settlement authorities be destroyed after the next Settlement. An amendment to Appendix II of the Rules for the destruction of records has been published on page 354, Part I of the Government Gazette, dated the 6th April 1920.

I have &c.,

N. RAJA RAM ROW,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 2849/L. R. / 1265 of 1917. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 15-4-1920/3-9-1095.

To

The Superintendent,

Revenue Survey.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1098, dated the 25th March 1920, regarding the survey of the Estates lying within the Reserved Forests of the Quilon Division, I have the honor to inform you that Government consider that, in the cases of Estates held under title-deeds, action should properly be taken under clause 4 of the title-deeds themselves instead of under the provisions of the Surveys and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094.

2. In regard to the issue of notices by your Department, if the Revenue Department has given notice to the proprietors of Estates concerned, it is not neeessary that you should issue fresh notices to them. I am to request that you will be so good as to aseertain from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, whether, as directed in letter No. L. R. 1393, dated the 26th February 1919, notices have been issued to the proprietors of the Estate concerned, and take the necessary aetion thereafter.

I have &e..

N. RAJA RAM ROW,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner. Devicolam.

No. 2987/L. R. / 1000 of 1916. Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 17-4-1920/5-9-1095.

To

The Commissioner,

Devieolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 2149/45 of 1095, dated the 15th December 1919, *re*: crediting in the accounts of the assessment on cardamom lands brought under registry after Makarom of each year, I have the honor to inform you as follows :—

(1) Paras (1) to (3) of Rule II of the Cardamom Rules apply only to grants under the old Cardamom Rules.

(2) The assessment in the case of *unoccupied* new lands should therefore be brought in as demand immediately after the decision is passed, as laid down in para 4 of G. O. No. 73/L. R., dated the 21st December 1918.

(3) The assessment in the case of *occupied* new lands is recoverable from the date of permission or date of occupation as the case may be, as laid down in para 4 of Rule II of the Cardamom Rules, as amended by Notification No. 8696/L. R., dated the 3rd November 1915.

(4) As para 3 of Rule II does not apply to new grants, the question of remitting the tax for the registries effected subsequent to Makarom on the anology of registries effected under the Puduval Rules, in the last quarter of a year does not arise.

I have &c.,
N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the Division Peishkars.

No. 3004/L. R.
667 of 1908.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the following is substituted for paragraph I of Notification No. 189/L. R., dated the 12th January 1908, regarding the collection of Land Revenue, published at page 10 of the Government Gazette dated the 14th January 1908 :—

"In the case of ryots who have to pay small amounts of rupee one and under, the whole amount shall be collected in one instalment in the month of Meenom".

(By order),
N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
17-4-1920/5-9-1095.

No. 3218/L. R.
78 of 1916.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the Rules regarding *Pokkuvaravu* or transfer of registry, dated the 7th July 1914, and published at pages 2879 to 2884 of Part I of the Government Gazette, dated the 21st July 1914, are further amended as follows :—

(*1*) *Add the following as Rule 20 A* :—

20. A. "It shall be also open to the Division Peishkars, if sufficient grounds exist, to revise, cancel, or alter, on his own motion or otherwise, any *Pokkuvaravu* decision passed by the Tahsildar, at any time after the period prescribed for appeal has elapsed or after the appeal, if preferred, has been dispo ed of, and he should do so when there is any likelihood of Government being involved in a civil suit".

(*2*) *Substitute the following for the existing Rule 22* :—

22. "The Tahsildar shall, on receipt of the sketch by the Survey Sub-Assistant, issue a *patta* in the prescribed form under his signature in accordance with the decision and cause the necessary entries to be made in the *Thandaper*. In cases in which the decision is subsequently cancelled or altered in revision under Rule 20 A, the Tahsildar shall issue a revised *patta* and shall also order the necessary corrections being made in the Thandaper".

(By order),

N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
17-4-1920/5-9-1095.

No. G. 2753.

NOTIFICATION.

A Gazetted Officer, whether on leave or in active service, shall not, without the special sanction of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja, take part in the promotion, registration or management of any Bank or other Company.

(By order).

N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
17-4-1920/5-9-1095.

No. 3168/L. R. / 1107 of 1919.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 22-4-1920/10-9-1095.

To

The Dewan Peishkar.

Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your your Sadhanom No. 4383/L. R./405 of 95, dated the 28th Makarom 1095, *re*: the refund of security deposited in an auction sale by Parayathu Eravi Govinda Menon of Manickamangalam, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 698, dated the 3rd April 1920, from the Head Sirkar Vakil, on the subject and to inform you that Government accept his view in the matter. I request that you will be so good as to take further action in the matter in the light of Mr. Ananda Row's opinion.

2. The records are returned.

I have etc.,
N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(Enclosure).

No. 698.

Head Sirkar Vakil's Office, Trivandrum, 3rd April 1920.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,

Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L. R. 1734/1107 of 19, dated the 13th March 1920, I have the honor to record as follows :—

The facts that have given rise to the present reference shortly stated are as follows :—Certain item of property was put up to sale by revenue auction. The highest bid was one by Parayathu Eravai Govinda Menon who made a deposit of Rs. 30 on 5-11-94 as earnest money. The sale was not confirmed by the Division Peishkar who ordered a re-auction on 2nd Karkadagom 1094 which took place on 17th Chingom 1095 when the highest bid at the re-auction proved to be smaller than the highest bid in the first

auction. Soon after the Division Peishkar's omission to confirm the first sale and before the second sale *i. e.*, on 6th Chingom 1095, Govinda Menon, the highest bidder at the first auction, applied for a refund of the earnest money deposited by him failing which he threatened suit against Government. The Division Peishkar who was requested to report says in his reply dated the 28th Makarom 1095 that the re-auction was ordered with a view to see if a higher amount would be realised and that the first auction in the name of the petitioner was not in any way cancelled and that therefore the petitioner was not entitled to the refund of the deposit money and that the notice of suit is not entitled to any consideration. I fear the Division Peishkar's view is incorrect. It was open to him to confirm the sale under the first auction whereby he would have accepted the offer made by the petitioner thereby concluding a binding agreement between the parties. Not only did he omit doing so but he ordered a resale implying thereby that he was not prepared to confirm the sale and had not accordingly accepted the offer. It is open in law to an offerer to withdraw his offer till acceptance and that, in this case was done by the petitioner on the 6th Chingom 1095 prior to the second sale which took place on the 17th Chingom 1095. The petitioner is accordingly entitled to get a refund of his deposit with reasonable interest thereon.

The papers relating to the matter are herewith returned.

I have &c.,
R. ANANDA ROW,
Head Sirkar Vakil.

No. 3219/L. R. / 78 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
24-4-1920/12-9-1095.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

With reference to your office letter No. 995/L. R., dated the 4/7th October 1919, I have the honor to inform you that, in the circumstances stated by your predecessor in office, Government sanction all Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, being invested with general powers of revision in *pokkuvaravu* cases in addition to the appellate powers which they now possess. A Notification amending the Pokkuvaravu Rules accordingly is being arranged to be published in the Gazette.

2. The Pokkuvaravu case referred to in your office letter under reference should be taken on your file as soon as the Notification appears in the Gazette and disposed of on the merits.

3. The enclosures are returned.

I have &c.,
N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

No. 3321/L. R.
2287 of 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
26-4-1920/14-9-1095.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L. R. & A * 3036/641 of 1094, dated the 17th February 1920, *re* : alteration proposed in the Forms of the Taluk Registers XIV and XV, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the existing Forms of the Registers being modified and the Forms as per samples† enclosed being substituted instead.

I have &c.,
N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the Division Peishkars.

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* This letter ran as follows :—

"Adverting to your letter No. L. R. 7707/2287 of 1915, dated the 22nd September 1919, modifying the form for Taluk Register No. XVI (Demand Register), I have the honor to submit herewith copy of the Peermade Tahsildar's report No. 4515/36 of 92, dated the 23rd Dhanu 1095, stating that the forms for Taluk Registers XIV and XV (Registers of orders relating to Tharavila and Vilayartham, and Miscellaneous revenue) require revision so as to admit of the details, which form the basis of the above items in the Demand Register, being entered in them. I agree with the Tahsildar and request the orders of Government in the matter. Sample forms for the proposed registers received from the Tahsildar are also enclosed."

† *Vide* the Supplement to Vol. III, for the Forms.

No. 3488/L. R.
500 of 1919.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that Mr. S. Krishna Iyer, Special Deputy Tahsildar in connection with the clearing off of the arrears of revenue work in the Vandamettu pakuthi of the Peermade taluk and the Udumbanshola and Poopara pakuthies in the Devicolam taluk, is empowered to issue summonses to parties under Section 10 of Regulation V of 1063 and to punish disobedience of such summonses with fines in sums not exceeding Rs. (3) three in each case.

Appeals from the orders passed by Mr. Krishna Iyer will lie to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(By order),
N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
28-4-1920/16-9-1095.

No. 3615/L. R.
2851 of 1908.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 15 of the Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation, III of 1079, as amended by Regulation III of 1092, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the rents and other dues of the Pattazhi Devaswom, Pathanapuram Taluk, will be collected as arrears of public revenue under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068, as amended by Regulation III of 1087 and VIII of 1094.

(By order),
N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
30-4-1920/18-9-1095.

No. J. 4026.

NOTIFICATION.

By virtue of the powers conferred by Section 402 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation II of 1065, all Heads of Departments and all Heads of Offices are hereby authorised to act for Government in suits in Civil Courts relating to any transaction falling within the ordinary duties of their respective offices, and are

further authorised to sign and verify pleadings, and do and perform all other acts that a recognised agent in any Civil suit may do and perform.

(By order),
N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cuteherry, Trivandrum,
1-5-1920/19-9-1095.

No. 3904/L. R.
435 of 1920.

Huzur Cuteherry, Trivandrum,
8-5-1920/26-9-1095.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Conservator of Forests has brought to the notice of Government that considerable difficulty is being experienced by his Department in issuing free passes for private timber owing to the improper maintenanee of the boundary limits in the ease of private holdings adjoining Government lands. As this entails heavy loss on Government in the shape of Tharavila and Thadivila and offers a premium to smuggling of timber from Government lands, I request that you will be so good as to enforce the observance of the Land Records Maintenance Rules strietly and see that the boundaries of sueh private holdings are properly demarcated and maintained by the owners, wherever it is incumbent on them to do so.

I have &c.,
N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars & the Commissioner, Devicolam.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) G. O. No. L. R. 5550/1200 of 18, dated the 16th July 1919.

Read also :—

(2) Letter No. 7087/375 of 1094, dated the 8th July 1919, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(3) Letter No. L. R. 8189/1176 of 19, dated the 13th October 1919, to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(4) Letter No. L. R. 8190/1176 of 19, dated the 13th October 1919, to the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(5) Letter No. L. R. 8191/1176 of 19, dated the 13th October 1919, to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

(6) Letter No. L. R. 8192/1176 of 19, dated the 13th October 1919, to the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(7) Letter No. L. R. 8193/1176 of 19, dated the 13th October 1919, to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(8) Letter No. L. R. & A. 1641, dated the 18th November 1919, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(9) Letter No. 2426 L. R /33 of 95, dated the 20th/21st November 1919 from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

(10) Letter No. 3361/L. R., dated the 23rd December 1919, from the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

(11) Letter No. 4912/L. R. & A., dated the 18th/22nd Meenom 1095, from the Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

(12) Letter No. 5750/L. R., dated the 27th/28th March 1920, from the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

2. In G. O. No. L. R. 5550/1200 of 18, dated the 16th July 1919, read above, Government sanctioned the levy of a uniform fee of twelve chackrams in every case of attachment of immovables under the Revenue Recovery Regulation to cover the cost of tom-tom and other expenses of attachment. On a reference made at about the same time by the Commissioner, Devicolam, the opinions of the Division Peishkars and tha Commissioner, Devicolam, were invited as to the fee to be fixed for tom-tom charges in the case of distraint and sale of movables under the Regulation. The reports of the Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, have been received and perused by Government.

ORDER THEREON NO. $\frac{4303/\text{L. R.}}{1176 \text{ of } 19}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{13\text{th May } 1920.}{31\text{st Medom } 1095.}$

His Highness' Government sanction the levy of a fee at the uniform rate of six chackrams in every case of distraint and sale of movables under the Revenue Recovery Regulation to cover the cost of tom-tom, transport charges and all other incidental expenses.

(By order),
N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
„ All Tahsildars.
„ The Account Officer.
„ The Gazette.
„ The Press Room.

No. E. 2008.

NOTIFICATION.

AMENDMENT TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following modification is made to the Public Service Notification revised up to the 31st May 1919, and published under G. O. No. E. 3525, dated the 13th September 1919.

In Rule 2, under Maistries, Hospital-keepers and Compounders in the Agricultural Department, insert, "Store-keepers and field-men".

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
15-5-1920/2-10-1095.

N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 4342/L. R.
590 of 1913.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the tract of land situated within the boundaries described below and comprising an extent of 27310·15 acres, in Survey Nos. 1 to 19, transferred from the Thodupuzha taluk to the Devicolam taluk by Notification No. L. R. 1590, dated 8th March 1919, published on pages 376 and 377 of Gazette dated 18th March 1919, is constituted into a separate pakuthi called 'Pallivasal pakuthi', to be in charge of the Revenue Inspector, Kannan Devan Hills Concession pakuthi.

Boundaries.

North. Kannan Devan Hills Concession.
East. No. 12 Pottankad Thavalam, in Poopara pakuthi.
South. No. 16 Attupara Thavalam, in Udumbanshola pakuthi.
West. Malayattoor Reserved Forest in No. 5 Karimannoor pakuthi, Thodupuzha taluk.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
21-5-1920/8-10-1095.

N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 4361/L. R. / 85 of 1919.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that Rule 24 of the Puduval Rules, dated the 24th September 1914, published at pages 3754-3762 of Part I of the Government Gazette, dated the 6th October 1914/20th Kanni 1090, is amended as follows :—

Add the following as a Second Proviso to the Rule.—"provided also that, in the case of lands falling under description (8) in Section 23 above, the previous sanction of Government shall be applied for and obtained by the Division Peishkar before ordering the auction sale of such lands".

(By order),
N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
25-5-1920/12-10-1095.

No. 4509/L. R. / 1201 of 1916.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
29-5-1920/16-10-1095.

To

The Commissioner,
Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. L. R. & A/2774/Dis. 582 of 92, dated the 25th November 1919, I have the honor to inform you that the following procedure may be adopted in the matter of bringing to account in the Thavanamudakam 'thanathuchitta' lands brought under registry.

(1) In those cases where there is no difference in area between the Settlement and the Re-survey sub-divisions the general procedure, *viz* the area and ayacut tax of the thanathuchitta land brought under registry being shown under "deductions due to other causes" and the puduval tax and the area assigned under "additions due to puduval registry", may be adhered to.

(2) In the case of lands whose sub-divisions as per the Settlement and those as per the Re-survey disagree, the Settelment sub-divisions and their areas may be ignored and the sub-divisions and their areas as per the Re-survey substituted if none of the Settlement sub-divisions have been brought under registry. In such cases also the general procedure may be followed but with the Re-survey areas and puduval tax as the basis instead of the Settlement area and ayacut tax.

(3) If the Settlement sub-divisions and their areas do not tally with the Re-survey areas and if some of the Settlement sub-divisions have been registered, the general proceedure may be departed from in such cases, and the transactions under "deductions" and "additions" may be shown with regard to assessment alone, the columns assigned for area being left blank. The omission in the area column may be explained as due to the difference noticed between the Settlement and Re-survey areas.

I have &c.,
N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to all the Division Peishkars,

No. 4732/L. R. · 1543 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
3-6-1920/21-10-1095.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 5633/L. R. & A.*, dated the 26th April 1920, *re* interpretation of Section 6 of the Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil's letter No. 127,

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* This letter ran as follows;—"I have the honor to inform you that cases have come to my notice in which proceedings under the Land Conservancy Regulation started against an unauthorised occupant of Poramboke or other Government land are subsequently withdrawn without recording a conviction and imposing a fine on finding that the land encroached upon may be registered in the name of the trespasser. This procedure appears to me to be irregular. Section 6 of the Land Conservancy Regulation lays down that "whoever occupies a land which is the property of Government whether poramboke or not contrary to Section 5 *shall* be liable to pay such fine &c." This, I think, leaves no option to the deciding officer but to convict and fine an occupant when it is proved that the occupied land is the property of Government. It appears to me, therefore that under no circumstances other than that the land which is the subject matter of the proceedings is not the property of Government could a trespasser be let off without punishment. I request that Government may be pleased to enlighten me as to whether the above view of the law is correct."

dated the 14th May 1920, and of its enclosure on the subject and to inform you that Government accept the opinion recorded by him.

I have &c.,
N. RAJA RAM ROW.
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(Enclosure I).

No. 127. Head Sirkar Vakil's Office, Trivandrum, 14th May 192 .

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L. R. 3966.1543 of 14, dated the 10th May 1920 *re*: the interpretation of Section 6 of the Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091, by the Padmanabhapuram Dewan Peishkar, I have the honor to record the accompanying opinion.

I have &c.,
N. SUNDARARAJA IYENGAR,
Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil in charge.

(Enclosure II).

Opinion re: the interpretation of Section 6 of the Land Conservancy Regulation IV of 1091 by the Padmanabhapuram Dewan Peishkar.

I do not think that the Peishkar's view of the law is correct. "shall be liable to pay" imposes an obligation only on the unauthorised occupant to suffer whatever fine is imposed on him. It does not impose any obligation whatever on the authority concerned to impose any fine. The same phrase occurs in several other enactments and has come up often for judicial interpretation. For instance, the phrase occurs in Section 28, clause 2, of the Tobacco Regulation, I of 1087, wherein it is enacted that vessels containing contraband articles "shall be liable to confiscation". The High

Court negatived the view which prevailed with the District Magistrate that he was bound to confiscate, and held it merely gave him power to do so if he thought fit. (31 T. L. R. 10). The phrase was again the subject of judicial consideration in the case reported in 21 T. L. R. 97, where the full Bench of the High Court again laid down that these words do not render it obligatory to impose any punishment, but the punishment, when meted out, is made legal. There is no reason why the phrase should have a different meaning in the Land Conservancy Regulation.

It may not, perhaps, be irrelevant to point out that the Regulation is not part of the penal laws of the land. It is an enactment empowering certain offieers of the Government to evict unauthorised occupants from Government property, and with a view to prevent such occupation, it imposes certain disabilities, such as liability to pay fines, and to forfeit buildings erected, &c. It is, therefore, not against reason or policy if a man, in occupation of Government property, though unauthorisedly, is not neecssarily made subject to any specific disability, when it is contemplated to make over the property to him.

N. SUNDARARAJA IYENGAR,
Asst. Head Sirkar Vakil in charge.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4932/L. R.
2548 of 1910.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the following amendments are made in Form 7 A and 7 B appended to the Revised Land Records Maintenance Rules, dated the 24th December 1914

1. *Form 7 A.* For the present heading substitute the following.—" Annual Return of Survey marks on the boundaries of Porambokes, renewed and repaired during the year 109.....M. E."

Note. In the case of the Nedumangad Taluk, the words " on the boundaries of porambokes " should be struck out.

2. *Form 7 B.* For the present columns 6 and 7, substitute the following as columns 6, 7 and 8 :—

No. of new stones put in for the puduvals and sub-divisions.		No. of old stones.				Remarks.
		Removed.		Repaired.		
Theodolite stones.	Other stones.	Theodolite stones.	Other stones.	Theodolite stones.	Other stones.	
6		7				8

Below the present heading add the following :—

Note :—In the case of the Nedumangad taluk, column No. 7 should be omitted.

(By order).

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
12-6-1920/30-10-1095.

N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 5064/L. R.
2175 of 1910.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
17-6-1920/4-11-1095.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Kottayam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 6380/L. R., dated the 14th May 1920, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the appointment, in your office, of two additional clerks, one on Rs. (40) forty per mensem, and the other on Rs. (35) thirty-five per mensem, with effect from the 1st Karkadagom 1095.

2. Provision will be made in the Budget for 1096 for the additional expenditure on the above account.

3. The neccssary proposition statements should be forwarded to Government at an early date, through the Account Officer.

I have &c.,
N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

No. 5068/L. R. / 1949 of 1909.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
17-6-1920/4-11-1095.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Quilon.

Sir.

With reference to your letter No. 8678/ L. R., dated the 20th/ 27th May 1920, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the appointment, in your office, of four additional clerks, one on Rs. (40) forty, one on Rs. (35) thirty-five, one on Rs. (30) thirty and one on Rs. (25) twenty-five, per mensem, with effect from the 1st Karkadagom 1095.

2. Provision will be made in the Budget for 1096 for the additional expenditure on the above account.

3. The necessary proposition statements should be forwarded to Government at an early date, through the Account Officer.

I have &c.,
N. RAJA RAM ROW.
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

No. 5072/L. R. / 1859 of 1909.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum.
17-6-1920/4-11-1095.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 7017/L. R., dated the 12th Edavom 1095, I have the honor to inform you that Government sanction the appointment, in your office, of two additional clerks,

one on Rs. (35) thirty five per mensem and the other on Rs. (30) thirty per mensem, with effect from the 1st Karkadagom 1095.

2. Government do not consider it necessary to revise the scale of the pay of the Sheristadar.

3. Provision will be made in the Budget for 1096 for the expenditure on account of the two additional clerks.

4. The necessary proposition statements should be forwarded to Government at an early date, through the Account Officer.

I have &c.,
N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Account Officer.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Read again :—

(1) Rule 26 of the Revised Rules for the sale of waste land for coffee or tea cultivation, as amended by Notification No. L. R. 4401/1298 of 12, dated the 5th July 1916.

Read also :—

(2) Letter dated the 13th May 1919, from Mr. W. A. J. Milner, Honorary Secretary to the Central Travancore Planters' Association.

(3) Letter No. L. R, 3865/1298 of 12, dated the 28th May 1919, to the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(4) Letter No. 6397/542 of 94, dated the 13th June 1919, from the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(5) Letter dated the 1st July 1919, from Mr. W. A. J. Milner, Honorary Secretary to the Central Travancore Planters' Association.

(6) Letter R. O. C. No. 2044/Mis of 1094, dated the 19th April 1919 from the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge.

(7) Letter R. O. C. No. 4138/Mis of 1094, dated the 29th July 1919, from the Conservator of Forests.

(8) Letter dated the 23rd July 1919, from Mr. W. A. J. Milner, Honorary Secretary to the Central Travancore Planters' Association.

(9) Letter dated the 15th August 1919, from the Honorable Mr. J. A. Richardson.

(10) Letter dated the 14th August 1919, from Mr. J. Mackie of Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield Ltd,, Quilon.

(11) The Minutes of the Conference held on the 27th March 1920.

2. Under Rule 26 of the Revised Waste Land Rules, the grantees of lands assigned for tea or coffee cultivation have to pay the value of such of the reserved trees as are actually used for building purposes within the limits of the grant or removed outside its limits for any purpose whatever. Mr. Milner, Secretary to the Central Travancore Planters' Association, complained that the above Rule worked great hardship on the planters as the Forest Department was demanding the value of timber removed from one grant or title-deed area to another within the same Estate at the rates mentioned in the Schedule appended to the Rules. He stated that the practice was to recover seigniorage rates for timber removed from one *Estate* to another and not for timber removed from one *grant* to another within the same Estate. He also pointed out that the above difficulty was due to the fact that many of the old estates had several title deeds for one and the same estate. He, therefore, requested that a consolidated title-deed be granted for all the grants included within an Estate, the old title-deeds in respect of each grant being cancelled.

3. The matter was referred to the Commissioner, Devicolam, for an expression of his views and his report has been received.

4. The question of the free removal of timber and fire-wood from one title-deed area to another within the same Estate and the question of granting consol dated title-deeds were also raised by Mr. J. A. Richardson and Mr. Mackie. Mr. Richardson stated that it was the word 'estate' that was used at the Deputation which waited on the Dewan in December 1915 and that the present difficulty has arisen because the word 'grant' was substituted for 'estate' in the new title-deed form by over-sight. He, therefore, requested that the word 'estate' be substituted for 'grant' in the Rules and in the title-deeds.

5. The Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge brought to the notice of Government that certain species of timber not included in the Schedule attached to the Revised Waste Land Rules had been declared as 'reserved' subsequent to the date on which the rules came into force and he suggested that such species also should be included in the Schedule and seigniorage rates specified for them. He also proposed that the seigniorage rates fixed in Notification No. F. & M. R. 6766, dated the 24th November 1915, might be adopted and the Schedule amended accordingly.

6. The above questions were discussed at a Conference held by the Dewan at Trivandrum on the 27th March 1920, at which the Chief Secretary to Government and the Conservator of Forests, and also Mr. J. Mackie, Mr. W. A. J. Milner and Mr. E. C. Sylvester, to represent the planting interests were present. In regard to the question of the value of reserved trees removed from one grant or title-deed area to another grant or title-deed area within the same estate, Mr. Mackie urged, at the Conference, that the Planters always viewed the two expressions 'grant' and 'estate' to mean the same thing, that they were freely removing timber from one grant to another and that nobody had raised any objection to it. He, therefore, requested that the word 'estate' should be substituted for 'grant' in Rule 26 and in the title-deeds, so that free removal of timber and fire-wood from one grant to another might be possible. Mr. Milner pointed out that, in the correspondence that took place in 1915, the word used was 'estate' and not 'grant' and that therefore the removals of timber and fire-wood from one grant to another should not be charged for. It was pointed out to them

by the Dewan that the expression used in the Old Waste Land Rules as well as in the title-deed form, and in the Revised Rules was invariably 'grant' and not 'estate', and that, even under the old rules, timber of the reserved species removed from one *grant* to another was liable to be charged with *kuttikan* or customs duty or both, as the case might be. The substitution of the word 'estate' for 'grant', as suggested by them, would mean loss of revenue legitimately due to Government. No doubt, the word 'estate' appears to have been used in one or two letters of Government, but this was obviously done inadvertently and it was not right that advantage should be taken of a clear mistake. In regard to the allegation that such free removals were allowed in the past, it was pointed out that the fact that some estate owners did so in a few cases in the past, and that the Forest Department failed to detect such removals and recover the value could not confer any right not allowed by the title-deeds. After a further discussion on the point, Mr. Mackie asked that such free removals might be allowed between different grants or title-deed areas within the same Estate, if the lands lay contiguous to one another. This, however, did not make much difference because even in the case of contiguous grants, the seigniorage value on the removals of timber would be a loss to Government.

As regards the recovery of the value of trees which might be declared as 'reserved' subsequent to the date of the Revised Waste Land Rules, Mr. Mackie objected to the change on the ground that the suggestion meant the increasing of the number of reserved trees to be paid for, which would be a great hardship to the Planters.

ORDER THEREON No. $\frac{5624/\text{L.R.},}{1298 \text{ of } 12.}$, DATED TRIVANDRUM, $\frac{29\text{th June } 1920.}{16\text{th Mithunom } 1095.}$

His Highness' Government have carefully considered the questions discussed at the Conference and also the arguments advanced by Mr. Mackie and others. Government find that, under the conditions of the title-deeds which govern each individual grant, Government are entitled to the seigniorage value of the reserved trees if removed from one grant to another. The fact that, in individual instances, the Forest Officials failed to recover the seigniorage value of trees cannot confer on the grantees the right of free removal in the face of the clear provisions in the title-deeds. The question is whether Government should forego the value of such trees. Government feel that the revenue from this source, however small, is legitimately due to them and that there is no justification for giving it up. Government are, however, prepared to grant consolidated title-deeds for the several grants comprised in individual estates, if the Estate-owners pay a lump sum at a valuation for such reserved trees as might now exist on the grants. This will be done on individual applications for each Estate or group of grants.

2. As regards the timber value on trees that may, from time to time, be brought under the category of 'Reserved trees', Government accept the Conservator's proposal. Rules 26 of the Revised Waste Land Rules will be modified so as to make it possible to

recover the seigniorage value not only on the reserved trees on the date of issue of the title-deeds but also on trees which Government may thereafter declare as 'reserved' by Notification in the Gazette. This provision of the amended rule will, however, apply only to future grants.

(By order),

N. RAJA RAM ROW,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, Devicolam.

The Conservator of Forests.

Mr. W. A. J. Milner, Honorary Secretary to the Central Travancore Planter's Association.

Honorable Mr. J. A. Richardson.

Mr. J. Mackie (Harrisons and Crosfield, Quilon.)

Mr. E. C. Sylvester, Manager, Travancore Tea Estates Company, Ltd., Vandiperiyar.

No. 5473/L. R. / 1093 of 1917.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 30-6-1920/17-11-1095.

To

The Dewan Peishkar,

Padmanabhapuram.

Sir,

With reference to your Sadhanom No. 3520, dated the 9th Makarom 1095, recommending the inclusion of the exceess area of 9 cents in Survey No. 5161/A in the Eraniel pakuthi, Eraniel taluk, in the patta granted to Madan Pillai Chithambarathanu Pillai, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of Letter No. 12183, dated the 21st Madom 1095, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and to inform you that, in the circumstances stated, Government agree with him in thinking that such differences in areas, where they exist, should be simply noted in the plotted measurement sketches and should not be allowed to interfere with the treatment of the lands at the Settlement.

2. The notice of suit dated the 4th Thulam 1093 from Madan Pillai Chidambarathanu Pillai *re*: correction of patta is recorded.

3. The suit notice and other enclosures are returned.

I have &c.,
N. RAJA RAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the other Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(ENCLOSURE).

No. 1283. Survey Office, Camp Ayikudi.
3-5-1920/21-9-1095.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L. R. 1097/1093 of 1917, dated the 12th February 1920, *re*: the petition of Madan Pillai Chithambarathanu Pillai for the correction of the area of sub-division A of Survey No. 5161 in the Eraniel pakuthi, I have the hon r to return herewith the Dewan Peishkar's sadhanam on the subject and its enclosures received from you and to submit my views on the question.

2. When the full Survey No. 5161 was plotted separately on the scale 1 Inch = 1 chain and the area was computed from that plotting in this office, the area of the full survey number has been found to be 1 acre 36 cents, against the old area of 1 acre 32 cents taken from the village map (scale 1 inch = 5 chains) and adopted in the Settlement Register. The difference being only 4 cents (within 5 per cent), it is passable, and there is no necessity either for correcting the area of the survey number or the total area of the village.

3. From the same plotting of the Survey No. the areas of the sub-divisions as per existing limits of enjoyments are found to be 1 acre 9 cents for sub-division B and 27 cents for sub-division A of the petitioner. While there is indeed increase in the area of sub-division A, there is also decrease in the area of sub-division B. If these areas are adjusted to the total area (1·32 acres) in the Settlement Register, by applying corrections proportionate to the extents of the two sub-divisions, the areas of sub-divisions A & B will come to 26 cents and 1 acre 6 cents, respectively against 18 cents and 1 acre and 14 cents of the Settlement Register. If any action should be taken about the difference it has to be adjusted between the two sub-divisions.

4. The Division Peishkar has mentioned that as per Olugu accounts there was a lane to the north of Lekkom 20, (*i. e.* Survey No. 5161) and that the lane is not now in existence. Even supposing that the lane has been added to the petitioner's property, I do not see how this could account for the excess of 9 cents seen in sub-division A of the petitioner, as the northern side of sub-division A measures only 146 links and a width of more than 60 links would be required for the lane to make up 9 cents. At the most, the lane could contribute only about a cent and a half to sub-division A.

The lane which existed as per Olugu accounts has not been recorded as such during survey and settlement ; and it should have been included in one or more of the adjoining Survey Nos. Any consideration of the area of the lane would be relevant only in a comparison of the Survey—Settlement areas of Survey No. 5161 &c, with the old Olugu areas of their corresponding Lekkoms—and not in a comparison of the area of Survey No. 5161 taken from its present enlarged plotting with its area before from the village map and noted in the Settlement Register.

5. I enclose herewith copy of the Settlement 'divide' sketch of Survey No. 5161 which I obtained from the Eraniel Tahsildar. The measurements noted in it for the western and eastern sides of sub-division A are far less than their present measurements and also than those mentioned in the sale deed. The classifier has calculated the area from those smaller measurements and noted the area of sub-division A as 18 cents, and the balance as the area of sub-division B.

6. The remaining point for consideration is whether the area and assessment of the Settlement sub-division A and B should be corrected now. The existing orders of Government (*vide* summary given in my letter No. 1053 dated 22nd March 1920) do not provide for such correction. If such corrections are to be taken up, I fear their number would be very large. I think that the present practice may be continued and the present areas left as they are, till they get corrected in the next Settlement.

I have &c.,

R. V. DIKSHITHAR,

Superintendent, Travancore Survey

No. 5618/L. R.
1695 of 1914.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum.
2-7-1920/19-11-1095.

To

The Commissioner.

Devicolam.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 213/3 of '93, dated the 1st September 1919, *re*: final decisions in Pokkuvaravu cases, I have the honor to inform you that Government consider that final decisions in Pokkuvaravu cases may be made soon after the area affected is subdivided without waiting for the receipt of plotted sketches from the Survey Office.

I have &c.,

N. RAJA RAM ROW.

Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Division Peishkars.

Public Service Notification.

(Revised up to the 31st May 1920).

No. E. 3058.

G. O. No. E. 1209, dated the 18th May 1914, laying down the minimum Educational qualifications for admission to the Public Service is republished for information, revised up to the 31st May 1920.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
19-7-1920/4-12-1095.

N. RAJARAM ROW,
Chief Secretary to Government.

1. *General Educational Qualifications.*—No person shall be appointed to any post carrying a pay of Rs. 10 or above per mensem, in the Superior Service, unless he is qualified as noted below:—

(*a*) For a first appointment on a pay of Rs. 10 or above, but not above Rs. 40, *any* of the following qualifications:—

(1) the F. A. or the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University; (2) the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University of 1910 or any previous year; (3) the Travancore Secondary School Leaving Certificate; (4) the Middle School Examination of Travancore or Madras (abolished); (5) the Lower Secondary Examination of Madras (abolished); (6) the Travancore Elementary School Leaving Certificate; (7) the Travancore Vernacular Higher Examination (abolished); (8) the Vernacular Elementary Examination (abolished); (9) the Subordinate Service Examination (abolished); (10) the Special Upper Primary Examination (abolished) *; (11) such other Examination as may be recognised by the Government as equivalent to the above. [Those who have passed higher examinations shall ordinarily be preferred.]

(*b*) For a first appointment to a post carrying a pay above Rs. (40) forty, the person appointed should be a Graduate of the Madras or other recognised University.

(2) The following classes of appointments are exempted from the operation of Rule 1 :—

Provided, however, that persons holding the appointments specified under this rule shall not be promoted or transferred to

* Added by G. O. No. E. 4235/290 of 14, dated the 15th December 1915.

appointments for which a minimum qualification has been prescribed under Rule 1 without their possessing such qualifications, and provided also that no inferior servant shall be promoted to the superior grade, unless he possesses the minimum qualification required in Rule 1 †.

Treasurers, Assistant Treasurers and Nottams	...	in Treasuries.
Taluk Surveyors, Field Surveyors, Draftsmen and Litho-Draftsmen	...	in the Survey Department.
Scale Maistry and Light-keepers.		in the Excise Department.
Engraver, Foremen and Counters.		in the Stamp Department.
Jailors and Jail Naicks	...	in the Court Jails.
Weaving Instructor, Head Compositor and Compositors	...	in the Central Prison.
All appointments	...	in the Royal Stables.
Steward and Chauffer	...	in the Huzur Cutcherry.
Cashier and Shroff	...	in the Account Office.
Calendar Computors.	...	in the General and Revenue Secretariat.
Composing Foreman and all hands in Composing Section, Machine Foreman and all hands in Machine Section, Binding Foreman and all hands in Binding Section, Foundry Foreman and all hands in Type-Foundry, Machine Overseer and all hands in Workshop Section	....	in the Government Press.
Cashier, Coin-Examiner, Foreman, Weigher, Coiners, Assistant Coiners and Mechanics	...	in the Mint.

† Added by G. O. No. E. 651, dated the 24th February 1915.

Music Teachers and Bhagavathars, Drawing Masters and Mistresses, Drill and Gymnastic Instructors, and Drill Masters	...	in Schools.
Potters, Moulders, Photographer, Designer, Carver and Carpet Weaver	...	in the School of Arts.
Instructors	...	in the Technical Institute.
Vedic Instructors	...	in the Special School for Malayala Brahmins and the Sanskrit College.
Steward, Store Keeper and Accountant**	....	in the Caste Hindu Hostel.
Curators and their assistants, Artisans, Laboratory Assistants, Maistries, Garden Assistants, Seed collectors, and Specimen collectors *	...	in the Museum and Public Gardens.
Assistant Photographers and Assistant Mechanics	...	in the Photograph Department.
Pandit and Photographer	...	in the Archæological Department.
Surveyors	...	in the Geological Department.
Curator, Head Pandit, Pandits, Assistant Pandits and Scribes.		in the office of the Curator.
Maistries, Hospital-keepers, Compounders, Store Keepers and Fieldmen ***	...	in the Agricultural Department.
Compounders, Midwives, Nurses and Matron	...	in the Medical Department.
Superintendent, Ayurvedic Patasala, Examiner and Masters	...	in the Native Vaidyasalas.

** Added by Notification No. E. 4976, dated 11-12-1919.

* Added by G. O. No. E. 1711, dated the 10th May 1919.

*** Added by Notification No. E. 2008 dated 15-5-1920.

Anavals, Sreekariyams and Aminadars	...	in the Devaswom Department.
Bharippukars	...	in the Oottupuras.
All appointments except ministerial ones	...	in the Military Department.
Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Draftsmen and Tracers**	...	in the P. W. D.
Maramat Architect	...	in the Division Maramat.
Railway Sorters	...	in the Anchal Department.
Draftsmen	...	in the Forest Department.*
Laboratory Attendants	..	in the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. †
Overseers in silk farms††	...	...

The Overseers should, however, have undergone training in a silk school or have gained practical knowelge of silk worm rearing in a silk farm for not less than three years.

Head Constables	...	in the Police Department.‡
Sewing Mistresses in Vernacular Schools		—in the Education Department.‡‡

Sewing Mistresses should, however, show proof that they have satisfactorily completed a course of instruction in Class IV of Vernacular schools except the candidates who pass in needlework examination held in 1095.*** They should also have secured five marks above the State average in the examination in needlework for the Elementary School Leaving Certificate Examination.

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* Added by G. O. No. 2799/F. & M. R., dated the 14th December 1914.

† Added by G. O. No. E. 2942/290 of 14, dated the 28th September 1916.

‡ Added by G. O. No. E. 1701J. 19 of 1918, dated the 22nd May 1918.

†† Added by G. O. No. E. 3176/269 of 16, dated 11th September 1918.

‡‡ Added by G. O. No. 3705/290 of 14, dated the 17th October 1918.

** Added by Notification No. E. 4639, dated 14-11-1919.

*** Added by G. O. No. E. 5181 dated 23-12-1919.

3. Typists should have passed the Madras Government Technical Examination in Type-writing, Intermediate Grade—*Vide* G. O. No. E. 1327, dated the 27th April 1917.

4. In addition to the general educational qualifications mentioned in Rule 1, candidates, before appointment to particular posts or before promotion to or confirmation in such, shall be required to pass such tests of a special, professional or technical nature as have been declared, or may, from time to time, be declared by the Government to be applicable to such posts. A list of these particular posts and of the minimum qualifying tests required for each, as already prescribed, is given in the following table:—

Name of appointment.	Qualification prescribed.	Order sanctioning the same.
	Land Revenue Department.	
Taluk Surveyor ...	Madras Government Technical Examination in Surveying and Levelling (Advanced). Confirmation at the end of one year's probationary period will depend on passing a Departmental Examination on the following items of work :— (1) Chain Survey. (2) Theodolite Survey. (3) A *viva voce* examination in the Land Records Maintenance Rules and Circulars.	G. O. No. 3669/L. R. & F., dated the 5th April 1913. G. O. No. 6582/L. R. & F., dated the 27th June 1913.
Proverthikars and Proverthi Accountants of all grades.	Should possess a knowledge of Survey and also hold a certificate to that effect from the Survey Superintendent.	G. O's. Nos. 1423/L.R.,& 5885/L. R. & F., dated the 26th January 1912 and 28th May 1913 respectively.
Nelpura Vicharippukars and Accountants.	Do.	G. O. No. E. 4403, dated the 7th December 1918.

Name of appointment.	Qualification prescribed.	Order sanctioning the same.
	Forest Department.	
Controlling staff:— Conservator. Deputy Conservator. Assistant Conservator.	(1) Graduates of an Indian or English University who have obtained Higher Standard Certificates, with Honors, in the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, or a corresponding degree or diploma in any of the recognised Forest Colleges or Institutions in Europe. (2) Rangers who have obtained Higher Standard Certificates, with Honors, either at Dehra Dun or at Coimbatore and who have rendered not less than 5 years' satisfactory service as Rangers. (3) Rangers who have obtained Higher Standard Certificates without Honors, either at Dehra Dun or at Coimbatore and who have rendered not less than 8 years' satisfactory service as Rangers.	G. O. No. E. 2942/290 of '14, dated the 28th September 1916.
Executive staff:— (*a*) Rangers.	(1) Higher Standard Certificates, with or without Honors, either at Dehra Dun or the Coimbatore College. (2) Deputy Rangers, with Lower Standard Certificates, or graduates who have rendered not less than 3 years' satisfactory service as Deputy Rangers.	G. O. No. E. 2942/290 of 14, dated the 28th September 1916.
(*b*) Deputy Rangers:—	(1) Graduates of an Indian University or persons holding the Dehra Dun or Coimbatore Lower Standard Certificate.	Do.

Name of appointment.	Qualification prescribed.	Order sanctioning the same.
	Forest Department—(contd.)	
	(2) Foresters who hold the Matriculation or School Final Certificates and who have rendered not less than 5 years' satisfactory service as Foresters.	G. O. No. E. 2942/290 of '14, dated the 28th September 1916.
Protective staff:—		
(*a*) Foresters ...	(1) The School Final or Matriculation Certificates.	Do.
	(2) Guards who have rendered not less than 10 years' satisfactory service.	
(*b*) Watch Pillais and Guards ...	(1) The Travancore Elementary School Leaving Certificate or any other examination recognised by Government as equivalent thereto. (*N. B.* The person should possess good physique.)	Do. and G. O. No. E. 1016, dated the 31st March 1918.
	(2) Peons or watchers who could read and write Tamil and Malayalam and who have rendered five years' satisfactory service as peons or watchers.	
(*c*) Peons and Watchers ...	Persons with good physique who could read and write Tamil or Malayalam.	G. O. No. E. 2942/290 of '14, dated the 28th September 1916.
	Medical Department.	
Surgeons ...	Licentiates and Graduates in Medicine and Surgery of an Indian or a European University.	
Deputy and Assistant Surgeons ...	Do. (In entertaining new hands, M. B. & C. M. men should have preference over L. M. & S. men). Departmental Examination (for promotion).	No. E. 3674/290 of '14, dated the 23rd October 1915.

Name of appointment.	Qualification prescribed.	Order sanctioning the ...
	Medical Department—(contd.)	
Hospital Assistants.	Local training or training in the Catherine Booth Hospital Medical School, Nagercoil.	G. O. No. E, 2912/290 of '14, dated the 28th September 1915.
Female Apothecaries.	Civil Apothecary Diploma of Madras.	Section 7 of Medical Code.
	Sanitary Department.	
District Sanitary Officers, including the Superintendent of the Vaccine Depot.	Medical Degree.	No. G. 3165, dated the 2nd June 1913.
Assistant Sanitary Officers ...	Madras Hospital Assistant's Examination or Certificated Sanitary Inspector's Test.	No. 2343/V. S. 247, dated the 24th April 1902.
Vaccinators ...	Training in the Government Vaccine Depot.	No. E. 2799/290 of '14, dated the 3rd August 1915.
Conservancy Overseers under Town Improvement Committees ...	Madras Elementary Examination in Hygiene and a course of training in the Government Vaccine Depot.	G. O's. No. G. 4884, dated the 23rd September 1914, and No. E. 3138, dated the 16th October 1914.
Conservancy Overseers of the Sanitary Department ...	Training in the Government Vaccine Depot.	Do.
Head Vaccinators ...	Madras Certificated Sanitary Inspector's Test.	G. O. No. E. 3448/290 of '14, dated the 12th October 1917.
Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors under Town Improvement Committees ...	Do.	Do.

Name of appointment.	Qualification prescribed.	Order sanctioning the same.
	Judicial Department.	
District Judges.	B. L. or Bar-at-law or First Grade Pleaders' Test or the Judicial Tests, Civil and Criminal Higher—with practice as a Vakil of the High Court for not less than ten years or with service as Judicial officer for not less than ten years.	Rules dated the 27th November 1893.
Munsiffs.	B. L. or Bar-at-law or the Judicial Tests, Civil and Criminal Higher, or First Grade Pleaders' Test —with practcie as a Vakil of the High Court for 6 months or of the District Court for 3 years or service as Sirkar Vakil, or in the Judical Department for one year on a pay of not less than Rs. 40 per mensem ...	Rules dated the 30th October 1885.
Registrar, High Court ...	B. L. (One who has had some Judicial experience will be preferred.)	D. O. to the Chief Justice dated the 21st September 1909.
Sheristadar, District Court, or Head Clerk, Munsiff's Court.	From and after the first day of Avani 1090 no one shall be eligible for the office of Sheristadar of a District Court or of Head Clerk of a Munsiff's Court, unless he shall have passed one or other of the following examinations:— (1) the B. L. Degree Examination. (2) The Travancore Pleadership Examination, First or Second Grade. The old Sheristadar's Test or Head Gumastha's Test in English.	G. O. No. J. 10094, dated the 9th December 1913.

Name of appointment.	Qualification prescribed.	Order sanctioning the same.
	Judicial Department.—(contd.)	
Amins.	(4) The Special Examinations which will be held annually from 1089, styled the (i) Sheristadar's Test. (ii) Head Clerk's Test. Survey Test.	High Court Circular No. 2 of 1084, as amended by Circular No. 13 of 1084.
	Public Works Department.	
Engineer Establishment.		
Executive Engineers Assistant Engineers Sub-Engineers	Graduates in Engineering of any recognised University (European or Indian). (*Note* 1.—As a rule, all European Officers of the Department are required to pass a colloquial examination in Malayalam or Tamil within one year from date of appointment). (*Note* 2.—Sub-Engineers may be recruited by promotion from the subordinate ranks in which case the above minimum qualification need not be insisted on).	P. W. D. Code, Chapter II, Section 1.
Upper Subordinates. Supervisors Overseers ...	Pass certificates from any of the Engineering Colleges in British India. (*Note.*—The P. W. D. Code requires an Overseer to have a good knowledge of the following subjects:—	Do., Section VII.

Name of appointment.	Qualification prescribed.	Order sanctioning the same.
	Public Works Department.—(contd.)	
	Arithmetic, Mensuration, Account Keeping. Elementry Practical Geometry, or a person with thorough practical knowledge and experience in any useful branch of Engineering may be appointed as an Upper Subordinate, but he should be able to write and speak English with tolerable accuracy and to render his accounts in English. Europeans must possess a fair colloquial knowledge of the language of the district in which they are to be employed.)	
Sub-Oversares ...	Pass certificates from any of the Engineering Colleges in British India. (*Note.*—If such are not available, persons capable of making chain and compass surveys and plotting them accurately and neatly, may be appointed. They should also be able to understand working drawings, prepare simple estimates and plans, to speak and write English intelligibly and to keep their accounts in English.)	P. W. D. Code, Section XV.
Accountants ...	Entrance Examination. (*Note.*—As a rule every one will have to enter as an Apprentice Accountant before his 25th year and pass the Entrance Examination before one is appointed to the place. A man already in the service may compete for the examination though more than 25	P. W. D. Code, Chapter II, Sections XVI and XVII.

Name of appointment.	Qualification prescribed.	Order sanctioning the same.
	Public Works Department.—(contd.)	
	and be appointed. Examination will be held on the 15th of May and November every year in the Chief Engineer's Office.)	
	Maramat Department.	
Aminadars ...	Building materials and construction, Intermediate Grade. Building drawing and estimating, Do. Surveying and levelling, Do. Earthwork and road making, Elementary Grade. Mensuration of the Madras Government Technical Examination, Do.	G. O. No. E. 481, dated the 4th February 1919.
	Education Department.	
Inspectors of Elementary Schools ...	L. T.	G. O. No. E. 340, dated the 14th February 1912.
Assistant Professors in the Arts College ...	M. A. or B. A. (Honors).	Do. and G. O. No. E. 2602 290 of 14, dated the 31st August 1911.
Head Masters of Higher Grade Secondary Schools ...	M. A., L. T.	G. O. No. E. 340, dated the 14th February 1912.
Tutors and Demonstrators in the Arts College ...	M. A. or B. A. (Honors) or B. A. (First class).	No. E. 840, dated the 8th May 1911.
Lecturers in the Teacher's College ...	M. A., L. T.	
Assistant Inspectors of Elementary Schools, and the First and Second Grade Teachers in the Secondary Schools ...	L. T.	No. E. 340, dated the 14th February 1912. No. E. 966, dated the 13th May 1912.
Inspectress of Girls' Schools ...	M. A., L. T.	No. E. 2460, dated the 11th December 1912.

Name of appointment.	Qualification prescribed.	Order sanctioning the same.
	Education Department—(contd.)	
Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools, First Grade ...	L. T.	
Teachers in Elementary Schools ...	Primary Trained Teacher's Certificate.	Rule 54 of Education Code.
Class I ...	Trained Teacher's Certificate. Lower Grade.	Do.
Classes I, II & III ..		
Classes IV, V, VI, and VII ...	English Middle School Normal Certificate or Higher Vernacular Normal Certificate or Higher Grade Trained Teacher's Certificate.	Do.
Pandits and Asst. Pandits in the Sastra Department of the Sanskrit College ...	Mahopadhyaya Examination.	G. O. No. E. 1935, dated the 18th July 1913.
Munshis:—		
1. Sanskrit Munshis in Secondary Schools ...	Upadhyaya Test in the Sanskrit College or equivalent certificate.	
2. Tamil Do. ...	Certificate equivalent to the Vernacular Higher Test from recognised associations such as Madura Tamil Sanghom.	G. O. No. E. 500/364 of 10, dated the 14th February 1917.
3. Malayalam Do.	Vernacular Higher Examination or equivalent certificate.	
4. Sanskrit Munshis in Element ary Schools ...	Sastri Test or equivalent certificate.	

* 5. Subject to the following exception the minimum general and special qualifications prescribed above apply to all appointments, whether pensionable or non-pensionable, whether temporary or acting.

Exception.—Heads of Departments may, consistently with the rules defining their powers, sanction the employment of candidates not possessing the required special educational qualifications to temporary or acting vacancies (*a*) when such vacancy does not exceed three months in duration, and the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not over Rs. (20) twenty per mensem ; (*b*) when the pay of the appointment is chargeable to conservancy [or work establishment]†

Provided, however, that in every case *bonafide* efforts have been made without success to obtain duly qualified candidates.

‡ NOTE.- The Conservator of Forests may, however, under the above Exception, make temporary or acting appointments of Forest Guards in the High Range Division for a period not exceeding six months.

APPENDIX.

CIRCULAR NO E. $\frac{941}{290 \text{ of } 14,}$ DATED THE 31ST MARCH 1917.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that, owing to the absence of a proper system of check, the minimum educational qualifications prescribed in the Public Service Notification are not being insisted on in filling up appointments. Heads of Departments and Offices are hereby requested to carefully scrutinise the monthly returns of appointments (permanent, temporary or acting) received by them from the subordinate offices and see that the provisions of the Notification are strictly followed in every case. As a further check to prevent any departure from the rules laid down, Government direct that, in future, Drawing Officers should furnish in the establishment bills a certificate to the effect that all officers newly entertained satisfy the requirements of the Notification. The Account Officer should see that such certificates are furnished.

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* Added by G. O. No. E. 294, dated the 24th January 1917.

† Deleted by G. O. No. E. 30, dated the 5th January 1918.

‡ Added by G. O. No. E. 2712/290 of 14, dated the 11th August 1917.

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